

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(1) Newspapers

Continued

II B 2 d (1)

I C

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 4, 1924. WPA (ILL) 9801 30275

TO THE READERS AND FRIENDS OF OUR PAPER

The paper Russkii Viestnik has the aim to serve the interests of the Russian colony of the United States and Canada, to throw light on its life and cooperation with its early educational efforts. We make every effort to keep the contents of the paper in accord with our aim. We have enlarged the staff of the collaborators of the paper. We also enlarged the number of local correspondents in the country. Beside this we try to make connections with Europe and we hope that in the near future we will have our correspondents also in Europe. In short, we take the most energetic measures to make the paper Russkii Viestnik one of the most interesting and useful organs in the United States and Canada. During the short time of our work we have been able to achieve very much. In order to penetrate to all corners of the Russian colony, to throw light on its life, to serve its needs and aid its spiritual, cultural, enlightening and economical life we need the friendly support of all the colony. We request

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 4, 1924.

WPA (ILL) 2004 30275

our friends and readers to help us in achieving the aims set forth. Write to the Russkii Viestnik about the life of the Russians of your town, about their needs and organizations. Let us know about gatherings and evenings given by your societies and clubs. As much as possible add to the circulation of the Russkii Viestnik. Recommend it so that your friends become subscribers to the paper. Send the addresses of your friends and acquaintances so that they can be sent a sample number. With united work and cooperation we will be able to achieve our purpose.

The Editor and Publishers of Russkii Viestnik.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Nov. 10, 1923. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

SUPPORT YOUR PAPER

Six years ago a group of Russian workers and peasants undertook the publishing of the paper Svobodnaya Rossiya. This event was important for the Russian colony of Chicago and other cities. Before that time unsuccessful attempts were made to publish a weekly paper, but as for the publishing of a daily paper this was the first time in the history of the Russian colony that it was started by the above mentioned group. The necessity of a daily paper was enormous. Chicago alone has more than 25,000 Russians, many more thousands of them are living in the suburbs of Chicago and in the nearby towns. There was an urgent need of a newspaper which would throw light on the needs and life of these people, but there was no such paper in Chicago. And one had to read the Russian newspapers from New York. In consequence of this the publishing of the paper Svobodnaya Rossiya was a great event for the Russian colony. A lot of work and money was

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Nov. 10, 1923. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

spent by the workers and publishers for the soundness, strengthening, distribution and the obtaining of all that is necessary for the effective publishing of the paper. A lot of work and care was expended by some of the collaborators of the paper and by the workers who are true to this idea. The publishers of the paper sometimes through ignorance made mistakes by inviting collaborators who were not competent in throwing light on the needs, interests, life and morals of the colony. But these mistakes were corrected and the paper has found more experienced collaborators. Looking over the six-year existence of the paper, it is necessary to say that in general it was striving hard to protect the interests of the Russian colony and the working people in particular. Commercially the paper was set up very poorly. And on account of that the paper could not afford to employ the necessary number of collaborators, and the only thing for which it could be blamed was that the contents of the paper were often poor.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Nov. 10, 1923. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

At the present time some mistakes of the past have been corrected. The administrative and editorial offices have been given new powers and the paper will be able to become richer, more varied and lively in content. Support your only Chicago daily paper Russkii Viestnik (sic). Take all measures to help its distribution, strengthening and success. The Russian colony of Chicago, its suburbs, and other towns are in need of a daily newspaper, which serves their interests. We firmly believe that by united cooperation in the Russian colony we shall be able to create an organ of the press deserving of the Russian colony.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Nov. 8, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

TO OUR READERS

The publishing of the paper Svobodnaya Rossiya was re-organized at the end of October of this year. A group of persons joined the first owners and expressed their wish to make efforts to put the paper on a more sound basis. The new administration of the paper undertook first of all to bring order in the financial affairs of it, and to work out plans for reforms necessary for its further strengthening economically. It considered also many other problems which are connected with the publishing of the paper and now finds it necessary to inform the honorable readers about their intentions. The new publishers of the paper Svobodnaya Rossiya considered it expedient to change the name of the paper. Beginning November 12, 1923, it will be named Russkii Viestnik. The paper will be published daily as before and will contain six pages, without change in price.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Nov. 8, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027

The Russkii Viestnik's aim will be to serve the interests of the Russian-American colony in general and those of the masses of Russian workers in particular. It will strive to throw light on the life of the Russians in America; will help them analyze the questions of their lives, and will aid in their educational undertakings. Some new powers for the editorial office were suggested and it is proposed to invite some more collaborators. In the meantime the directors of the paper are applying to the public to give the paper a helping hand; to give more information about the life of the Russian colony, to write us about the gatherings of societies and clubs, parties and other undertakings. Only with the help of its readers can a paper such as ours, which has no funds for hiring a great number of paid workers, become interesting and alive. We hope that in renewing the powers and enriching the contents of our paper we will in the future win the sympathy of still wider circles of the Russian colony.

The Editorial Office.

Free Russia, (Svobodnaya Rossiya), October 8, 1923.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Daily "Free Russia", published daily at Chicago, Illinois, for
October 1st, 1923.

State of Illinois) S.S.
County of Cook)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid,
personally appeared John A. Dzidz, who having been duly sworn according
to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Daily
"Free Russia", and that the following, is to the best of his knowledge
and belief, a true Statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily
paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the
date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24th, 1912
embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the
reverse of this form, to wit;

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing
editor, and business manager are:

Publisher-Russian Publishing Co., Inc.

1722 West Chicago Ave. Chicago, Illinois

Free Russia, (Svobodnaya Rossiya), October 8, 1923.

Editor- S. Scheinman,

1722 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Managing Editor- None

Business Manager- John A. Dzidz,

233 W. 61st Street, Chicago, Illinois

2. That the owners are; (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

The Russian National Orthodox Society

917 N. Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois

John Dzidz, President,- 233 W. 61st Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Onufry Bitzko, Secretary,- 2603 W. 17th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

3. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is Five Thousand copies. (This information is required from daily publication only).

John A. Dzidz, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, 1923.

Bugumil J. Woscinski, Notary Public.

(Seal)

(My commission expires August 2nd, 1926).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (1)

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), April 17, 1923.

VFA (11110) 1300

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required
by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of the daily Free Russia ,
Published Daily at Chicago, Illinois, for October 1, 1922.

State of Illinois)
County of Cook) S. S.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid,
personally appeared George Sawicki, who having been duly sworn accord-
ing to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the
daily Free Russia, and that the following is to the best of his
knowledge and belief a true statement of the ownership, management
(and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid
publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the
Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and
Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), April 17, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30274

editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: Russian Publishing Company, Inc., 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.; editor: S. Scheinman, 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.; managing editor: none; business manager: George Sawicki, 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

The Russian National Orthodox Society, 917 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.; John Dzidz, President, 917 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.; Onufry Bitzko, Secretary, 917 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), April 17, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

....

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 3,000 copies. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

George Sawicki, Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of April, 1923.

(SEAL)

Anton O. Landes
Notary Public

(My commission expires April 26, 1926.)

II E 2 d (1)

I E

RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Sept. 10, 1922. WPA (III), 40-2774

Golos Truzshenika, (Laborers' Voice), the paper of the Russian Industrialists of the world, is in financial straits. Until now this paper appeared twice a week; now it will come out whenever financial means will permit.

II B 2 d (1)

I E

I V

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russkoy Slovo, June 30, 1919.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

RUSSIANS IN AMERICA; LETTERS AND CORRESPONDENCE; WHO
WILL LIFT THE VEIL FROM THIS MYSTERY?

This article, signed V. M-in, challenges "the oscillating little paper in Chicago Svobodnaya Rossiya on its about face from a Menshevik to a Bolshevik paper.

The writer begins by wondering who directs the destinies of Russia in leading her over sloping planes. These troubled reflections originate in a letter from Russia (from an American correspondent) about the man Shatov, who is in the limelight in the USSR, who is making statements on behalf of the proletariat, that the proletariat will fight to a finish, etc.

I E

IV.

Russkoy Slovo, June 30, 1919.

WPA (ILL) PROC 20075

The writer remembers Willie Shatov, who was quite often tipsy and in this condition depended on the support of the Chicago lamp posts.

And now this American correspondent demonstrates the paradise for working men and peasants in Russia through Shatov, the indigent drunkard who is at the top now.

The writer finds solace in the assumption that the correspondent really did not intend this stuff for the Russians here, who know better, who know that the factories in Russia are at a standstill, and half of the soil untilled.

But what he is after is to find out by what means did ambassador Martens so completely bewitch Svobodnaya Rossiya, whose editor, an erstwhile Menshevik, "turned around and was changed" into a Bolshevik.

II B 2 d (1)

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

I E

IV

Russkoy Slovo, June 30, 1919.

WPA (U.S.S.R.) 3000

The writer finishes his reflections with a rather unequivocal insinuation that "times are hard." "Everything is high, and one encounters all sorts of difficulties."

It would, therefore, seem that he is now quite satisfied to have solved the riddle: the editor was bought.

II E 2 d (1)

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) SRC. 3127

FIRST RUSSIAN DAILY NEWSPAPER IN CHICAGO

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia) Published by the
National Independent Society; Beginning
July 22 It Will Be Published Daily

Svobodnaya Rossiya is a four-page daily publication containing news of the world, a political section, poems and also original and personal stories.

This newspaper will pay particular attention to all Russian organizations and to the life of the workers in the Russian colony of America.

Support this newspaper, which is published by the people and whose aim is to serve the interests of the Russian working masses - not for profit.

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Read this newspaper daily and get acquainted with world affairs; familiarize yourself with the true and unbiased nature of its news.

The publishers of this newspaper are taking every measure to make the contents of this publication interesting; just the type of news which the Russians in Chicago and suburbs are so much in need of.

If you want to know the truth about world conditions, if you want to know the daily news about Russian organizations in Chicago and suburbs and also other cities, then subscribe to your Chicago people's progressive non-partisan newspaper, Svobodnaya Rossiya. Demand it on all news-stands.

Ed. Note: The year is 1918.

II B 2 d (1)
II B 1 c (3)
I E

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

PICNIC OF RUSSIAN LABOR-PRESS GROUP.

The Russian Labor Press Group held a picnic on July 14, 1918, for the benefit of the labor press. The handbill contained an appeal to support the labor press which was in great need of funds and which its enemies were trying to close.

The picnic was held at Riverside, Ill.

II B 2 d (1)

. RUSSIAN

Russkaya Zhizn, (Russian Life), May 4, 1918.

WPA (ILI) PRO: 20275

TO THE READERS OF THE PAPER RUSSKAYA ZHYN

Being the only progressive and popular Russian paper in Chicago, Russkaya Zhizn is of service to all organizations, and to the individual members of the Russian colony in their spiritual needs, independent of their political viewpoints or religious creed.

"Our aim is to elevate the cultural level of our compatriots.

"We call upon all thinking and progressive people in the colony to help us in this worthy, edifying task.

(Signed) Publishers of Russkaya Zhizn."

Russkaya Pochta, Oct. 12, 1917

WPA FILE 100-30275

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912
OF THE RUSSIAN POST, PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, FOR OCTOBER 1ST, 1917
State of Illinois County of Cook

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. Pokatilloff, who, having been sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Russian Post and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher The Russian Publishing Co., 2407 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.; Editor, Anatoly Pokatilloff, 2125 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Ill.;

Russkaya Pochta, Oct. 12, 1917

WPA (ILL) 701 8470

Managing Editor, Anatoly Pokatiloff, 2125 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Ill.;
Business Manager, Nicolas Klekner, 2919 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.), Anatoly Pokatiloff, 2125 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Nicholas Klekner, 2919 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (if there are none, so state.) Intertype Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; American Type Founders Co., Chicago, Ill.; Keystone Type Foundry Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Anatoly Pokatiloff

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1917

Simon Osgood

(My commission expires Sept. 11, 1919)

II B 2 d (1)
II B 1 c (1)

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) 30375

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

PERFORMANCE AND DANCE GIVEN BY RUSSIAN DRAMATIC SOCIETY
FOR BENEFIT OF RUSSKAYA POCHTA (Russian Post)

The play "Pir Zhizni" and a dance were given by this society on September 29, 1917. It was for the benefit of Russkaya Pochta.

Tropinka (Pathway), Oct. 1, 1914

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 3071

THE DIFFICULTIES OF A RUSSIAN PRESS IN CHICAGO.

"It is not easy to start an organ wherever one wishes. Especially, of course in Russia. The censor, prohibitions, arrests--all these face those who wish to publish anything. Therefore, in Russia there can be no complaint with the lack of sympathy. While here in the country of freedom of speech, people who have foresaken Russia in this struggle for freedom of speech, upon the first effort at this self-same freedom, fall into ways which recall involuntarily the words of our poet: 'In place of the chains of serfdom, men have laid on other chains'.

Is it not strange? In a 'free' country people hinder the printed word. Strange but true.

Conservatism, skeptical smiles, ugly predictions are met at the very first attempt at publication. That is why in such a city as Chicago, with a large Russian population, with a considerable number of political emigrants and intelligentsia in general, there have been up to now neither Russian papers or Russian magazines, while every Russian organ, every printed word of Russian, is literally gobbled up."

II B 2 d (1)

RUSSIAN

M. Vilchur. Russians in America, p. 109.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

"There have been in Chicago numerous but unsuccessful attempts to create a Russian press. In 1911 Mr. De Sheimo founded the paper Russkiye v Amerikye (Russians in America). For a short time there has been published the paper Molodaya Rus (Young Russia). The editor was Mr. A. Bakharev. This paper lasted about one year. The paper Narodny Golos (The voice of the people) lasted only a month and a half. It was edited by Mikhail Altshuler. Mr. Pokotilov and Mr. N. Nikolenko have also been active as publishers. The daily paper Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), edited by Mr. Nikolenko, is still in existence."

II B 2 d (1)

RUSSIAN

I C

I A 3

Scrapbook, Vol. X, of H.R. Krasnow, 4601 W. Broadway,

V A 2

Chicago, Ill. Russkii V. Amerike, (probably 1911).

WPA (ILL) PROJ 2607r

THE FIRST RUSSIAN PAPER IN CHICAGO

On the occasion of the publication of Russkii v Amerike, there came an expression of rejoicing from C. P. Timist.

He calls attention to the heightened spirits everywhere among Russians here as a reaction to the existence of Ruski v Amerike. His hope is that this paper will buoy up the indifferent Russian, the nostalgic Russian, the Russian of the Oblomov-type, the disgruntled Russian, and the drinking, mal-adjusted Russian--the entire colony, with its multitudinous shades and divisions in political, economic, ethical, and social credos--to action for things useful, practical, and helpful towards a better, healthier, cleaner and more interesting everyday life, without breaking in on their moral, intellectual, or emotional hobbies. "Do not all Russian immigrants need to know the English language? Do not most of the Russians here, 95 % of them workmen, need a shield under which to resist, by united efforts, the exploitation by their employers, and shocking working conditions? Do not most of them need a community chest for mutual aid, the same as other communities?

I C

I A 3

V A 2

Scrapbook, Vol. X, of H. R. Krasnow.

WPA (ULL) FROM 2024

"I have lived in America about ten years," continues C. F. Timist, "and having been most of the time in close contact with Russian immigrants of all strata and degrees of learning, I have come to the conclusion that what they need most is, to unite into one powerful force, and prove by so doing that they are not a backward, uncivilized people, incapable of orientation in this country of immense progress."

He urges the Russian immigrant to learn the language of his new country rather than mope about the "cursed English language;" to devote evenings and Sundays to good books or lectures, rather than drinking.

"Study, develop, feed your brain, and ennoble your soul, and you will soon realize that life is beautiful, and that there is nothing better than love of knowledge and humanity. Nothing more noble than to work for common progress.

"Let us prove ourselves capable of useful, great work; prove that not only in Russia we knew how to fight for a better future but also here we can fight for'd."

II B 2 d (1)

- 3 -

RUSKIAN

I C

I A 3

Scrapbook, Vol. X, of H. R. Krasnow.

V A 2

In conclusion the enthusiastic correspondent expresses his fervent hope that the moral animation called out by the appearance of Russkii v Amerike will be lasting, and the newspaper will never cease to be a source of inspiration and guidance in the untiring fight by the Russians for a well-earned share of the blessings of life in this New World!

II B 2 d (1)
I C

RUSSIAN

Russkii v Amerike (probably 1911).

WPA (ILL) PROC. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. X, owned by Dr. R. H. Krasnow, Chicago.

THE FIRST RUSSIAN PAPER IN CHICAGO

Good Luck!

The foundation of a Russian newspaper in Chicago, Russkii v Amerike, was a source of intellectual animation in the local Russian colony of Chicago and vicinity.

A letter by Dr. Krasnow, welcoming the birth of this publication, envisages the scope of service it could render to Russian immigrants, and the objectives which should become the goal of this organ so that it could assume the responsibility of leadership, of thought in the colony. Dr. Krasnow further points out the crying need in the Russian colony for the newspaper here, because the Russian immigrant "no longer chooses his destination from among the nearest points to Ellis Island, namely,

Russkii v Amerike (probably 1911).

WPA 111.3 PRO. 2007E

New York or Philadelphia. He now sets his face to the West of North America.

The writer further reflects that Russkii v Amerike marks a new era in the Russian colony of Chicago and its outskirts, with its approximately 50,000 Russians, after many attempts in the past five years to establish a Russian paper had failed.

Realizing that the degree of success in this enterprise is not to be predicted, he points out the opportunity for the local public-spirited and intellectual Russians to promote culture, education, insight, and Americanization in its best sense among the much-harassed Russian newcomers through this publication.

He recalls the unsuccessful efforts in the past "for a mutual help society; for a library for the immigrants; a lodge; popular lectures in

II B 2 d (1)
I C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii v Amerike (probably 1911).

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

science; progressive organizations to assist banish d political offenders and prisoners in Russia; drama and music circles; popular concerts and plays and many other useful activities," which remained up to now unsuccessful, but could now, with Russkii v Amerike as an instrument, be realized.

The writer hails this publication for its broad possibilities of becoming the faithful and useful servant of the Russian immigrant in America, irrespective of creed; whether of the Greek-Orthodox Church or of any other creed; whether he worships a church God or any other god.

Doctor Krasnow stresses the need for "a new guiding current in Chicago" and hopes that Russkii v Amerike will be the expression of such a current, inasmuch as it will, he hopes, uphold the ethics of a clean Russian publication, and will "cling to the principles of justice and brotherliness, always striving towards the objectives of progress, common welfare and enlightenment for everybody."

II B 2 d (1)
I C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii v Amerike (probably 1911).

WPA (ILL: PROJ 30275)

In conclusion the writer greets the arrival of "the healthy promising child" in the midst of the Russian community, when there is such great need for its presence.

G. K.

Ed. Note: This letter is an illustration of the reception granted a Russian newspaper in Chicago by intellectual Russians.

Scrapbook, Vol. X, of Dr. H.R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA Ill. 4001.30275

THE FIRST RUSSIAN PAPER IN CHICAGO

On the occasion of the publication of Russkii v Amerike, there came an expression of rejoicing from O. P. Timist.

He calls attention to the heightened spirits everywhere among Russians here as a reaction to the existence of Russkii v Amerike. His hope is that this paper will buoy up the indifferent Russian, the nostalgic Russian, the Russian of the Oblomov-type, the disgruntled Russian, and the drinking, maledjusted Russian--the entire colony, with its multitudinous shades and divisions in political, economic, ethical, and social credos--to action for things useful, practical, and helpful towards a better, healthier, cleaner and more interesting everyday life, without breaking in on their moral, intellectual, or emotional hobbies. "Do not all Russian immigrants need to know the English language? Do not most of the Russians here, 95% of them workmen, need a shield under which to resist, by united efforts, the exploitation by their employers, and shocking working conditions? Do not most of them need a com-

Scrapbook, Vol. X, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

PPA 411 100 1007A

munity chest for mutual aid, the same as other communities?

"I have lived in America about 10 years," continues O. P. Timist, "and, having been most of the time in close contact with Russian immigrants of all strata and learnings, I have come to the conclusion that more than anything else they need to unite into one powerful force, and prove by so doing that they are not a retarded, uncivilized people; not incapable of orientation in this country of immense progress."

He urges the Russian immigrant to learn the language of his new country rather than mope about the "cursed English language," to devote evenings and Sundays to good books or lectures rather than drinking. "Study, develop, feed your brains, and enable your soul, and you will soon realize that life is beautiful, and that there is nothing better than love of knowledge and humanity, nothing more noble than to work for common progress. . . .

Let us prove ourselves capable of useful, great work; prove that not only

Scrapbook, Vol. X, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

in Russia we knew how to fight for a better future but also here we can fight for it."

In conclusion the enthusiastic correspondent expresses his fervent hope that the moral animation called out by the appearance of Russkii v Amerike will be lasting, and the newspaper will never cease to be a source of inspiration and guidance in the untiring fight by the Russians for a well-earned share of the blessings of life in this New World!

II B 2 d (1)
II B 1 a

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (Ill) 8200 20275

CONCERT GIVEN BY SVOBODNAYA ROSSIYA (Free Russia)

The cooperative newspaper Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia) gave a musical evening and two one-act dramatic pieces. This was given in the West Side Auditorium, Taylor and Racine.

II B 2 d (1)

RUSSIAN
Ukrainian

Interview with Dr. J. Hrybyk, 11420 S. Michigan Avenue

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

By Philip Matkovic

Dr. Hrybyk says the newspaper Ukraina was published at Chicago Avenue and Damen Avenue for two years. It is now no longer published.

✓
Miscellaneous Material of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (U L) PROJ. 30275

K MOLODOY ROSSII (TO YOUNG RUSSIA)

✓K Molodoy Rossii is a non-periodical publication of
Chicago Chapter #76 of the organization, Mladorossy, (Young Russia) 7

George L. Percy, M.D.
Editor-in-Chief.

I.N.Korchak-Novitsky
P.P.Novitsky
S. Obolensky
V.D.Mereewsky

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II B 2 d (1)
II B 2 d (3)

RUSSIAN

Interview with Eugene Moravsky, of the Daily Rassviet

[ONLY RUSSIAN DAILY OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK]

Rassviet is the only Russian daily in America outside of New York, it is published by the Russian Publishing Company, Inc. at 1724 West Chicago Avenue. The present owners of Rassviet acquired the property in 1926 from the owner of Russki Vestnik. In 1917 the Mutual Aid Society a Russian organization began to publish in Chicago the Svobodnaia Rossya. This publication was bought by Mr. Casimir Gugis, a Russian attorney, several years later and edited under the name of Russkii Vestnik up till the middle of May 1926. Mr. Moravsky, who is the editor-in-chief of Rassviet, stated that the paper is non-communistic and non-partisan in scope. Rassviet is a liberal paper, marching with the trend of times and politically has remained the same since its foundation. Rassviet can be found on all newspaper stands in Chicago where Russian colony is concentrated, as well as in Detroit, Michigan. It is a cooperative organization with its six employees sharing in the profits. The building at 1724 West Chicago Avenue is rented but the machinery, the presses and other property is owned by the Russian Publishing Company. Rassviet does not make any distinction between the Orthodox Russian Church in Chicago or any

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- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Interview with Eugene Moravsky, of the Daily Rassviet

other Russian sect. The policy of Rassviet is non-partisan. It tries to serve to the best of its ability the community in general, particularly the Russian Americans living in Chicago. It is devoted to the interest of the Russian colony and its organizations. As a permanent institution it spreads culture and refinement among its nationals. In the years of 1931-1932-1933-1934 the Rassviet, as any other commercial undertaking, has suffered materially from the depression but according to Mr. Moravsky the years of 1935 and 1936 have brought remarkable improvement both in its circulation and advertising departments. According to a sworn statement, the average number of copies in the past six months, Rassviet sold and distributed through the mails and otherwise is close to the 20,000 mark.

In conjunction with publishing and editing the Rassviet the Russian Publishing Company operates and maintains a book store and library, consisting of Russian classical literature as well as present day authors. A lover of Russian literature can always find to his heart's content a substantial volume of books in the Russian language and at prices which are in line with the ordinary pocket-book. It also maintains a translation department. Here Russian is being translated into English and

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RUSSIAN

Interview with Eugene Moravsky, of the Daily Rassviet WPS

and English into Russian. The Rassviet also publishes books in the Russian language whenever the opportunity presents itself, although, the latter is very limited.

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RUSSIAN

111, PROJ. 30274

General Cheslavsky's Views of the Future
of the Russian Press and Church in America

Gen. Cheslavsky thinks it is highly probable that in 10 to 20 years there will be no more Russian press in the U. S. The reason is that the old generation of Russian immigrants is gradually dying out, while the young Russians become Americanized and often cannot speak Russian. Probably, said the general, the same fate for the same reasons will overtake the Russian Orthodox Church in America.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Interview with Eugene Moravsky, Editor of Daily Rassviet.

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RUSSIAN

Interview with Eugene Moravsky, Editor of Daily Rassviet.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 2027E

Interview with Eugene Moravsky, Editor of Daily Rassviet.

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In conjunction with publishing and editing the Rassviet, the Russian Publishing Company operates and maintains a bookstore and library consisting of Russian classical literature as well as present day authors. A lover of Russian literature can always find, to his heart's content, a substantial supply of books in the Russian language at prices which are in line with the ordinary pocketbook. It also maintains a translation department, where Russian is being translated into English and English into Russian. The Rassviet also publishes books in the Russian language whenever the opportunity presents itself, although the latter is very limited.

Ben Chase.

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RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. Grigory T. Savicki,
Publisher of the Russian Review

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By D. Stranden

The Russian Review originated in November, 1927, in the form of a monthly magazine somewhat on the lines of the Literary Digest. Dr. Alexandr Ivanovich Nedzelnitsky was the editor and Mr. J. J. Voronko the assistant editor. This review contained articles on literature, theater, music and history and was not concerned with politics. In such a form the review was published for about two years. After that it was converted into a weekly newspaper under the editorship of Mr. Solomon Sheiman, whose place was taken later by Mr. A. P. Shuisky. In 1932 Mr. Breitman became the editor. The review from the very start had been conducted on more or less non-partisan lines.

In 1933 Mr. I. N. Kaigorodov, a former Russian reserve officer, persuaded Mr. Savicki to make him the editor of the paper. Mr. Savicki, who was not quite satisfied with the work Mr. Breitman was doing, turned

Interview with Mr. Savicki

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the editorship over to Mr. Kaigorodov, who immediately gave to the paper a nationalistic and ultra anti-Semitic character. Owing to this the paper began to lose subscribers. Mr. Savicki, who, naturally, was displeased and did not sympathize with the extremely belligerent attitude of Mr. Kaigorodov toward the Jews, invited Mr. V. I. Nedzelnitsky (brother of Dr. Nedzelnitsky) to become the editor. The paper again became more or less non-partisan though showing at times a slight tendency towards radicalism. Mr. V. I. Nedzelnitsky remained editor of the paper for about one year, when he was compelled to resign his editorship as he had accepted the office of priest in one of the Russian churches.

So Mr. Savicki had again to find an editor for the newspaper. At the suggestion of Dr. I. Nedzelnitsky he invited General Vassiliy Vladimirovich Cheslavsky, editor of the review at the present time.

Under the new editor the number of subscribers began to increase, as

Interview with Mr. Savicki WPA (FILE) 30275

General Cheslavsky succeeded in making the paper much more interesting than before. Though distinctly conservative in his views, General Cheslavsky avoided violent attacks and captious criticism on his political opponents, thus raising the moral prestige of the paper and earning the respect of his political enemies.

The review, which under Mr. Kaigorodov had lost many subscribers and was experiencing financial difficulties, has overcome these difficulties at present.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

Interview with Mr. Grigory T. Savicki,
Publisher of the Russian Review

By D. Stranden

Mr. Savicki has been the publisher of the Russian Review since the very start, i. e., since November 1927.

He was born in Galicia and has been a resident of Chicago since 1920. He was graduated from the Northwestern University, where he studied especially all that pertains to commerce and foreign trade. He was one of the organizers of several of the foreign sections of the Republican Party, and is a member of the Northwestern University Club and of the Pen and Pencil Club.

Mr. Savicki is the author of the book in Ukrainian Moye Zhitiye v Mexico (My Life in Mexico).

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

CONCERT AND DANCE GIVEN BY RUSSKII VIESTNIK (Russian Herald)

The Russkii Viestnik gave a concert of Russian music. Date is given
as November 30 (year not given; probably 1927 or 1929).

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview with Mr. J. J. Voronko, 2009 Cortez St., Dir. Russian Radio Programs, Stations WEDC and WSBC.

Mr. Voronko a White-Russian was born in the state of Grodno and was reared and educated in St. Petersburg (present Leningrad.) He came to the United States in the Fall of 1923 and has resided with his family in Chicago since then. Mr. Voronko came to America for the sole purpose of lecturing among the White Russians. At that time nationalism started to play a very big part among the White Russians, especially among those in America, and for that reason Mr. Voronko began upon his arrival to lecture among the White-Russians in Chicago as well as in the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. As a fiery White-Russian he has tried to awaken their national pride and to bring them out from that sleep in which he found them. Mr. Voronko admits that he met with little success due to the geographical and ethnographical ignorance of his countrymen. Finding Bolshevism among them he was hampered in his undertaking. In the opinion of Mr. Voronko they were not Bolsheviks but Bolshevik-maniacs (sic.)

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview with Mr. J. J. Voronko, 2009 Cortez St., Dir. Russian Radio Programs, Stations WEDC and WSBC.

In Mr. Voronko's opinion there is no pure Russian colony in Chicago. According to his version only five percent are genuine Russians (Great Russians) the rest are connected with Russian more through love of the Russian culture than anything else. The Russian colony in Chicago is composed largely of White-Russians from the States of Grodno, Minsk, Vilno, Vitevsk, and Mogilev; next are Ukrainians from the States of Volin, Podolia, Kiev and the southern part of Grodno and the west part of Chevnigov.

Incidentally, Mr. Voronko thinks that the White-Russian is obligated to the Jew who has been most influential in his emigration to the United States. As an example he relates the following: A Jew persecuted by the Russian government emigrated to America. A year later he begins to send money to his family. A White-Russian, his next-door neighbor, finds out all about it. He thinks to him that the golden land is a better place for the peasant, both politically and economically, the result is Russian emigration to America.

As stated Mr. Voronko upon his arrival in the United States began to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview with Mr. J. J. Voronko, 2009 Cortez St., Dir. Russian Radio Programs, Stations WEDC and WSBC.

lecture in October, 1923 about the White-Russian National Movement among his countrymen in Chicago. He has tried but in vain to unite them and awaken in them their national pride and self-respect. Coupled with that he has met opposition from a number of Russian churchmen who are opposed to the enlightenment of their countrymen. Having retained the religious spirit of the times of the Tzar they remained even in America patriots of the old school as such were opposed to his undertakings. Finding such difficulties he made up his mind to change the field of his activities.

He started to open schools for children and Russian laboring men who did not know the Russian language. On the north side of Chicago and in Benton Harbor, Michigan he opened seven schools and at present is still conducting such a school in Pullman.

In January, 1924 he became associated with the then Russian Vestnik

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Interview with Mr. J. J. Voronko, 2009 Cortez St., Dir. Russian Radio Programs, Stations WEDC and WSBC.

a Russian daily. When the latter was sold to the present owners of Rassviet he became connected with the Rassviet. In 1927 he edited the monthly "Belorusskaia Tribuna." This paper was edited irregularly, As a professional journalist, he also edited the journal Russian Review for a short time. During the years of 1928 and 1929 he edited the weekly Vestnik. In 1929 Mr. Voronko published the Russian Almanac.

Mr. Voronko claims the distinction of being the editor of the first Ukranian weekly in Chicago, Ukrania in the Little Russian language.

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RUSSIAN

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Domashnii Vrach (The House Physician), Vol. I, No. 5,
Dec. 1916, p. 266.

The editors remark that during the last month a new weekly paper, Narodnyi Golos (The People's Voice), has appeared, taking the place of the recently defunct Molodaya Rus (Young Russia). Unfortunately, the new paper leaves much to be desired. Three fourths of the paper is taken up with advertisements, many of a very doubtful character. This is characteristic of new Russian papers. The Russian masses of Chicago need the leadership of a good paper, something they do not have.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(2) Periodicals

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RUSSIAN

Dielo Trouda (The Cause of Labor), No. 97, May-July 1937, pp. 23-24

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF TO THE CONFERENCE WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(note: The regional conference of the groups Dielo Trouda and Probuzhdeniye (Awakening), which took place on April 25, 1937, in New York, is meant. D. S.)

The magazine Dielo Trouda was transferred from Paris to America in 1930. In the beginning the magazine had to struggle with many difficulties because no experienced editor was available.

The magazine was being published in Chicago (May 1930, No. 56-57), but the editor's work was done in New York. Later, after the first or second issue, the editing was transferred to the Chicago Progressive Club, which entrusted this work to Comrades Volkov and Novik. During the year 1930 three issues were published: Nos. 56-57, 58-59, 60-61, with a total number of 88 pages. In the year 1931 there were only three issues: Nos. 62-63, 64-65, and 66. This last issue contained material accumulated during

Dielo Trouda (The Cause of Labor), No. 97, May-July 1937, pp. 23-24

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eight months, from May to December. After this issue, the editing was entrusted to Comrade Maximov who before that time had been given only a little assistance. The total number of pages for the year 1931 is 80.

In 1932 there were five issues with a total of 120 pages: Nos. 67, 68-69, 70-71, 72-73 (sic).

In 1933 there were four issues with a total of 104 pages: Nos. 74, 75, 76 and 77.

In 1934 there were six issues with a total of 180 pages: Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83. The last two issues had been published after the Chicago conference of our federation. Nos. 78 and 82 contain 32 pages each. The last number was devoted to reports and to the resolutions of the conference.

In 1935 there were six issues with a total of 172 pages: Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 (anniversary number), and 89.

Dielo Trouda (The Cause of Labor), No. 97, May-July 1937, pp. 23-24.

In 1936, because of difficulties which had arisen in connection with the printing, we could get out only five issues with a total of 120 pages: Nos. 90, 91, 92, 93 and 94.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The total number of issues was 32 with a total of 844 pages.

The first issue published after the Chicago conference was No. 32, and we intend to start our report to the conference with this number of our magazine.

First of all, we have to answer the following questions: Has the magazine been able to give to the readers the right orientation concerning the most important and vital problems which life puts before them? Were these problems elucidated from the standpoint of the fundamental principles of anarchism, and were these principles elaborated with sufficient completeness when they had to be applied to the elucidations of actual problems?

Dielo Trouda (The Cause of Labor), No. 87, May-July 1937, pp. 23-24.

In order to answer these questions we shall take only the leading articles and analyze them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The articles "We and Russia," (No. 83) and "Revolution or Counter-revolution in Russia?" (No. 87) define our program in Russia, our views concerning modern bolshevism. They give an analysis of the Dictatorship and prove the necessity for the formation of a bureaucratic class out of this dictatorship and because of it. They make evident the necessity of abolishing, not only private property, but also the state. They show the process of the degeneration of the Russian Communist party into a factor of counter-revolution. The reactionary elements in the concept of state-socialism are disclosed and the actuality of anarchist communism is established.

In the articles "Fruits of the Dictatorship," (N. Phillipovich, No. 84) and "The Causes of Kirov's Murder, Its Consequences and Meaning," (No. 85) are stated our views concerning the terrorism in Russia and the causes of

Dielo Trouda (The Cause of Labor), No. 97, May-July 1937, pp. 23-24.

terrorism are explained. The reactionary cynicism of Leninism, the WPA (ILL.) PROC. 5-27-4
caesarism of bolshevism and the moral disintegration of the Communist
Party are revealed. The process of a swift development of terrorism
inside the party is foretold, and the illusions of a peaceful demo-
cratization of bolshevism are demolished: "Despotism can be democratized
only by a revolution." In "May Manifesto of the International Workmen's
Association," our views concerning fascism and the methods of fighting
it are elucidated; the nature of political parties and state socialism
is explained. A correct definition of "common interests" is given and
an uncompromising class struggle and social revolution are advocated in
opposition to the theory of "common interests." In the jubilee number
is explained the meaning of the Washington protest. In the article "For
the Independent Sanctions of the Working Class," No. 89 the shameful
attitude of the League of Nations and of the Soviet Union towards the
Abyssinian problem is exposed. The true meaning of the slogan, "If you
want peace prepare for war." That war is essentially nothing but robbery
is explained. The diplomatic morality is exposed, also the ineffectiveness

Dielo Truda (The Cause of Labor), No. 97, May-July 1937, pp. 23-24.

of the policy of the Socialist Internationale.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30274

No. 90 contains a popular elucidation of Kropotkin's views about anarcho-communism. The Stephanov System is explained and is shown to be just a new name for an old form of exploitation.

In the articles "Spain Bled in Blood," (No. 92) and "And Yet the Fascists will be Defeated," (No. 94) the readers are informed about the complicated conditions under which the events in Spain take place, and the international relations which have arisen out of these events. The readers become acquainted with the driving forces and the inner meaning of the events in Spain and with the role of the anarchists in these events. In the article, "16," (No. 93) are elucidated the meaning, the causes and the purport of the execution of Zinoviev, Kamenev and others.

Using only these leading articles we can give positive answers to all the questions mentioned above. The leading articles teach also how to apply the principles of anarchism to the elucidation of vital questions of today.

Dielo Trouda (The Cause of Labor), No. 97, May-July 1937, p. 23-24.

The same articles convey an answer to those who feel sorry because of ^{WPS 61-1 PRU 30275} the absence of articles of a theoretical character. They contain more theory than the "theoretical" articles, i. e., those considering things in a purely abstract way, unconnected with the vital, stirring issues of the day. If one will look through all the articles published in The Cause of Labor, he will find that there is no such theory in this magazine.

As to polemics with The Awakening, our magazine did not deem it necessary to undertake anything of the kind despite the fact that it was directly challenged by The Awakening. In the future our magazine will also abstain from all polemics with The Awakening, because these polemics cannot be kept in due boundaries, discussing things only from the standpoint of principles, but degenerate into a discussion of personalities which is very harmful to the movement.

During the period with which this report is concerned, the following

Dielo Trouda (The Cause of Labor), No. 97, May-July 1937, pp. 23-24.

persons were collaborating in our magazine:

WPA (ILL) DEC. 2000

K. Philippovich
A. Suchi
Ch. Cornelissen
L. Benar
M. Pierrot
Grobou Fernandez
Santillan
B-ly
Mueller-Lening
Shapiro
Volin
Rocker
M. Brachny
Emma Goldman
Armando Borghi
Romash

Dielo Trouda (The Dawn of Labor), No. 97, May-July 1957, pp. 23-24.

The following persons have been correspondents of the magazine, reporting current local events:

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Kovalenko
I. Daniluk
Gavriluk
Volodkin
Dobbatovka
Motsegood
Novik
Lrinuk
Kosarovich and others.

Because of the events in Spain the collaboration of our foreign comrades became a difficult matter, though previously also it had not been easy because of the long intervals between the issues of the magazine and of the difficulties of getting translations of the articles sent by foreign collaborators.

Dielo Irouda (The Cause of Labor), no. 97, May-July 1937, pp. 23-24.

WPA (ILL) PRO 3027

The editing of the magazine is also connected with certain difficulties owing to the lack of Russian and English newspapers and magazines and the fact that there is no regular exchange with foreign anarchist publications.

During the period taken into consideration in this report there has been only one complaint about our magazine, voiced by the St. Louis group and caused by the article written by Cornelissen; but this misunderstanding was quickly settled in a friendly way, as befits comrades.

Not only during the period covered by this report, but also during the whole time when this magazine was published in Chicago, there were no misunderstandings between the members of the editorial staff. The work is being done in a most healthy and friendly atmosphere. All questions of importance or arising controversies are referred to the Progressive Club for discussion.

The Editorial Staff.

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III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 16, 1956.

NEW CHURCH MAGAZINE

In Lisle, Illinois, the first issue of a new church publication printed in English and Russian has just come off the press. The name of the magazine is the Church Voice. It is edited by Mr. P. Neuzhil.

The first issue presents a pleasing appearance, but the articles in Russian suffer with illiteracy.

In Chicago also the latest issue of Our Way, a church magazine published by the Russian Orthodox Church on Leavitt Street, has appeared.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 14, 1936.

TO YOUNG RUSSIA

Just off the press and [now] on sale is the magazine To Young Russia, edited by Dr. L. G. Pertsov.

Copies may be obtained in all Russian institutions and from individual members of the Young Russians' organization.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

II B 2 d (2)

RUSSIAN

Moscow, Oct. 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30274

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912. (r. 27)

Moskva (Moscow)

Published monthly at Chicago, Illinois, for October 1st, 1930. State of Illinois, County of Cook.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared L. J. Fortzoff, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the Moskva, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of

Moscow, Oct. 1930

WPA (ILL) PRO 20274

this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher: Russian Center of Chicago, 2001 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

Editor: L. C. Pertzoff, 2001 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

Managing editor: None

Business manager: H. A. Seveff, 2001 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owner is (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those

Moscow, Oct. 1930

WPA (11) 1 PPG 1207

of each individual member, must be given).

Moscow, Russian Monthly, 2001 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.; L. G. Fertzoff, 2001 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only).

L. G. Fertzoff, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25 day of October, 1930. alter Denkowski. My commission expires December 10, 1930.

II B 2 d (2)

RUSSIAN.

Moscow, April 1930.

WPA (ILL) 8801 20276

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Moscow

Published monthly at Chicago, Illinois, for April 1st, 1930. State of Illinois, County of Cook.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared L. G. Fertzoff, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the

Moscow

and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true

Moscow, April 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROI 30274

statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, L. G. Fortzoff, 2001 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.; Editors: V. D. Masloff, L. G. Fortzoff, A. A. Seoeff, 2001 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.; Managing editor: None; Business manager: L. G. Fortzoff, 2001 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owner is (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each

Moscow, April 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

individual member, must be given). Moscow, Russian Monthly, 2401 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.; L. G. Pertzoff, 2001 W. Division St., Chicago, Illinois.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.....

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (this information is required from daily publications only).

L. G. Pertzoff, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of April 1930.

Walter J. Denkowski.

My commission expires Dec. 10, 1930.

IV

Anonymous - "The Anniversary of the Moskva Magazine",
Moskva (Monthly), Mar. 1930.

Exactly a year ago, the first issue of the magazine "Moskva" saw its first light. During that period it had met with great obstacles in its publishing career. It is an exceedingly difficult task to publish a Russian magazine here in America. During that short period of time, I witnessed many daily, weekly, and monthly publications appear and disappear. Nevertheless, the magazine "Moskva" under its able helmsman, Dr. L. G. Pertsov the editor steadfastly surmounts these difficulties and is guided ably to a cultural and nonpolitical haven. The Russian Colony is in need of such a magazine.

In a small room which is used as the Editors office (the same building in which the office of the Doctor is located), the editor works alone, using all his energy and strength in developing his beloved hobby.

He is aided in this hard and noble work by the secretary of the Russian Center, Mr. V. D. Maslov. And so both Dr. Pertsov, in his spare time and Mr. Maslov, labor unintermittingly, without any assistance.

One has to admire and wonder at the inexhaustible energy of these men.



Moskva (Monthly), Mar. 1930.

All their free time is donated to the work, and time is valuable to every immigrant. They receive no compensation for their efforts, except the moral satisfaction of doing this great cultural work abroad and at the same time not losing any cultural connections with their native country.

It is not the thirst for fame nor any financial reward that guides them, but the great task of creating a Russian magazine abroad, which would be satisfactory from a literary standpoint to the Russian immigrants who are scattered all over the world.

Let this magazine "Moskva" carry with it our immigrant masses and guide them to a better, brighter, and more cheerful future.

Sow, Ye Russians the Seeds of Russian Greatness in Foreign Lands.

A. Antsiferov.

Moskva (Moscow), Russian magazine, published monthly
by the "Russian Center" of Chicago, Illinois. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

(Advertisement on the cover)

Subscription has been opened for the year 1929 for the large
literary, artistic and social monthly.
Magazine.

Moskva
appearing in Chicago in the beginning of every month.

The magazine Moskva is entirely non-political, and in an equally kindly and impartial way opens its pages to everything that is truly artistic and enlightening whether it happens to arise in Russia or beyond its boundaries. Special attention will be paid to throwing light on the life of Russians in America.

The magazine Moskva is the only monthly magazine being published in the United States and in Canada in the Russian language.

The readers of Moskva will find on its pages stories, novelettes, poetry and articles from the pens of the best and most eminent writers among the Russian-

Moskva (Moscow), Russian magazine, published monthly by the "Russian Center" of Chicago, Illinois. WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Americans, and also interesting material concerning problems of history, science, technical subjects, etc. The magazine Moskva has already contacted the greatest Russian centres, not only abroad but also in the U.S.S.R., from which it will very soon begin to receive material which will appear in its pages in due time. The magazine Moskva is not a private publication and is not the publication of any narrowly partisan group.

The magazine Moskva will appear on all stands and in all magazine stores at the first of each month. Its format will be 32 to 48 pages.

Subscription: one year \$1.75; half year, \$1.00.

Price per copy, 15 cents.

Address all correspondence and subscriptions to

Moscow, Russian Magazine.

2001 West Division St., Chicago, Ill.

Editor L.G. Pertsov (ed. note: or Perry)

Published by "Russian Centre of Chicago".

II B 2 d (2)

RUSSIAN

Moskva, March 1929, p. 1 (monthly). WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

TO OUR READERS

The facade of America must always be bright and fast, says the author of the article. We cannot be against that because it would be against the stream of the present life. But remaining Russians by the spirit of our achievements in the domain of culture and especially literature, we see soundness in any new building of life and culture only on the basis of the right value of the past. Primarily we wanted to name our edition Kaliki Perekhozhiye (meaning, the people who retains a yearning for the truth). But for many important reasons this idea was abandoned. Our aim is to serve the best strivings of the creative thought of the people who do something toward strengthening and beautifying of life in general and specially the life of the Russian people in America. (Summary)

Russkoye Obozrenie, Jan. 1928. pages 3-4.

"WE HAVE THE SUPPORT OF OUR READERS"

(Editorial)



The first issue of our magazine met with a very hearty reception: our readers from the most dull "Russian villages" in the United States, encourage us by their cordial letters in which they express their individual opinions of our beginning in the field of our cultural constructive work. We emphasize: these letters came to us first from our villages in the United States and Canada, precisely from there, where they expect good, peaceful, and plain words spoken for mutual understanding, for solving many puzzling problems and enigmas.

We precisely expected this, that we would be first recognized by the provincial communities; which up to the present have been neglected by our colonial capitals.

And really, all the more noticeable cultural work in the colony is carried on in America in our "Capitals": St. Petersburg (New York), Moscow (Chicago), Kiev (Philadelphia), Minsk (Detroit), Vilno (Pittsburgh), Vladivostok (San Francisco). In the provincial towns everything sleeps

Russkoye Obozrenie, Jan. 1928. pages 3-4.

quietly, evenly, and peacefully.

But our friends from the capitals also write to us, welcoming us with no less feeling. But differently, not as they talk about us in the provinces.

To them everything is excellent. They are pleased with the fact that we answer very many questions; they are thankful to us for mentioning the enemy of slavery; for not forgetting the families, schoolboys; for giving interesting statistics; for introducing the readers to the masterpieces of literature, old and new; for loving poetry, not neglecting satire, talking of art and popularizing science.

As a result of this acknowledgement, we must admit that we have not given our reader everything that we desire. We know what we are lacking; we know that our reader should have a monthly magazine-almanac of some sort, so that our publication would be both a friend and an adviser in every family and to every individual.

Our readers from the capitals advise us in a friendly manner not to be





Russkoye Obozrenie, Jan. 1928. pages 3-4.

tempted with being too "elementary" i. e. to endeavor to make our magazine strictly scientific on scientific questions.

Enlarging upon the thought expressed in the previous paragraph, we believe that, in addition to the strict scientific articles, we are obliged, especially, at the present time, to bring to light many scientific questions, also in popular "elementary" form.

The same thing must be said about the other sections of our magazine as well, for example, about the section of fiction and poetry. With us, young V. Viacheslavsky compares with Valeriy Briusov, Ivan Savin with Fedor Sologub, Panteleymon Romanov with N. V. Gogol, Alexander Peregudov with Evgeniy Chirikov; but in this issue, we remind those who have forgotten (many have forgotten) of A. S. Pushkin, and V. A. Zhukovsky.

In order that the broad mass read us, we must feed it spiritually with such "living bread" that everything growing spiritually, everything alive and living in the capitals or province, will find something in common with us.

Unpleasant perplexity was aroused in us by some remarks concerning the new

Russkoye Obozrenie, Jan. 1928, pages 3-4.

orthography which we follow. Perplexity is the correct word. Because we think that the new orthography, improved by the Russian Academy of Sciences (already in 1912), should be used by every cultured person. In this very issue, in the section, "Vse" (all), we offer information relating to this question, which, to our belief, will explain our different points of view with some of our readers concerning the "legality" of the new orthography. Besides, we wish to point out, that we did not have any other desire in selecting this orthography.

The letters that we received recently speak eloquently for themselves - that we really have the support of our readers.

Beginning with this issue, our second year of publication, we are prepared to increase our endeavors to give to our readers the maximum of satisfaction. And for this it is worth while working.

III A

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II A 1

IV

Voronko, J. J. "Our Goal," Russkoye
Obozrenie (Russian Review) (Monthly), Nov. 1927.



(Editorial)

P.3-4--For the first time, as far as we know in the brief history of Russians in the Central States, there appear in the city of Chicago a Russian monthly.

Any publishing house believes that the work it has started is the best and that it answers the current needs of the public.

That is the custom. But we, on the contrary, with our first issue, believe that we shall be unable to give the best interpretation of our current needs immediately. Yet we hope to create a most satisfactory new monthly of literature, art and social life later.

Why? Russians are too mottled a crowd; among them there is a variety of views and it would not be an easy task to satisfy various groups who are all equally seeking spiritual nourishment yet each of them wants to get only a special kind of it.

How should we then understand the name "Russkoye Obozrenie"? Everything relating to Russian life; the life of Russian immigrants; everything what



Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 1927.

Russian culture offers that is new and brilliant and whatever relates to it; everything that should interest the Russian immigrant and should be known to him under the conditions of American life; everything concerning his interests as an individual and member of a local group--from enlightenment and schools to economical and social problems.

All this we are striving to present in such a manner as not to arouse antagonism among neighbors, but to pacify them and bring about closer relationship between them; we shall endeavor rather to teach and educate them, than to arouse strife between groups, classes, or races. In this case, with such a path towards our future goal, we intend at every step of ours to seek only those relationships which are common to all the various groups of society, and which give rise to more idealistic contacts,--and "society" we understand in a very broad, democratic way.

In the United States, at present, there are to be found many distinguished Russian scientists, literary men, and artists. We will strive to have them take an active part in our cultural work. Besides, in many places in the colony itself, whenever we hear of new talents born on American soil, we

Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 1927.

will not permit them to be drowned in the chaos of American streets.

On the other side, the best productions of contemporary Russian literature, wherever they appear, if noticed by the Russkoye Obozrenie (Russian Review), will be published in the pages of our magazine. Outstanding contemporary events; events in our social life; and discoveries of science will be published in due time.

Our aim is to make the Russkoye Obozrenie an encyclopedia on questions which embrace our program.

But, in issuing Russkoye Obozrenie in America, where our social life at present is just being born, we reckon that we can realize completely our aim, only with the cooperation of all live, active workers of the colony who sincerely will point to us: how we run the Russkoye Obozrenie; whether or not we are deviating from our aim; whether or not we are changing our mapped course because of accidental influences; whether or not we zealously serve mankind and the people.

Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 1927.

Hence, in our opinion, our problem is easily understood. Everything else-- the development of our general principles and intention--our friends and readers will gather from the current material.

The Editors.



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II B 2 d (1)

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RUSSIAN

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), January 29, 1923.

BOOKS SOLD BY SVOBODNAYA ROSSIYA

An advertisement in this issue concerns books for sale. It reads:

Svobodnaya Rossiya's bookstore will deliver a great variety of books in the Russian language, published in America or abroad, at very low prices, provided a deposit of ten per cent of the price of the book is made upon ordering.

The following are samples of books offered: Selected works of L. Andreyev, such as Red Laughter; Twentieth Century Anthology of Russian Poetry, in two volumes; Balmont's Selected Verses. Among others are the works of such great masters as Gorky, Goncharov, Tolstoy, Turgeneff, Griboyedov, Gogol, Gershensohn; also non-Russians, such as Marx and Bebel.

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II B 2 d (1)

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RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), January 29, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dr. H. R. Krasnow's book on health is also offered. The address given was The Russian Publishing Company, Inc., 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

ANNIVERSARY CONCERT OF GOLOS TRUZHENIKA (Voice of Labor)

On November 12, 1921, three short plays followed by chorus singing and instrumental music were given by the Russian section of the I. W. W.

This was given at Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden. Dancing followed.

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RUSSIAN

WFO (ILL) PROJ 30275

Novaya Russkaya Zhizn (New Russian Life), Vol. I,
No. 1, Sept. 1918, p. 3.

TO OUR READERS

It is doubtful whether the Russian colony in America ever had a greater demand for a Socialist independent publication as it has now. Socialists from different parties have taken one of two positions concerning events in Russia, some in favor of and others against the Bolsheviks. The magazine Novaya Russkaya Zhizn, having a socialistic, purely revolutionary and scientific point of view, reserves the right to a certain tendency, according to the impartially weighed facts we possess.

A few words about the church: knowing and feeling that the church, as such, continues to influence deleteriously the unconscious masses, the Novaya Russkaya Zhizn thinks that it is its moral duty to throw light on the prejudicial and pernicious activity of our exhausted church.

The Editor and Publisher of Novaya Russkaya Zhizn.

II B 2 d (2)

RUSSIAN

Novaya Russkaya Zhizn (New Russian Life), Vol. I, No. 1, WPA (11) 450: 31275
Sept. 1918, cover.

Subscriptions to the monthly independent socialistic and scientific magazine Novaya Russkaya Zhizn are welcome. The program of this magazine will be:

An impartial presentation of questions of political character from a revolutionary and Socialist point of view; a fight against ignorance and against the dark forces of the old regime; a rational presentation of the religious question, and acquainting the reader with the domains of different sciences. Special attention will be given to the needs of the Russian colony in America.

In addition to the items given above the magazine Novaya Russkaya Zhizn will contain the following permanent sections:

Novaya Russkaya Zhizn,

WPA (LL) 1501 50275

1. General Information. In this section the reader can find an exact answer to any desired question. Readers should pay special attention to this section and take advantage of the pages of Novaya Russkaya Zhizn.

2. Exchange of Opinions. In this section the reader has the right to express his or her opinion about any question; even criticism of the magazine if this is done within the limits of decency is welcomed.

The best radical and literary writers have been invited to collaborate, irrespective of their political views. Subscription rate is \$1 a year.

II B 2 d (2)

RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIV, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

(Unidentified Newspaper Clipping, 1918)

ENTERTAINMENT FOR BENEFIT OF DOMASHNII VRACH (The House Physician)

On February 9, 1918, the United Russian Organizations of Chicago gave a concert and dance for the benefit of Domashnii Vrach. Professor Lomonosov spoke. This entertainment was held at the Deering Club House, 1734 Fullerton Avenue.

II B 2 d (2)

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RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), July 27, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAGAZINE DOMASHNI VRACH (HOUSE PHYSICIAN)

Dr. R. Krasnow is a pioneer in popularization of medical science among the members of the Russian colony in America.

(1) He was first to give popular lectures to the Russian organization;
(2) first to write articles on popular medicine for the Russian press,
and, finally, (3) he is the initiator of the magazine Domashni Vrach,
the anniversary number of which was just published. The first anniversary!
A year of publishing! In order to judge the work which has to be done
at the beginning of the publishing of a Russian magazine in America, one
must at least have tried to do it himself. We know the hard labor of the
initiator of the magazine and we greet the successful results of his work.
We congratulate him on the anniversary of the founding of the magazine;
we give our Russian thanks to the editors of the Domashni Vrach, and

II B 2 d (2)

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RUSSIAN

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WPA FILE 100-4021

Russkaya Pochta, July 27, 1917.

especially to Dr. Krasnow, for the irreproachable work done by this lone medical light which serves the Russian colony in America. It is our special pleasure to note in our paper the merits of Dr. Krasnow for the benefit of the Russian colony, because he has been so kind as to become our collaborator, beginning with the next number of our paper. From the next number on, in the pages of the paper Russkaya Pochta will be printed a medical section under the guidance of our honorable Dr. A. Krasnow.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc.,

f The House Physician, published monthly, at 1346 S. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill., for
April 1st, 1917.

Name of	Post Office Address.
Publisher	
Editor	Henry R. Krasnow, M. D.,
Managing Editor	1346 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Business Manager, A. A. Ostroff, 1346 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

wners (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its
ame and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of
he total amount of stock.)

Henry R. Krasnow, M. D., 1346 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per
cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are
one, so state.)

None.

Domashnii Vrach (The House Physician), Vol. II, No. 4, April 1917, pp. 194-195

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Henry R. Krasnow, M. D.

(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Second day of April, 1917.

SEAL)

DAVID SUCKOFF,

My commission expires July 19, 1919.)

Notary Public.

Domashnii Vrach (The House Physician), Vol. 1, No. 5, Dec., 1916, pp. 232

Editorial Staff of Domashnii Vrach

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Henry R. Krasnow, M. D., Editor in Chief

Moses Sahud M. D., Leon M. Bogart, M. D., Associate Editors.

George F. Butler, A. M. M. D., Contributing Editor

A. A. Ostrow, Secretary and Manager

Ed. Note: There were minor changes in staff later.

II B 2 d (2)

II D 3

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Domashnii Vrach (The House Physician), Vol. I, No. 2, Sept., 1916, P.-72.

Type of Articles Published in The House Physician

Signs of Tuberculosis, Dr. L. Bogatyrev.

Consumption from social-economic point of view, Dr. Moses Sahud.

On the Question of Birth Control, M. Kubanskii.

Alcohol, S. Sh.

Concerning Quack Doctors, M. Solodkov.

First Aid at Home before the arrival of the Physician, M. K.

(Ed. Note: This is a sample of the material published in this periodical.)

Domashnii Vrach (The House Physician), July, 1916, Vol. 1, No. 1. pp. 5-9

The Problems of a Magazine of This Type

The editor says that he well recognizes the difficult problems faced by those who publish a magazine of this type.

The Russian press in America is still not ten years old; it is just beginning its development. The best strength of the Russian Colony is only just beginning to prepare itself for very difficult work, the intellectual development of the wide Russian masses.

But this development cannot be one-sided. The masses must be aroused to knowledge the need for good health. The work will be hard, but it is believed that this magazine would receive wide support.

The editor denounces quack physicians who prey on the ignorant. The fact that almost all Russian papers print a large number of advertisements of quacks is an indication of the necessity of a fight with them.

II B 2 d (2)

RUSSIAN

The Revolutionary Periodical, Progress. WPA ALL : PROJ 30275
Information from its Editorial Masthead.

Full title: Progress, A Literary-Political Review

Editor and Publisher: Isaac Hourwich

Associate Editor: W. P. Zhook

Manager: A. D. Black

Publication Office: 1216 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 260 Cherry St.,
New York City.

11. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(3) Books

II B 2 d (3)
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RUSSIAN

WFF 111 1000 20271
Interview with Mr. N. I. Kozak, Secretary of the Russian
Independent Mutual Aid Society. (Nov. 30, 1936)

By Dmitri Stranden

Publications of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (RIMAS):

The society has published only one book, Russian National Almanac, 1929, mentioned before. Besides a history of the beginning of the society and information about an important convention in 1928 and some of the branches, the almanac contains many interesting articles about various subjects.

There are no other publications, pamphlets or magazines issued by the Independent Society. Financial reports and articles concerning this society have been published in Svobodnaya Rossiya and in Rassviet.

II B 2 d (3)
III G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 18, 1936.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN ALMANAC

by

V. D. Krymsky

(Advertisement)

Contains the following information:

How to get an American visa for entry to the United States.

How to obtain first and second citizenship papers.

The questions commonly asked by the examiners before the alien is admitted to American citizenship.

Lists of government employment agencies.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

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RUSSIAN

III G

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 18, 1936.

All information pertaining to old age pensions and to many other subjects which every Russian emigrant in the United States should be familiar with.

The book contains 152 pages.

The price is one dollar, postage prepaid.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 18, 1936.

[SONG] ALBUM

(Advertisement)

The Album of Russian Folk Songs with music for piano and choral singing has just come off the press and is now on sale. It contains many Russian and gypsy songs.

The price is \$1.60, postage prepaid.

WDA (ILL.) PRO 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 21, 1935.

NEW BOOK ABOUT RUSSIA

A new and rather unusual book about the U.S.S.R. has just been published. The book bears the title, "What I Saw in Soviet Russia". The author of the book, who decided to conceal his real name for fear of persecution of his relatives in Russia, prefers to be known only as the Minsk Muzhik (a peasant from the province of Minsk). The author, actually a former peasant of Minsk, and a resident of the United States for more than twenty years, recently made a trip to Russia. After his return to America, he published in Rassviet a series of articles on Soviet Russia entitled "What I Saw in Soviet Russia". The articles aroused such wide interest among Russian people in America that his friends prevailed upon the author, a simple worker, to publish all his observations about Russia in a book.

Many books have been written about Russia in recent years, but only a very few of them have any merit or value. A large commercial publishing house usually sends a writer to Russia to gather material for a book.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 21, 1935.

This foreigner, without a knowledge of the language, the people, or the country, spends most of his days on Russian soil in a hotel room, or visits such places as he is permitted to visit by the Soviet authorities, and is always accompanied by a Soviet official. Seldom does any writer visit the country districts and talk with peasants and factory workers without being closely watched by the ever-present secret police agent.

Our new author, the "Minsk Peasant," followed his own method of gathering material. He did not go to Russia as a writer, but rather as a returning emigrant. He went to his native village and to his folks, whom he had not seen for the last twenty years. He thought he might stay in Russia for good, if conditions under the Soviets should prove bearable. He plodded, hiked, and rode village carts for several hundred miles of the countryside around his village; he visited the country fairs and the bazaars on market days; he talked with people, attended their weddings and other ceremonies; he worked with them in the fields. When he went to the cities and to the larger towns, he observed the life of the industrial workers,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3075

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 21, 1935.

of petty Soviet officials, and of the detachments of the Red army stationed in various localities. He even talked with a number of minor Soviet commissars whose addresses he received from his and their friends in America. When he visited Moscow, Leningrad, and other big cities, he was not interested in the life in high places, but in the living conditions of industrial and commercial workers, of small shop owners, and of the common people in general.

When the "Muzhik of Minsk" returned to America and related to his friends what he had seen in Soviet Russia, he was urged to write down his experiences and to publish them in a Russian newspaper for the benefit of all Russians in America. Rassviet gladly published all the letters of the "Minsk Peasant" dealing with his experiences in Soviet Russia. The interest awakened by these letters was so enormous that the author resolved to publish them in book form. The book has 336 pages and has been carefully prepared. It is printed in distinct, readable type on good quality paper. The book has more than ten illustrations.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 21, 1935.

Because the book "What I Saw in Soviet Russia" has been published privately, and not by a publishing house, its price is very low. It costs only one dollar; with postage prepaid, one dollar and fifteen cents. The book is selling fast. Its author received an offer to have it translated into English and to present it to the American public.

[Translator's note: Rassviet was the publisher of Minsk Muzhik's book, "What I Saw in Soviet Russia." The author's attempts to have it published in the English language were unsuccessful. The real name of the author of this work may not be revealed at this time because of the possibility of revenge, by the Soviet government, upon his relatives.]

II B 2 d (3)

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 9, 1935.

ON MINSKY MUZHNIK'S BOOK

For politically minded individuals and those who know what the despotic and bloody Bolshevism is, the writings of Minsky Muzhik do not reveal anything new. They only confirm the statements which have been made during the past seventeen years. But aside from such people, there are others who are still uninformed and can be swayed one way or the other. For such people the book written by Minsky Muzhik is very necessary; it is, in fact, indispensable to those people, as well as to the American public which knows very little about Bolshevik atrocities and the sufferings inflicted on the Russian people. For this reason, this book would be more valuable if it were published in English. It should be published in both Russian and English, and the English version should be published in a larger edition.

Considering the fact that we do not have to pay any royalty to the author, the book could be sold at a nominal price, which would make it accessible to a wide range of the American people. It should be published in a large edition.

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RUSSIAN

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 9, 1935.

The cost of publishing this book should be raised among the Russian organizations. The latter must be induced to collect the necessary money either from among their membership or from their own treasuries. Many of the individual readers of the Rassviet will, I am sure, send in their contribution for the purpose of publishing this book. When the book is published, every contributor can redeem the money he has contributed in books, and thus the money he has donated, will be advanced only temporarily, for a good cause. In such a way, the money to publish the book will be raised; and we will be able to ensure its wide distribution.

I, therefore, recommend that Rassviet appeal to the Russian organizations, as well as to its readers to donate the necessary dollars required to publish the book by Minsky Muzhik, entitled The Truth About Russia.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 302/5

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RUSSIAN

WPA CIL 100 PROL 30275

Russian National Almanac, Voronko, J. J., ed., Chicago:
Russian National Orthodox Society, 1929, p. 8.

FROM THE PUBLISHERS

Our beginning, the publishing of the first Chicago Russian National Almanac, has not been welcomed by that caliber of people who could have taken an active participation in the compilation of our almanac.

The published editions of the various types always belong to a group, to a collective of specialists in the various fields of knowledge.

In the forming of our almanac this type of collective has not been found.

Our colony in Chicago differs so greatly in its convictions - especially that part of it which has been called national conscience - the intellectuals, from whom we hoped to derive water of life.

II B 2 d (3)

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian National Almanac,

The national conscience for various reasons has not come to the rescue of the national deed: the living and working among us people of education and promoters of culture, with very few exceptions (of which we shall speak below), have turned away from this noble obligation to serve the humbler brother.

In such circumstances the work of composing the Russian National Almanac has been far from pleasant.

To establish normal connections with the immigrant circles in Europe there was no time; the editorial board, after familiarizing itself with the character of work awaiting them, has decreased from seven people, elected by the 17th Convention of the Russian National Orthodox Society, to four.

II B 2 d (3)

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Russian National Almanac,

But the Russian National Almanac has seen the light of day. In your hands, reader, is the fruit of strenuous labor. It is difficult for us to judge how successful this edition is. It is therefore desirable that the reader, upon careful inspection of this book, note all the shortcomings of this almanac and inform us about it. For the publishers of the Russian National Almanac such information would be of great benefit. Through them (those making suggestions. Project editor), it would be possible to judge the demands of the reading masses of our colony. Previous to the voicing of opinion of our readers, we deem it necessary to remark that we visualized our edition as a type of encyclopedia for self-education. Our endeavor to bring this plan into reality has been a partial success.

At the same time, having in mind that among our readers there will be people with greater requirements, we have not failed to answer their questions.

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RUSSIAN

Russian National Almanac,.....

WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

We have mentioned above that people of culture in our colony have reacted very indifferently toward our publication.

We consider it our duty to record that comparatively new members of our colony, such as the poetess T. E. Ostroumova, Dr. A. E. Nedzielnitzky, A. M. Usefowich, artist Gregory Orlov, have cheerfully offered their names to the national publication.

Many thanks to our co-workers and all who assisted in the birth of our publication.

The Publishers.

II B 2 d (3)
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RUSSIAN

Russian National Almanac 1929 (Russian National Orthodox Society), p. 7. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 32275

FROM THE EDITORIAL BOARD

The birth of the present Russian National Almanac, - to our way of thinking, - is a great step forward of that organization the name of which is closely allied with this publication.

It is true that the Russian National Orthodox Society of Chicago, which issued this almanac during the years of 1916-23 (the flourishing period), has even published a daily newspaper (Free Russia), later participated in publishing a newspaper (Russian Herald), which has replaced the first, and at present owns a small amount of stock in the newspaper Rassviet.

As can be noticed from the foregoing, after the first period of its growth, the Russian National Orthodox Society has lived through a period of depression in which the publishing activity of our national organization also experienced a noticeable crisis. At present, as is known,

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RUSSIAN

Russian National Almanac 1929.

NPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

the Russian National Orthodox Society, represented by us in this edition, is undertaking a new and great activity within the colony, and is becoming a factor in uniting the colony.

In our opinion, the existence of a national organization and our almanac should serve this aim of unifying our colony.

We do not aim to convince the reader that the present Russian National Almanac is in a position to answer all questions of the masses of the colony so dear to us.

Like with any new enterprise, this first experience in editing has met with many difficulties which could not be foreseen. Moreover, the small group of members of the Russian National Orthodox Society, who had resolved to make the publication of a Russian national almanac a reality, have not stopped in the face of difficulties, and have brought the undertaking to a successful end.

Russian National Almanac 1929.

WPA (ILL) PR 11 30274

Much more could have been put into our almanac, although the present edition, regardless of its size, is becoming the largest in the ranks of the publications of the Russian emigration. Perhaps in the future those who will replace us will regard the shortcomings of this almanac as well as the difficulties we have met during the process of formation of the first Russian national almanac in Chicago, and will answer the questions of the colony more comprehensively than we have.

The editorial board deems it its duty to announce that in all matters concerning the solving of the problem given us, our guiding star was the welfare of the national organization.

THE EDITORIAL BOARD

Dimitri Vorobey, Joseph Voronko,
Dimitri Michalchik, and Dimitri Sleznik.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1928.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

e. Radio Programs and Cinema

II B 2 e

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 19, 1936.

RUSSIAN RADIO PROGRAMS

Russian radio programs in Chicago, inaugurated in 1933, are broadcast three times a week--on Sundays at 9 A.M. from Station WEDC (1210 kilocycles), on Wednesdays at 5:30 P.M. from Station WGES (1360 kilocycles), and on Saturdays at 3 P.M. from Station WSBC (1210 kilocycles).

For all matters pertaining to these programs apply to the Russian Radio in Chicago, 2009 Cortez Street.

W. H. (ILL.) 1100: 30713

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 26, 1936.

[RUSSIAN RADIO HOUR]

On Saturday, February 15, I. Y. Voronko, director of the Russian Radio Hour, gave a radio-evening entertainment. Instead of a Russian radio evening the entertainment was an international one, for there were present many people of other nationalities, and the Russian guests were in the minority. The reason for this, perhaps, was the high price of admission tickets.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1936.

THE RADIO EVENING

The radio cabaret ball given last Saturday by Mr. J. Voronko, our Russian radio broadcaster, was an unusual entertainment that attracted many people. However, the young people were in the majority. The very good orchestra, the excellence of the musical part of the program, and the numerous waitresses in national costume were the main features which left good impressions with guests.

Among those present one noted old and new [Russian] immigrants. There were also Poles, Jews, Lithuanians, Americans, and representatives of other nationalities who came to enjoy the evening and to pay their respects to Mr. Voronko. The guests selected Miss E. Kichkaylo as radio queen, and second place was won by Miss Olga Pavlikevich. Dr. A. I. Nedzelnitsky was master of ceremonies.

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Soviet (The New), Nov. 1, 1945.

1. THE NEW SOVIET UNION IS A FREE COUNTRY.

[Translator's note: Mr. Tolstoy is a member of the Russian Independent Intellectual Society, RINOV.]

The country in which we live affords us every liberty of action within the framework of the law. In this land we have complete freedom of speech, press, and religion. We are free to hold all political and religious views and to form their own political organizations, and are given spiritual freedom which they could be unable to obtain even in the most liberal of their old lands.

Coloured people take advantage of this freedom in order to preserve their national identity so far as their cultural and economic life is concerned. Everywhere the colored people, though they are not free to form their cultural or educational status, form economic and educational associations. They develop spiritually and grow stronger economically.

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RUSSIAN

Passviet (The Dawn), No. 20, 1937.

According to official statistics in America, there are two hundred large organizations of the type represented by the Russian Imperial Mutual Aid Society, with about 100,000 local branches. Membership in these organizations totals eight million people. These organizations possess financial resources estimated at one billion five hundred million dollars. The figures just given indicate that one percent of the working population of America that belongs to the state aid organizations and the balance of the latter are accumulators. Moreover, in 1937 there were only 10-15 million organizations; there are many thousands of other organizations which are not subject to state supervision.

To sum up, America is a country with a new sort of Russian mutual aid organization. Among some anti-Soviet groups, one would be unable to find a single person who did not belong to some sort of an organization. Cultured people know that the groups of the kind mentioned above are one of the same national family as the "united" ones, and the spirit of mutual aid

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 20, 1935.

and assistance prevails among the members of a national group. Many Russians are still unable to understand this simple truth. The membership of a great majority of the organizations of which I have spoken is made up of immigrants. This is also true of the Russian organizations, including the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

When we examine the statistics pertaining to the composition of the mutual aid organizations, with reference to the national groups, we find a sad situation as regards the Russians. We Russians constitute only a small percentage of the membership in this type of organization. That small percentage cannot be explained by the allegedly small number of Russians present in America as compared with the people of other nationalities. The discrepancy is due to the failure of the Russians to recognize the advantages of organizations and the benefits to be derived by the members of a national group from organizations. We treat the whole problem with indifference. We have no plans for the future, we live from day to day; we have no ideals to carry

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 20, 1935.

us forward. We prefer to live in darkness and for this preference we sometimes pay dearly. We have no central authority. Very often dubious characters attach themselves to our unorganized people. These adventurers mislead the Russian colony.

On the doors of one of the schools I read the inscription: "Where there is no vision, the people perish." This is the truth by which we shall abide. The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has not adopted this axiom for its slogan, but it strives in all its activity to serve the best interests of the Russian people. Our society preaches the advantages of organization for our people, for their preservation, and the attainment of a better future. Then, what ideal does our society set before itself? The ideal which we follow can readily be seen from the very name of our organization. Mutual aid is our motto! This means helping one another in an hour of need, mutual support in case of necessity.

As I said before, America is perhaps the only country in the world where

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 20, 1935.

there is full liberty for action within the law--action directed at the preservation of national identity. And if this is so, it would be criminal if we did not take full advantage of the liberties given to us.

RNzOV calls upon all Russians who do not belong to any organization, to join its ranks. Assure yourselves and your family of the benefits offered by our organization. Join in the activity of our society. There is no initiation fee for new members.

The new policies being issued to our members offer many advantages not enjoyed formerly by our people. For all information, apply to the main office of our society, 4129 North Mobile Avenue, or to the local branches.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 13, 1935.

THE RUSSIAN RADIO HOUR

All nationalities in America broadcast their national programs over the air. We Russians also, supposedly, have our own radio hour. Despite the fact that Chicago is a large city with a considerable number of Russians, what can we say, what can we pride ourselves on with reference to our own radio program? Perhaps we can take pride in ourselves when we hear one godmother greet another over the waves, and send her best sentiments, or when cheap advertising talk fills up the entire hour.

It is pleasant and enjoyable to hear the native songs and music when far away from the motherland; but, alas, we, seemingly, are not fated to enjoy productions of the excellent Russian art. Our Russian program is so "good" that we have to conceal it from foreigners in order to avoid possible offense against the "Russian" art. When somebody is present at your home and the guest does not understand Russian you are afraid he may say: Shut off that confounded....bla-bla-bla....

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 13, 1935.

To our great pity we cannot invite people of other nationalities to listen to our music broadcast over the radio during our own program, despite the fact that we are rich in talented composers, musicians, and artists. The Russian music is well known throughout the entire civilized world. Many foreigners like to listen to the Russian music and greatly appreciate the works of Tchaikovsky, Rimski-Korsakov, Glinka, Rachmaninov, and other Russian composers and musicians. However, the Russian radio hour can "flatter" us with only recorded music performed mostly on accordions and consisting of trivial songs and other similar trash.

I think that in Chicago there are many businessmen, physicians and men of other professions to be found who are willing to pay for advertising and announcements on a good program. At present, we have only one hour during the entire week and that only on Sunday morning when many possible listeners are still in bed.

The program hides as if from shame in a faraway corner and is afraid to show itself before other nationalities.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 8, 1934.

THE PROFANATION OF RUSSIAN ART
About Russian Radio Programs

Many Russians in America no doubt listen to the Russian radio programs presented regularly by the National Broadcasting Company of New York or their coast-to-coast network. These splendid programs (the Samovar, the Symphonic Choir, and the Siberian Choir) are doing a great service to Russian art. Some local radio stations often feature Russian music--the works of such composers as Tschaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Rachmaninov, and others. There are American artists who study the Russian language in order to be able to sing Russian songs in Russian--Jessica Dragonette, for example. These facts indicate the high regard in which Russian music and Russian song are held by the cultured American public.

Russian art, however, is frequently the victim of profanation and defilement at the hands of the Russians themselves. Here in Chicago, we have a Russian

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 8, 1934.

radio program which is a denial, a travesty, a desecration of Russian art. The promoter of this program, some enterprising Russian, does not seem to worry much about the artistic aspect of his program or about the good reputation of Russian art in America. His interests are purely commercial. Almost the entire hour of this so-called Russian program is taken up with commercial announcements. To keep the radio audience from turning off the program and switching to some other station, this audacious promoter treats his listeners to some old-country music, usually phonographic reproductions. And this is not all. This obliging promoter knows how to utilize the names and the works of great Russian singers and composers to satisfy the vulgar tastes of some of his listeners and sponsors. For instance, he plays a recording by Chaliapin, or Maria Murenko, or Smirnova, the great Russian singer of gypsy songs, and announces that this or that song or piece of music is dedicated to this or that tavernkeeper, or to an undertaker whose wife is celebrating her birthday or who has just returned from a successful fishing trip. This practice is a most outrageous desecration of Russian art. There

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 8, 1934.

should be a law forbidding such practices. Musical societies and authors of musical compositions should have a right to institute court action against radio stations and individuals who prostitute the high art of music to their own vulgar ends.

Tavernkeepers, politicians, manufacturers of proprietary medicines, shoe stores, and similar establishments, pay this promoter a few paltry dollars for cheap advertisement of their wares, and he dedicates to them the gems of Russian music and song. The whole thing becomes still more painful when we realize that this vulgar profanation of Russian art is being practiced by the Russians themselves, and that our groups and our societies do nothing to put an end to this infamy.

Interview with: Mr. J. J. Voronko, 2009 Cortez St., Chicago, Illinois

The Birth of the Russian Radio

In 1929 Mr. Voronko, conceived the idea of expanding his field of activities among the White-Russians--that is to reach a greater part of the Russian colony. For that purpose the radio was brought into service. At the beginning programs were given in White-Russian and on Sundays only. From the start, Mr. Voronko, met with powerful opposition from ultra-Russian patriots of the Russian colony. Both wings, the right as well as the left, opposed him and for this reason the White-Russian radio hour was short-lived.

The Russian Radio Hour was born in November 1933 after recognition of the Russian government by the United States. To start with, the management of the Russian Radio Program gave only a half hour a week and that only on Sunday mornings. But gradually under the guidance of Mr. Voronko, it developed sufficiently to allow a broadcast of one hour on Sunday mornings from nine to ten and fifteen minutes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. This is exclusive of special programs, Russian music, speech, songs, were given on the following stations, WEDC, WSBC, WGES, WJJD, and WHFC. In the opinion of Mr. Voronko the Russian radio has a two-fold influence upon the Russian colony. Due to the illiteracy of the majority of the Russians and especially among the elderly inhabitants who are unable to read not only English but Russian as well, for them the radio performs a tremendous service and is not only a business institution but an educational

Interview with: Mr. J. J. Voronko, 2009 Cortez St., Chicago, Illinois

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and a cultural one as well. In other words it is a public service. Some of the leaders of the Russian Colony, as well as a number of authors and artists, are quite often heard through the facilities of the Russian radio. Russian children born in the United States have talked over the radio in the Russian language for the first time. Mr. Voronko claims that the Russian radio is performing a service not only for the Russian colony but for all those able to understand the Russian language. Broadcasting is done on Sundays from 3860 Ogden Avenue and week days from 2400 West Madison Street.

Krasnow's Files, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

WPA 41-1001, 30275

Dr. and Mrs. H. Krasnow
4601 N. Broadway
Chicago, Illinois

You are undoubtedly aware that in the Soviet Union, as well as in all countries of the world, where Russian artistic thought has penetrated at the present time, active preparations are being made toward the great celebration in honor of the 100th anniversary of the death of the great poet, A. S. Pushkin. America, and particularly our city, Chicago, will not take a back seat in the preliminary work for the Pushkin celebration.

We want to have in Chicago, if not the best, then one of the best of Pushkin celebrations.

The Pushkin Committee organized by us, the only cultural front of

Krasnow's Files,

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

various progressive organizations, decided at its last meeting to call a special Pushkin conference in order to accomplish a successful Pushkin celebration, and to invite to this conference, in addition to the representatives of the organizations, a number of persons whose experience, talent, knowledge and adaptability to Russian culture would be of assistance to the success of this cultural celebration.

The conference is scheduled for 3 P. M., Sunday, September 27, 1936, at the quarters of the YMCA, 1621 W. Division St., Chicago.

Through your friends, your name was included in the specially prepared list of persons whom we will be very happy to see at this conference, and we, therefore, ask of you to give us a few hours of your time and to come to this conference.

This letter is sent to you personally, but if you belong to some

Krasnow's Files,

cultural organization, and you might be accompanied by an officer of your organization, then this completely serves our purpose.

Awaiting to see you at this conference, I beg to remain

Respectfully yours,

PUSHKIN COMMITTEE
J. Eberhardt
Temporary Secretary

1628 W. Division Street
Chicago

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

f. Special Schools and Classes

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Owned by Dr. H.R. Krasnow, M.A.
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

AIMS OF FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN CHILDRENS SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO
AND VICINITY (FROM CONSTITUTION).

Aims were: Uniting of all local childrens schools on basis of educational work; systematic institution in them in Russian language and subjects of interests to Russians which are unsatisfactorily taught in American schools; training of children in a workers' philosophy; bringing all the Russian emigrants into the school organization ; educational work in Russian colony through lectures, readings, etc.; classes for teaching the illiterate.

Guide Book to the Exhibit of Russian Section America's Making
p. 26.

[RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO]

"Soon after the establishment of the Russian Collegiate Institute in New York, a similar school was established in Chicago. It was headed by Professor I. K. Novakavski, and had the financial support of Mr. Charles R. Crane and Ambassador Bakhmetev."

(Note: This "Russian People's University in Chicago" lasted only a short time. D. S.)

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RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

1778 (11) 2000 10000

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN

Play, dance and concert given by South Side People's School. This entertainment was given at the West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor.

(The year is not given; the month and day were November 2.)

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview (March 2, 1937) with Mr. Anton Bernov, 917 N. Wood St.

RUSSIAN SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN IN CHICAGO

Before the Russian revolution there were no Russian schools for children in Chicago. The Russian revolution gave an impulse to the foundation of such schools and aroused in the Russian colony in America a widespread interest for educational work among the masses. In 1918 appeared the first Russian school for children in the district of 14th and Halsted Streets. At that time there were more than two hundred pupils in that school. Later there was started another school at 917 N. Wood Street, and still later a third in the district of Douglas Park. All these schools were founded by the Russian Orthodox Independent Parish which is located at present at 917 N. Wood Street. Over three hundred children were being taught in these three schools. Conditions were favorable for the development of Russian schools for children,

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RUSSIAN

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Interview with Mr. Bernov,

and they grew and flourished. The Russian language, Russian geography, Russian history, etc., were taught in these schools.

The Bolsheviki, seeing how well these Russian schools for children were progressing, began to join the school committees. This was done both by parents of children and by single persons with the aim of gaining control of the schools. The result was that the Russian schools were ultimately split up into two types: independent schools and Bolshevik schools.

The Bolsheviki desired and continually insisted that the children should be taught bolshevist politics in the schools. Whereas the other party, among the parents, consisting of persons with independent convictions, opposed these demands of the Bolsheviki. This led to a split between the Bolsheviki and those who were opposed to their ideas; and this

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Interview with Mr. Bernov,

antagonism still exists in the schools at the present time (1937). In 1933, when Mr. Anton Bernov became a member of the school council as a representative of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, there were in existence six schools: (1) at 917 N. Wood Street; (2) in Argo, Ill.; (3) in Hanson Park; (4) in Pullman, Ill.; (5) in Cicero, Ill., and (6) in the district of Humboldt Park, with a total number of 150 pupils.

In 1936-1937 we find only three schools of non-Bolshevist character with sixty-five pupils.

Note: This information about Russian schools was given to me by Mr. Anton Bernov, who for a number of years has been chairman of the school council of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, and who is therefore very well informed about everything concerning the

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RUSSIAN

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Interview with Mr. Bernov,

Russian schools in Chicago. Besides, Mr. A. Bernov is an old resident of Chicago and knows perfectly well all that pertains to the public life and work of the Russian colony of Chicago. N. K.

N. Korecki.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 50775

Information from Mr. J. F. Erin, 2150 Cortez St., and Mr. Anton Bernoff, 1048 N. Mozart St., given to Mr. Korecki, Feb. 8, 1937.

Donations to the Russian People's University

Mr. Boris Bakhmietiev, Ambassador from Russia, gave the R. P. U. \$5,000.00.

Mr. Batolin, who visited the U. S. A. to negotiate with American companies for the building of railroads in Siberia, gave \$5,000.00.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

Interview with Mr. N. I. Kozak, Secretary of the Russian
Independent Mutual Aid Society. (Nov. 30, 1936.)

By D. Stranden

SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE R. I. M. A. S.

There are several such schools: the Krylov Memorial School, the Bunin Memorial School (on Carty Street), and others.

Mr. Kozak could not give me any exact information as to their number and location. Some of the schools have fallen into the hands of the Communists; those named after Dostoyevsky, Pushkin, Gorkiy and the Douglas Park School. All these form a separate Communist school federation.

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Interview with Mr. Myron Miklov, President of the Federation
of Russian Children's Schools and Employee of the Russian
Workers' Cooperative Grocery and Meat Market
at 2051 W. Division St. (Nov. 24, 1936)

By Mathilda Goldstein

There are eight Russian schools in Chicago besides those that are conducted by the Russian churches. The Russian schools not connected with the churches are located in various Chicago districts. All schools, excluding church schools, are under the jurisdiction of the Federation of Russian Children's Schools. The federation is composed of parents and members of various schools. It has a yearly conference in which the election of officers takes place. All officers are elected for a term of one year. The Russian Federation of Children's Schools meets the first Sunday of each month to transact the business of the schools. The federation hires the teachers, who are paid by the schools.

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RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. Miklov,

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Teachers must be natives of Russia and have a good Russian education. The president and secretary of the Federation of Russian Children's School are Mr. Myron Miklov and Mr. Klinkov, respectively.

The Federation of Russian Children's Schools constantly adds new branches to the present number. Its purpose is to educate children of Russian parentage (also those of other nationalities) in the Russian language. The fees the children are required to pay depend largely upon their ability to pay. In cases where children are totally unable to pay they are not deprived of the opportunity of a Russian education. The non-paying pupils are on the same level as those who pay tuition. Some parents whose financial status improves repay their debt to the school gladly; some are never able to do so.

Children who graduate from elementary schools have an opportunity of continuing their Russian education in a higher school. In this school

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RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. Miklov,.....

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adults are also taught. The adult students are of various nationalities, all who are interested to learn the Russian language. The educational, cultural and social value of the Russian schools to the communities is notable. Through these schools the Russian children are able to master a foreign language and learn the history of the Russian people. During the school year the schools sponsor various social affairs.

Interview with Mr. M. Perlman, Proprietor of the Progressive School
of English, 3508 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago. (Nov. 19, 1936)

BERG (BORODIN) PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Mr. Borodin, according to Mr. M. Perlman, the present proprietor of the Progressive Preparatory School of English, and in the past on the staff of the Progressive Preparatory School (a sister school of the Berg Institution), had a very fine and cultural background. Soon after his arrival in Chicago (about 1908), Mr. Michael Berg became associated with Mr. (now doctor) Karp, professor of philosophy at the School of Social Service in New York.

Together they opened a school at Roosevelt Road and Newberry Avenue. The school was opened for the purpose of teaching English to the foreign born. From here Mr. Berg moved to his later location at West Division Street and Hoyne Avenue, and conducted his school under the same name and on the same basis. From this school he turned out great numbers of students, both grammar and high school graduates. He conducted this

WPA 100-1-1001-30276

Interview with Mr. Perlman,

school until about 1919 or 1920, when he sold it to Mr. Samuel Hoffman and went to the Soviet Union. Although Mr. Borodin did not reap a harvest financially, his school, located in the heart of the Russian colony, had a great influence on that community.

Concurrently, Mr. H. Bolotin, also a Russian immigrant, conducted a school for the foreign-born at 1700 W. Roosevelt Road, with Mr. Jurow as manager. This school later moved to 3317 W. Roosevelt Road, under the name of Progressive Preparatory School. At that time Mr. M. Borodin became acquainted with Mr. Bolotin, and they decided to consolidate their schools. Mr. Borodin had continued his own education at the same time and was a university graduate. The field of literature was his hobby, and he became quite proficient in it. Mr. M. Borodin lectured before many groups and was always able to keep the attention of the public, as he possessed a very winning personality.

Interview with Mr. Hyman Bolotin, 55 E. Washington,
Manufacturing Jeweler. (Nov. 19, 1936.)

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

BERG (BORODIN) PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Mr. Borodin, as related by Mr. Hyman Bolotin, his associate at that time, arrived in Chicago about 1906. He began learning English with great zeal. Having had a good education in Russia, he mastered English very rapidly. He then resolved to teach English to other immigrants.

As the influx of immigrants was then at its height, Mr. Berg wasted no time in making his dream a reality. He opened a school at Division and Hoyne Street under the name of Berg Preparatory School. He obtained a staff of competent instructors. Mr. Berg knew the immigrant psychology well. He also knew of the difficulties the Jewish students encountered during the tsarist regime, and their hunger for knowledge. He therefore

Interview with Mr. Hyman Bolotin

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drew a great number of the immigrants, and particularly the immigrant youth. The knowledge the students had acquired at his school served for them as a stepping stone to further education and helped them to become better and more useful citizens. The students of the Berg Preparatory School spoke of Mr. Berg with love and admiration.

Financially Mr. M. Berg was not at all successful. Out of his school he desired a mere subsistence, and lived in the rear of the school with his wife and children. The Berg Preparatory School functioned until about 1919-1920.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 23, 1936.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

Notice about morning Bible study classes for persons of all ages organized by the Russian Evangelical Christians, at the House of the Gospel, 2127 Crystal Street. These classes are conducted in Russian. Classes conducted in English are also available to young people and children. Meetings on both languages are held every Wednesday for young people.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 30, 1936.

ATTENTION OF DOUGLAS PARK DISTRICT!

On Monday, April 27, the committee of the newly opened Russian Douglas Park School held its meeting. It was decided to name the school after N. V. Gogol, the immortal Russian writer. The meeting of the school committee and the parents is set for May 7 at 7:30 P.M. in the schoolrooms, 2736 Ogden Avenue. All parents of pupils and all Russians, Ukrainians, and White Russians residing in the Douglas Park district who are in sympathy with the school are invited to attend this meeting..

Classes are held every Monday and Friday under the direction of the Reverend F. Turchenko from 5 to 7 P.M. and on Saturdays from 10 to 12 noon.

E. Kaplan, chairman
E. Shishov, secretary

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1936.

A NEW SCHOOL OF DANCING

In the clubroom of the Russian-American League, 1105 Van Buren Street, a new school of dancing under the direction of Mr. A. A. Andreev has opened its doors. The classes will be held each Saturday at 4 P. M. The art of dancing will be taught both to children and to adults. All those interested in dancing are invited to join the classes.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 25, 1936.

IN PULLMAN



Last Sunday, in Pullman, Illinois, an entertainment was given by Branch Number Twenty-Six of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (R.I.M.A.S.) and by the Lomonosov Children's School. The evening was an unusual success. The stage play was under the direction of Mr. P. Mizevich, who greeted the guests and said a few words concerning the important role which the Russian children's schools are playing in the life of the Russian colony and the importance of R.I.M.A.S. in the life of Russians in Pullman.

[Mme.] P. V. Svatikova in the name of the central administration of R.I.M.A.S. spoke on the necessity of all us Russians' uniting in a strange country. She also said a few words about Lomonosov, the Russian pioneer scientist, and his accomplishments. S. Volodkin and I. Osipik spoke on the Russian children's schools and on the peculiar psychology of the Russian colonists. They also greeted the guests in the name of Branch Number Eighteen of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (R.I.M.A.S.).

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RUSSIAN



Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 25, 1936.

The children of the Lomonosov School performed very ably in the concert program and vivaciously recited verses from the works of Russian poets among those present one noticed many familiar faces from Chicago. Many members of the Chicago branches of R.I.M.A.S. attended, particularly members of Branch Number One and Branch Number Eighteen.

A beautiful performance of a series of Russian folk dances was given by the students [of dancing] of the Krylov School. The guests were particularly pleased with the humorous recital by A. Lafarenko, whose appearance on the stage alone evoked a great deal of laughter. The buffet lunch was served with the help of the ladies who are members of the parents' school committee.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 25, 1936.

TO-MORROW IS THE DAY OF THE KRYLOV SCHOOL

To-morrow, Sunday, April 26, in the People's Auditorium, 917 North Wood Street, a concert and ball will be given by the children of the Krylov School. The entertainment has been arranged for the purpose of financially assisting this school of [Russian] dancing.

We think that the readers of our "Page of News" are quite familiar with the role which the children of this school quite often are called upon to perform in our organization. It seems that there has never been an entertainment arranged by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society without the school-children's being invited to take an active part in the concert program. And the children have always gladly consented to do their bit on the stage or the dance floor. They sing, dance, and recite, always gratis, not only for our branches in Chicago but for those in the outlying towns as well. Whether the parents of the children have borne the expenses of travel and of costuming the young entertainers, or whether these expenses have been borne by the organizations,

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nothing has ever been said about it, and as a matter of fact all such expenses, quite often at the cost of sacrifice to families, have been borne by the parents of the children. We desire, therefore, that our members in the branches shall treat the children of the school for the benefit of which the concert has been arranged in the same way in which the children treat the branches of R.I.M.A.S. and other Russian organizations, and that these members may honor the children by their presence at the entertainment. We desire that our membership shall appraise at their true value the services and the self-sacrificing idealism of the members of the school board and the efforts of the children when they, in rain or shine, sometimes for many miles, go to do their social duty for the benefit of the Russian colony.

On the success of to-morrow's entertainment depend the future of the school and that of the dance classes, the future of our young dancers whose services are often used by the central administration of our Society and by the branches in Chicago and its vicinity. Many a time we have said, both in the press and at conventions, that if we do not prepare our young generation for the tasks

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which we now perform in the organization, our Society will be doomed to inevitable death. No matter how strong it is financially, it will not be able to continue, to grow, and to develop if the organization's ranks are not vitalized with young blood. Children are the joy and the hope of every class of society. Enlightened people well realize that the more a country spends on the education of the young, the more prosperous and the happier will be the entire population of that country. And this is indeed the truth. The United States serves as an excellent example. Here has been introduced a compulsory system of education up to the high-school grades. And precisely for this reason in technical and cultural development this country has gone far ahead of those countries of which the rulers have cared very little or not at all for their people's education. If we, fathers of our children and members of the Society also, neglect the education of our young, our Russian organizations will lag behind those of other nationalities, and they will become inert and debilitated.

The school board of the Krylov School is willing to carry on the work of

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rearing Russian children in the Russian spirit. The members of this board carry on the school work in the interests of our organization as a whole, and, therefore it is the duty of every member of our Society to help them in every possible way. Tomorrow a large concert and ball will be given by the Krylov School, and we are convinced that all those members who love their organization will help the school workers and the school by attending the affair. This time the school presents an unusually varied and interesting concert program.

Russian people of Chicago, Argo, Melrose Park, Maywood, Pullman, Kenosha, Gary, and other cities will have tomorrow an opportunity to hear very good singing and excellent [instrumental] music and to see beautiful young dancers in the performance of Russian, Ukrainian, and classical dances. There will be many other attractive features.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 23, 1936.

WHAT HAVE THE RUSSIANS IN AMERICA DONE
FOR WHICH THEY DESERVE CREDIT?

When I think about our social work, about our work in cultural and spiritual fields, and about our colonial life in America, the question somehow arises: Well, and what have we done that is good in the quarter of a century of our residence outside our native land? What have we accomplished in a cultural and a spiritual way which at once attracts our notice, and on which we might pride ourselves before other nationalities? And there is no doubt that there are certain things in our lives which we can be proud of.

Obviously our only misfortune is that we do not understand and do not even try to appraise the true value of what we have done in all these years. Our spiritual and cultural possessions quite often are taken advantage of by other nationalities, such as Poles, Czechs, and even Americans. Our Russian

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songs and music are heard everywhere, and our literature is translated into all the languages of the world. Immortal works of Russian geniuses are played on all foreign stages. Only we, while living here, remain passive and indifferent to all that should be great and dear to us, that should as far as we are concerned have the greatest value in the world. For some reason or other we do not attach much significance to all this. Why it is so I cannot understand at all.

It is true that we have been able to organize here a few societies for mutual aid, but what is this in comparison with the number of us Russians here in America? Their entire membership is only a drop in the bucket, for in Chicago alone we on the basis of our members could gather a membership several times larger than that of all the [Russian] Mutual-aid societies in America put together. I am not speaking at all of such cities as New York. If every Russian man in America and Canada would only realize his duty to his own people, we should have a mighty united family. But before we can make others realize their duty, we ourselves must acquire a sense of duty. We must think through

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this problem and shake off our passivity and indifference.

Well, then, what shall we do to advance culturally? First of all we must make an attempt to move away from the dead point. By all means we should get rid of the dead weight of the past and take up living creative work. But what is this work? I think that it is up to the advanced and most active elements in the Russian organizations, whether they be mutual-aid societies, children's schools, or clubs, to cultivate among the members the spirit of national unity. Many of us have more than once made attempts to do this and to carry on such work. Many among us have already given up the task, for as far as we could see, all our efforts were in vain.

Whose fault is this? Part of the blame, undoubtedly, can be laid at the door of those whom our people believed in, and who betrayed them. Part of the fault is our own, for quite often even the most active and advanced men cannot agree even among themselves.

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Let us, for instance, take such good work as the children's schools of R. I. M. A. S.. It should seem that there is no ground for disagreements or even for quarrels in such a matter. But to our regret even so important a matter as this is being neglected because there is a lack of common effort, and there is friction among the members of our school boards. School benefit entertainments are not properly attended and do not yield the financial results which are expected, and which are necessary for the maintenance of the schools.

On April 26 (Sunday) the Krylov School of Russian speech and dancing intends to give an entertainment, the proceeds of which will go toward covering the expense involved in maintaining the dancing classes through the summer months so that the children may be well trained for the active winter period. And I want to believe that both the members of R. I. M. A. S. and the rest of the Russian colony will attend this entertainment en masse. My words will not be without foundation of proof if I say that the Krylov School has always been responsible when called upon to help other organizations in arranging their

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concert programs. Our young Russian artists, sometimes in cold and in rain, have gone from one end of the city to the other to take part in concert performances without any remuneration. On many occasions they have even gone outside Chicago just to help those who requested their assistance.

For these efforts freely exerted, without a penny received in return, the Russian colony in Chicago should reward the growing Russian talent of the Krylov School of dancing with mass attendance. Let us show that we Russians can appreciate our own Russian art. By attending their entertainment we shall help them not only financially. We shall render them moral encouragement for future development and active work among the Russian organizations of Chicago.

I. Raskatov

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 18, 1936.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS OF R.I.M.A.S.

In about a month classes in the Russian children's schools will be dismissed for the summer vacation. The schools maintained by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society will also close their doors for the summer. At present the school committees are very anxious to close the school season without any deficit, and what is more important, with some money saved for the next school year so that the committees will be able to open the schools on time after the summer recess.

Those who cannot look forward inevitably must turn and look backward--must lag behind in life, not keep pace with it. There are many things in life the loss of which can be made up, but lost time in the education of children can never be regained. From nine to fourteen years is the most critical period, the most vital period in a child's life. During this period the child's character is being molded, and its habits are being formed, and what is acquired by the child in these years will remain with it for the rest

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of its life. We all desire, first of all, that our children shall remain Russian, that they shall know something about the country of their parents, that they shall understand their own people and not be strangers among them. For that very reason the Russian children's schools, educating the children in the Russian spirit during this critical period, deserve the special consideration of every Russian patriot, for their work is priceless and quite necessary for the children of every Russian colonist.

The most active members of R.I.M.A.S., participating in the work done by the school committees, make heroic efforts to shake the Russian colony out of the lethargy into which it has fallen, to awaken it to the realization of its own needs, and to make it think of the future, of the fate which awaits Russian children in a strange land. At present, as we have already pointed out, the school committees are primarily concerned with the material side of the existence of the Russian children's schools. For that reason almost simultaneously in the coming week three of the R.I.M.A.S. children's schools will give their benefit entertainments. All three schools to-day

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address their appeal to the Russian colony and call upon its members to come to the entertainments and by their presence to help build up the funds that are necessary for the opening of the schools next fall. The appeal is addressed to all those who have preserved their Russian hearts and national sentiments. The appeal must not go unanswered, must not remain a call in the wilderness.

For Chicago is not a desert; there are eighty thousand Russians in the city proper, and many thousands besides in the suburban territory. It is the duty of every Russian to attend the school benefit entertainments. It is the duty of every one whose Russian soul has not grown cold, and who still responds to our social and national needs. We firmly believe that all Russian people, and particularly the members of R.I.M.A.S., will consider it their sacred duty to attend, if not all three, at least one school entertainment.

And thus, dear brothers and sisters from Argo, Pullman, Gary, and of course from Chicago, remember your sacred obligation toward Russian culture and toward

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your own children. Come in a body to these entertainments. Prove that you are Russians who still remember and love their country! **Remember** that while attending the entertainments, you not only help the national cause, but you help your children as well, and you help, besides, yourselves, for you will enjoy the programs and will have a good time.

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Novyi Mir (New World), April 4, 1936.

FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS

Fourteen years ago at our parties youngsters with a bottle of pop in their hands were hanging on to the skirts of their mothers, disturbing their dancing. These were our pupils.

At present the 'old' are sitting on one side yielding the hall to the 'youth,' and to the skirts of many a youthful mother the third generation is hanging with a similar bottle of pop in their hands. This is the reason why the number of children in our schools is decreasing every year. Will this third generation be in our schools as their fathers and mothers? That is the question. Of course, we should also try to conquer this generation.

At any rate our federation should play, - as it has already played to

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to a great extent, - its historical role of completeness with the present and second generation of immigrants. The cultural work which the federation and its schools have performed in the Russian colony for the past thirteen years is colossal and invaluable. There were mistakes and shortcomings. We have not fully succeeded in organizing and instilling a love for (pro-Russian) activity within the youth after their graduation from our schools.

Lacking funds we were also unable to organize permanent high schools for the youth. But we have not lost the youth; they are and always will be with us.

Not only have we given our youth a Russian education by teaching them the Russian language, but we have been able to instill in them an inextinguishable love for the birthplace of their parents, the land

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which in 1917 laid the foundation of a new era in the history of humanity. We have been able to awaken within them the class-consciousness of proletarian children, a consciousness of the necessity of struggle for a better life for the workers, for the power of labor; a consciousness of equality and brotherhood of nations.

Hundreds upon hundreds of children of Russian immigrants have emerged from the walls of our schools during these thirteen years. All these beautiful young women, these bodily and spiritually healthy youths at our meetings and parties are our former students. Our youth is not sufficiently active in our organizations, but they are with us forever and everywhere. They are leading the cultural and conscious life of the generation that will replace us. We are proud of our youth.

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Novyi Mir (New World), April 4, 1936.

Now we are insulted because our boys and girls speak only English among themselves, or because they prefer to speak English with us. But in this we do not consider the circumstances facing us in the land which though alien to us is not alien to them. English, of course, is their language. And after all, a language is only a form; in idealism they are with us, they are conscious working children and thus all our labor and energy is justifiably spent.

At present the president of the federation is M. Niesteruk. During the last years the secretary has been M. Miklov. Among the members of the Soviet federation faithfully remains a number of old school workers, among them Rutovets, Yacubovich, Maksimenia, Abramchik, Klimkov, Mornell, Kuletzky, and others.

The federation and the schools are in reliable hands. Much have our

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Novyi Mir (New World), April 4, 1936.

school workers labored. Much have they succeeded. Many difficult problems are as yet facing us: they will solve them also.

Our inspiration, the great Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; our ideal leader, Novyi Mir, which we will all joyfully join in honoring.

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Novy Mir, Apr. 3, 1936.

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THE FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN CHILDRENS' SCHOOLS IN
CHICAGO AND ITS SUBURBS

"The School Federation shall not fall into the hands of counter-Revolutionists, opportunists and massacre promoters. Chicagoans, as formerly, will raise high the banner of national culture and will serve as an noble example to other regions."

We have regained our Federation. "The White Russian workers," Voronko and Zmagar transferred from the Russian Vietnik to the New York Rassviet where the Federation after the third convention was called "The Living Corpse," "Dead Work," etc. This barking no longer disturbs us. Our work was sailing on--peacefully, quietly, without any symptoms of White Guard Fascist opposition. On November 27, 1932 the Federation celebrated the 10-year Jubilee of its existence with a grand ball at the Ukrainian Workers' Home in Chicago. Motivated by this, we have then written in the Novy Mir giving the enemies of the Federation their due. "This selected rubbish, filth, which swam upon the surface

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Novy Mir, Apr. 3, 1936.

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of the waves of the October Revolution and has been carried away over the ocean; these little people, full of lies and envy and fear, carefully concealing under masks, shining with "education" and having at their disposal Viestniks and Rassviets printed patterns of perverted human conscience--they have been digging into our organization, with intent to dissolve and destroy it, in order to create for themselves groups of trusting obedient sheep and, for the glory of a "Holy Russia" to live on them. But they have not succeeded. The Jubilee on the 27th of November, was the celebration of our victory, and a "thorn in the side" of our enemies.

"Children from the various parts of our city and suburbs, in the presence of the Russian Workers' Colony who filled the hall of the Ukrainian Workers' Home to overflowing, have beautifully carried out a three hour program and besides, not in an international language as our enemies might say it, but in good Russian language; but the program--and 100% Soviet."

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Novy Mir, Apr. 3, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PP. 2074

"Regardless of all attempts of the enemies of the Federation, the latter, as well as the schools composing the Federation, have gained the solid ground of sincere workers' cultural organizations."

"This--the work of conscious workers' of the schools, the teachers' as well as the members' of the school organizations; this is the work of text books, composed not to create slaves or capital, but for the rearing of a generation of healthy and free defenders of Labor and Truth; this, at last, is the work of our enemies proper who by their injury gave us an opportunity, and by unmasking, showed their perverted faces to the Russian Workers' masses."

The Federation of Russian Childrens' Schools of the City of Chicago and Suburbs, look back with pride upon the 13 1/2 years of productive activity and is preparing for its 14th consecutive convention. At present it is composed of the following workers' schools: 1) A Childrens' School in memory of L. N. Tolstoi (Previously Douglas Park); 2) A Childrens' School in Brighton Pk.; 3) A Childrens' School in memory of F. M. Dostoevsky

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Novy Mir, Apr. 3, 1936.

(Previously North Side); 4) A Childrens' School in memory of Maksim Gorky (Previously Wicker Park); 5) A Childrens' School and School for Adults in Pullman (which emerged from the previous school in memory of Pushkin); 6) A Childrens' School in Argo; 7) A Childrens' School in memory of N. A. Nekrasov in Chicago; 8) A High School for Post Supporters of the Childrens' Schools in Douglas Park; and 9) The Russian Workers' National University on Division Street.

In all these schools at present there are approximately 150 students. This, of course, is a very small number, in comparison with the number of students in our schools, 8, 10 and 12 years ago. But this may explained.

The Russian immigrants, who arrived here 20, 25 or even 30 years ago, had few children of school age. The first supporters of our schools have long ago themselves become **family** people.

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Novy Mir (New World), April 1, 1936.

THE FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS IN
CHICAGO AND ITS SUCCESS

Back in August of 1922, through the assistance of the writer of this article, at that time, on the staff of the newspaper Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), there was formed in Chicago a White Russian committee to aid White Russians in their struggle against the Polish imperialists.

In March of 1923 on our horizon there appeared a "new" man, Anton Zmagar. A radical of radicals, an enthusiastic fighter against imperialistic Poland, who had just arrived in the United States from White Russia. The writer called for his benefit a White Russian Meeting in the South Side School. Zmagar declared himself a "positive" defender of Soviet White Russia."

He, without any delay, joined the White Russian committee.



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Novy Mir, April 1, 1936.

Here this "John the Baptist" said: "Who am I?" I baptize you only with water, but he who follows me will baptize you with the fire of life. Send money and bring him from White Russia."

They sent money.

And Joseph Voronko arrived.

Both White Russians made their bow in the Russian colony. They became teachers in our schools and took off their masks soon after.

Zmagar, who is also known as Ivan Charapuk and who proved to be a Catholic priest, began a struggle for the "Russian spirit" at school; Voronko, a White Russian chauvinist, began organizing anti-Soviet groups in the then existing White Russian societies of the schools.

This was the beginning of a struggle within the Federation.



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Novy Mir, April 1, 1936.

At that time in the colony appeared another "nincompoop" by the name of Nicolai Kaluzin - at present a doctor L. Pertsov, or Percy.

A cadet, an agent of Miliukov and at present a monarchist-fascist and one of the "spiritual" leaders of the so-called "Mladorossoy" or "young Russians," he has gained the confidence of the owner of the newspaper Russkii Viestnik and became its editor.

Immediately Kaluzin-Pertsov opened a bitter fight for the removal of "internationalism" in Russian workers' schools. Although personally, the White Russian chauvinists were miles apart from Kaluzin, his poison against the Federation was very handy for them.



The struggle became intensified. Not a day passed when there were not lies and gossip against the workers of the Federation.

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Novy Mir, April 1, 1936.

The aim of the enemies was to capture and dissolve the Federation, to convert the workers' schools into their white-guard stores and to win over the non-resisting Russian colony. But from the point of view of tactics, this struggle was not directed against the Federation as such, but against "individuals" and mainly against the first president of the Federation's Soviet, Jacob M. Eberhardt. He was accused of establishing and "internationalism" in the schools.

Incidentally, the fight for the "Russian spirit" could not be based very well on the fact that Eberhardt's name spoke little to the "Russian heart."



Between June 3-6 and 9-14, 1924, the second convention of the Federation took place, with seven represented, that is, the South Side, Douglas Park, North Side (on Elston Avenue), Brighton Park, Wicker Park, Pullman, and East Chicago schools.

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Novy Mir, April 1, 1936.

The South Side School, which at the beginning of the year, being incited by the teacher Zmagar, had temporarily broken away from the Federation, sent again its delegates to the convention at the initiative of the old workers of the school.

At this convention - one of the most exciting conventions of the Federation, - two entirely opposing camps have been established.

But our side has conquered.

Kaluzin, who with his yellow press succeeded in stirring the colony previous to the convention, had his mouth shut by the delegates, who with scorn have rejected his mandate as a representative of the Russkii Viestnik.



The Russian chauvinists were compelled to pretend that they were in

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Novy Mir, April 1, 1936.

step with the majority of the Federation.

At the second convention the constitution of the Federation was renewed and amended concurrently with the experience acquired during two years. The executive and educational committees were instructed to obtain text books. It was decided to establish a library of the Federation, to create educational courses for adults, etc.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Novyi Mir (New World), March 31, 1936.

FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBS

The main responsibility of the Executive Committee was the setting up of a school curriculum and equipment of the Federation's schools with textbooks befitting workers' schools.

For such at that time a dire need was felt; the books on hand positively did not fill that need.

Several successful parties during the winter of 1922-23 put the federation on its feet financially. This presented an opportunity for equipping the schools with more instructive textbooks, which were ordered from the New York bookstore of Novyi Mir. In 1924 textbooks were ordered from Moscow, and the crisis was thus ended.

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Novyi Mir (New World), March 31, 1936.

In general, after the first school conference our school work went uphill and was conducted as well as could be expected under the circumstances. In the summer of 1923 the Russian workers' colony of Chicago witnessed a great cultural celebration of the federation. The first Russian workers' school in America, the South Side School in Chicago, had its first graduation of those completing the course of study in accordance with the program of 1922.

From this school graduated children who at present are adults, family people: Michael Krasarin, Boris Kutniuk, Andrei Kudelka, Olga Marchuk, Vira Solorey, Stepanida Voyteshuk and Anna Zeroniuk.

They were the blossoms and pride of the South Side School. Three of the graduates, Marchuk, Solorey and Voyteshuk later became teachers

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in these schools and have proven to be a great asset.

The examinations continued for five days, from June 25 up to and including June 29. The examiners were outsiders specially invited; the opera singer and coach Nikolai Karlash; a person well known in the Russian colony of America, the artist Anatoli Pokatilor; and a person then new in the Chicago colony, Anton Zmaran. It was conducted, of course, in the presence of representatives of the federation of teachers of the South Side School and members of the South Side School Organization.

The exams were given for the following subjects: (1) Russian language (dictation, reading, recitation of what was read, grammar, etymology, syntax and poetry); (2) History of Russian literature

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Novyi Mir (New World), March 31, 1936.

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and current events; (3) Arithmetic, written and oral; (4) Geography of Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; and (5) Russian history.

The results of the examination were as follow: Out of 70 taking the exams the averages were 36 A's, 31 B's and 3 C's.

These averages are a clear indication of what children could accomplish in Russian workers schools in America, despite such unfavorable conditions.

At that time there were no misunderstandings within the school federation, no disagreements. School work was progressing on the entire front.

Toward the fall of 1923 other schools were organized and joined the federation: one in Pullman, another in Fullerton Avenue, in Chicago,

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Novyi Mir (New World), March 31, 1936.

in the vicinity of the Deering farm implement factory, where at that time many Russians worked.

A group of workers separated from the Fullerton School created a new school on Elston Avenue.

On the other hand, at that time a small school in Rockdale and a school at the section of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia in Gary had closed. Children's classes at the section of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia in Chicago have formed a new school at Wicker Park.

Thus in the federation there remained seven schools ideally and economically more powerful than the other seven schools created by the federation in 1922.

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Novyi Mir (New World), March 31, 1936. VPA (ILL) 570: 30276

In 1923 the number of students grew from 400 to 500.

But in the fall of 1923 there began a struggle within the federation which has strongly and for a long time hampered the further development of our school work.

The story is quite extensive, but we are compelled to pause at the most important episodes.

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Novyi Mir (New World), March 31, 1936. WPA (ILL) PP01.30275

THE FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS

By Jacob Eberhardt

Since the October Revolution in Russia schooling has developed to a great extent in the culturally poor Russian workers colony in America. All these years the vanguard among other cities in the number of schools as well as the carefully planned organization of these schools was and is the city of Chicago, where Russian workers' schools have begun opening since 1918, and where the uniting central organization, the Federation of Russian Children's Schools of Chicago and suburbs, from August of last year has begun the fourteenth year of its existence.

For a period of years there was a fierce struggle in the Federation of Russian Children's Schools. Before 1917 in the various cities where Russian workers have settled, there sprang up church brotherhoods,

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Novyi Mir (New World), March 31, 1936.

WPA (ILL. 98917027)

churches. At times at the churches schools were opened, of course, not for the sake of enlightening the working masses. In Chicago a church school of this type was opened in 1915 or 1916. This was the school of the Russian Independent Society, a school for children of the workers and with tendencies of a worker's school but which, to our greatest regret, never could free itself from the tutelage of the priests.

In the fall of 1913 a group of Independents organized a South Side school in which the main subject was the study of the Bible, and although this school was opened by a priest, Zheltonoga, it was destined to become the first workers' "priestless" school in Chicago.

Immediately after this, similar workers' schools were organized in other parts of the city, - in the Douglas Park district in 1919, in

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Novyi Mir (New World), March 31, 1936.

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the Brighton Park district in 1920. Within this same year another workers' school opened at the section of the Technical Aid Society for Soviet Russia, in Gary, Ind., and in 1921 children's classes (opened) at a section of the Technical Aid Society for Soviet Russia, in Chicago, and a school in Rockdale.

All these schools were organized by the workers, who united in school societies of the various school districts.

But the organizers of these schools in most cases have lacked personal experience in schooling. As a result of this the schools were conducted as it could be expected of people lacking an elementary education; there were no means, no experienced teachers; there was no definite educational program and mainly there was no center which could coordinate their common work and direct it into the proper channels.

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WPA (ILL. PROJ. 300)

Novyi Mir (New World), March 31, 1936.

For the school year of 1920-21 through the initiative of the South Side School, there was formed for the first time a "united committee" composed of representatives of three Chicago schools to take up the most important current questions.

This committee, which later met periodically, was the first step towards the unity of all workers' children's schools, but the actual unity was still to be created.

Three of the Chicago schools took up this question in the beginning of 1922.

It was decided to call a special school conference.

On July 24th the writer of this article, in the name of an organized

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30076

"Teachers' Commission," published in the press a call to the forthcoming conference, together with a platform and order of the day worked out by the commission.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Novy Mir (New World), March 30, 1936.

FEDERATED RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBS

Our first school conference was opened on August 12 in the South Side School, 1231 S. Morgan Street.

In the work of this conference, which continued from the 12th up to and including the 19th of August, 1922 (two Saturdays and one Sunday), eighteen delegates from school organizations and ten teachers participated.

(1) From the South Side Children's School, 1231 S. Morgan Street, the delegates were Solovey, Piven, Kutniuk, Zirbo and Semenchik, and the teachers Eberhardt, Volosiuk, Romanovich, and Sholy.

(2) From the children's school of Brighton Park, 3953 S. Kedzie Avenue,

Novy Mir, March 30, 1936..

the delegates were Grishuk, Turovets, and Bartosh, and a female teacher, Zam.

(3) From the children's school of Douglas Park, 3734 W. 18th Street, the delegates were Remenchik, Taran, and Koralchuk; and a teacher, Didiun.

(4) From the children's classes of the Chicago section of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Union, 1417 N. Hoyne Avenue, the delegates were Stoliar, Zhestkov and Karpuk; a teacher, Mociukewich; and a female teacher, Sahud.

(5) From the children's school of the Russian Independent(Mutual Aid) Society, 917 N. Wood Street, the delegates were Goroshenia, Lozinsky, and Gulko; and a teacher, Vorobiev.

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(6) From the children's school of the section of the Society for Technical Aid to the Soviet Union, in Gary, the delegate Kuzko, and a female teacher, Arieval.

(7) From the children's school at Rockdale, the delegate was Grechko.

At the first session, under the chairmanship of Eberhardt, the following platform of the conference was accepted:

"This conference, as a conference on educational questions, must be absolutely non-political; but as a conference called to improve the status of the children's workers' schools, it should direct all its activities and work out all its conditions in perfect harmony with the ideals and aspirations of the struggling working class."

Later reports were heard from the floor, where the situation of each school was revealed in detail.

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Novy Mir, March 30, 1936.

Together with this, it was disclosed that at the time of the conference in the above enumerated seven schools, there is an estimated number of 400 students.

At the end of the session a committee was set up to work out the project of the children's schools and the recommended central organ. The committee was composed of Grishuk, Eberhardt, Piven, Vorobiev, and Karpuk.

At the second session, the morning of August 13th, the chairman was J. Karpuk.

Comrade Eberhardt reported to the conference a recommendation worked out by the committee the previous evening.

The latter was accepted point by point and a new organization came into being: the Federation of Russian Children's Schools of the city of Chicago and suburbs.

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Upon beginning the consideration of the programs for the Russian children's schools, the conference selected a committee composed of Stoliar, Eberhardt, Grishuk, Zam and Karpuk.

After the dinner intermission the conference accepted the program of the Russian children's schools of the city of Chicago and suburbs belonging to the school federation, which program was worked out by the committee.

At the last session, at 917 N. Wood Street, under the chairmanship of M. Stoliar, the two points remaining on the order of the day were discussed: (1) the financial status of the schools, the creation of a school fund; (2) the publishing of a bulletin, etc. In conclusion a secretarial board was elected composed of Grishuk, Piven, Eberhardt, Zam and Zirbo. The secretarial board was entrusted with the carrying out of all decisions of the conference and in general with the direction

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of the work of the federation previous to the election of the executive committee of the federation.

At the first session of the executive committee, composed of delegates of the various school organizations and teachers, it was revealed that all present at the conference here joined the federation with the exception of one, the school of the Independent Society. Regardless of all the concessions granted them, such as teaching the Bible, their system and curriculum, it did not join the federation.

At this session the following officers were elected: the president of the executive committee, the recording and financial secretaries, the superintendent of the proposed bookstore of the federation, etc.

The expanded executive committee, consequently, changed its name to "School Federation Soviet." Since September, 1922, and at the present time, it has regular meetings once a month, and directs the work of the entire federation, pertaining to all periodic conferences, and

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also the conventions, the last of which, the thirteenth, took place
in the summer of last year (1935).

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

FOR THE ATTENTION OF PEOPLE INTERESTED IN
RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS

To-day in the Northwestern University Settlement building, 1400 West Augusta Boulevard, the first open meeting of the Russian circle of "Friends of the Truth" will be held. D.V. Stranden will deliver a lecture on "Has Christianity Outlived Its Era?"

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 21, 1936.

AT THE MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE
KRYLOV SCHOOL

At the business meeting held by Branch Number Eighteen of R. I. M. A. S. last Sunday many important questions were brought up for decision. Aside from the questions directly concerned with the Branch itself several problems relative to the Russian-language school and the dancing school were considered. It was decided to continue to work, just as before, in close collaboration with the school committee and to help it morally and in case of need financially. It was also decided to help the school committee to organize the entertainment which has been planned for the benefit of the school, to be given on April 26 at the People's Auditorium, 917 North Wood Street.

At the proposal of I. Raskatov it was resolved to organize a dramatic circle in connection with the Branch. The work of organizing it was entrusted to Mr. Raskatov himself. He expressed the hope that with the help of Russian artists known by him the dramatic club would be formed in the near future.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 11, 1936.

ATTENTION, DOUGLAS PARK DISTRICT!

The Douglas Park District Citizens' Club has just opened a new children's school in newly decorated and comfortably furnished quarters at 2736 Ogden Avenue. Enrollment of pupils between the ages of seven and fifteen will begin on Saturday, March 14, from ten to twelve in the morning.

Children whose parents plead poverty will not only be admitted free but will be furnished gratis with textbooks and school supplies.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 10, 1936.

NEW SCHOOL IN DOUGLAS PARK DISTRICT

In the Douglas Park section, at 2736 Ogden Avenue, a new Russian school has been opened. The classes will be held three times a week, on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The Reverend F. Turchenko will conduct them. In connection with this school it is proposed to organize a Russian-American social club, which will assist all Russians in obtaining citizenship papers and in other civic matters.

The program of the new school includes singing lessons and the organization of a string orchestra. Enrollment of pupils in the new school will begin on Saturday, March 14, from 2 to 5 P.M.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 7, 1936.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL
COMMITTEE OF R.I.M.A.S.

Last Tuesday a meeting of the school committee of R.I.M.A.S. was held. The members of the committee first heard reports from the branch secretaries on the condition of the schools maintained by the Society. The two schools of largest attendance are the Eunin School and the Krylov School; with respect to cash resources the Krylov School holds first place.

A. Mizevich, former president of the Pushkin School, reported that Branch Number Twenty-six [of R.I.M.A.S.], has opened a new school and has named it after Lomonosov. He also gave a report on the causes which had led to closing the old school. Fortunately for the Russian cause and for the children of the members of R.I.M.A.S. in Pullman, Branch Number Twenty-six energetically took up the task of opening a new school, and about a month after the closing of the old school they found better and more comfortable quarters for a new one.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 7, 1936.

The classes will be conducted by Mme. P.V. Svatikova. Thus the Russian children will not remain without a Russian school and will be able to continue their education.

We should express our gratitude to the energetic Russian people of Pullman who have worked and are still working for the good of the Russian colony.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 29, 1936.

ATTENTION!

Branch Number Twenty-six of R.I.M.A.S. on February 5 opened a school for children who wish to learn to read, write, and speak correctly the Russian language. The school is located in the comfortable modern building of the City Library, 1101 Indiana Avenue. The classes are held every Wednesday from four to seven o'clock in the evening under the tutorship of Mme. P. Svatikova.

Those Russian parents in the city of Pullman who do not wish to let their children remain ignorant of their mother tongue should take care of that problem by sending their children to this newly opened school. The school committee expresses the hope that Russian parents will respond to this undertaking, and that the school, which now has only a few pupils, will grow into a large institution and become a nursery of Russian culture.

For all information concerning the school apply to Mr. S. Levkovich, 742 East 105th Place.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 25, 1936.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE KRYLOV SCHOOL

Last Sunday an entertainment, very successful in every respect, was given by the Krylov School in co-operation with Branch Number Eighteen of R.I.M.A.S.

The guests, before the musical part of the program, were briefly addressed by A. Pasiuk, president of R.I.M.A.S., I. Raskatov, Professor A. Nedzelnitsky, and S. Volodkin.

The pupils of the school took part in the program. They sang several Russian folk songs and performed three popular Russian dances.

Among the guests were members of the board of directors of R.I.M.A.S., V. Cheslavsky, editor of the Russian Review, Dr. and Mrs. Pertsov, and other prominent people.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1936.

AT THE CULTURAL FRONT OF THE R. I. M. A. S.

On last Wednesday, February 5, in connection with Branch Number Twenty-six of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, otherwise called Lomonosov's Branch, a school for the instruction of children in the Russian language was opened. The classes are held every Wednesday from 4 to 7 o'clock in the evening at 11001 Indiana Avenue, in the building of the city public library.

The R.I. M. A. S. should sincerely congratulate its active members on their work in organizing the school and on the cultural and educational work which they have carried on among the Russian youth in Pullman.

Our young people have a good knowledge of the Russian language and are being brought up in the Russian spirit. They will be able to take over and carry on

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1936.

the work of their parents.

Free quarters for the school were found by S. Levkovich in the building of the city library. This energetic and remarkable woman has put a great deal of effort into organizing the school.

The school is named after M. V. Lomonosov, the Russian pioneer scientist. Mme. P. Svatikova has been engaged to do the teaching.

The school committee requests all Russian parents in Pullman to send their children to this school.

The School Committee

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News of the R. P. U. in Chicago, No. 1, pp. 54.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD, COUNCIL AND TEACHING BODY OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S
UNIVERSITY

Honorary Members:

Prof. B. A. Bakhmetyev.
General V. A. Yakhontov.

Members of the Board:

Rector of the University--Prof. S. I. Novakovsky
Vice Rector-----Archmandrit Mardariy Uskokovich
Treasurer-----A. M. Volkov
Secretary-----A. E. Lutnitsky
Dean of the Technical Division---I. M. Bregovsky, engineer.
Dean of the Division of General Education---Prof. M. A. Scherbinin

Presidents of the Sections:

News of the R. P. U. in Chicago, No. 1, pp. 54.

Section of Publications-----Dr. M. Sahud
Section of Excursions-----Dr. N. Spiegelglas
Section of Rational Entertainments----I. Erin

Members of the Council:

S. L. Novakovsky--President

A. E. Lutinsky--Secretary

Mrs. F. I. Bregovsky

Z. Manuk

S. Sheinman

I. M. Bregovsky

Mrs. S. A. Novakovsky

N. Spiegelglas

I. Bergenblit

A. I. Perelnuter

M. A. Scherbinin

A. M. Volkov

K. M. Oberuchev

M. Uskokovich

Mrs. E. P. Volkov

I. Rumyantsev

Khaimovich, engineer

M. I. Volkov

M. Sahud

M. Khinoy

I. F. Erin

M. Salk

V. N. Fedorov

B. Krichevsky

T. M. Stadnichenko

E. N. Braslavsky

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Teaching Personnel:

Russian language--Prof. S. I. Novakovsky, Dr. S. A. Novakovsky and A. I. Perelmutter
Arithmetic--Salk, engineer; Bergenblit, engineer, and V. N. Fedorov.
English language--J. Kaybran, S. Weiner and A. Coler.
Russian history--Prof. M. A. Scherbinin
Calligraphy--V. N. Fedorov
Technical Mechanical Drawing--Khaimovich, engineer
Physics--Bergenblit, engineer.
Fundamentals of Metallurgy--Bregovsky, engineer
Geography--Prof. Novakovsky
Physiology Anatomy of Man--Dr. H. Sahud
Chemistry--Prof. Krichevsky
Agriculture--M. I. Volkov, agriculturist
Hygiene of the Teeth and the Cavity of the Mouth--Dr. Spiegelglas.
History of the Slavic States--Archimandrit Mardariy Uskokovich.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1936.

THE WORKERS OF THE KRYLOV SCHOOL

There are many Russian organizations in Chicago, and there are many men active in social work among the membership, but there are only a few organizations which might properly be called cultural and educational. Various political squabbles within some of them, falsely understood religious dogmas, and misinterpreted church prescriptions in others, selfish caprices and ignorant snobbishness among the so-called advanced elements in still others, frequently interfere with the cultural and educational work among members of various organizations. There is no doubt that these causes more than anything else hinder progressive work in many Russian societies, separate branches, and other organizations.

Besides, we have only a very few people and a few organizations which put all their efforts into doing something that is really good and sensible, people with purely humanitarian motives, devoid of selfishness and inspired only by

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1936.

a sincere feeling of benevolence. Among us there are only a few people whose efforts are directed toward the attainment of truth and are concentrated on spreading culture and education among the hard-working Russian people. To the number of these latter belongs undoubtedly a small group of men, members of the school society named after I. A. Krylov. [Translator's note: Krylov is the world-famous Russian author of fables.] In this group, numerically small, there are no leaders, and there is none of the snobbishness which characterizes some of our "advanced people." There are no political squabbles. All these harmful deterrents to any progressive action the members of the Krylov School have swept out of their way. Only recently the Krylov School suffered with the same drawbacks which still afflict other Russian organizations. That was at the time when the School society was composed of members subservient and servile to the Bolshevik dictates of Moscow and the Bolshevik lackeys of the Novy Mir. [Translator's note: A Bolshevik newspaper published in Russian in New York.] In those days the School board meetings were attended by twenty members, and the School counted only fourteen pupils. The School treasury was empty.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1936.

There was a great deal of friction and quarreling among the members. Suspicion and mistrust were rife. Every little personal grievance was brought to light at the business meetings and made the subject of squabbles and the excuse for invective. Such harmless words as "God's light" or "God's creatures" in the textbooks were regarded as monstrosities by the ignorant slaves of the ideology imposed by Moscow and were considered as highly "counter-revolutionary". The "revolutionaries" on the School's board of directors believed, it appears, that it would be better if such expressions were stricken out and replaced by others such as "Lenin's light" and "Stalin's creatures". From all this the Krylov School suffered a great deal, and it could not have been otherwise, for any school can function properly only if it enjoys complete academic freedom and the liberty of creative initiative in its widest sense, [it must enjoy] the benefit of an unobstructed road to advance in the direction of truth and progressive ideals.

The fanatical adherents of the Novy Mir, accustomed to servility to their superiors, could not endure the spirit of freedom prevailing in the School and have left its board. On relinquishing their hold they predicted that

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without their participation the School would not last even one year, but they were sadly mistaken. To-day, a year and a half after their departure, the School both morally and financially is much better off and stands on a plane never occupied before. Formerly the expenses amounted only to \$23 a month, and yet there was no money in the treasury. At present the School spends more than fifty dollars a month and has money on deposit in a bank. Formerly the [board] meetings were attended by an average of twenty members, and there were only fourteen pupils in the school, and now only ten or twelve members attend our board meetings, but the number of pupils has risen to twenty. In connection with the School we have a children's chorus, and just recently we have organized dance classes in a separate building and have engaged a permanent music teacher. The School of dancing has an average attendance of twenty pupils, and the Krylov School therefore has a total of forty pupils.

How do we account for the success achieved by a small group of active men of the School society? First, all the members of the present board are serious men and

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1936.

regard the maintenance of the School as a vital matter. They all love the Russian language, literature, and poetry and Russian art. They enjoy the respect and the confidence of one another, and the School grows and prospers in every way.

Just come to a meeting of our School board, stay with us for two or three hours, and you will be convinced that these men work in the organization not in order to gain personal glory or just to display themselves as busy men. They are active because they like the School, believe in education, and love the Russian language. Besides, you will see that they are men of creative mind; they are full of inspiration and ambition to advance the Russian cause. They fully deserve to be called idealists. They are principally members of the R. I. M. A. S.--progressive persons and humanitarians.

You will never hear any quarreling among them; they avoid personal antagonisms and petty squabbles. On the contrary, their business meetings are conducted

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1936.

in the spirit of the utmost harmony. Our men are serious and jovial at the same time. Respect for one another, love for the School, freedom, and progress--these are the ideals which guide the members of the Krylov School Society. Who, then, are these indefatigable workers?

I know the characters and the natures of these people. I know that they love to work for the common good and do not seek personal selfish ends. Knowing all this, I nevertheless, and contrary to their desires, take the liberty of naming them, for they deserve praise in the highest degree on behalf of the entire Russian colony in Chicago and on behalf of the R. I. M. A. S. in particular. Their names are A. Gapanovich, I. Sytnik, P. Borisiuk, W. Sabinsky, M. Boran, S. Volodkin, S. Vakimovich, M. Alekseiuk, P. Marchuk, and K. Volmisty; there are several others.

Those members of the R. I. M. A. S. who desire to see their society in the ranks of progressive organizations should follow the example of these men

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1936.

and carry on the work in their own branches as they do in the Krylov School society.

One of the School's friends.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 6, 1936.

A SCHOOL IS OPENED FOR THE STUDY OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

In connection with Branch Number Twenty-six of the R. I. M. A. S. a school has been opened for the study of the Russian language. It is named after Lomonosov. [Translator's note: Lomonosov was a pioneer Russian scientist of the eighteenth century.] The classes began yesterday; P. Svatikova, an experienced teacher of Russian, has been secured to conduct them.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 1, 1936.

AT THE CULTURAL FRONT OF THE R.I.M.A.S.

Last Sunday an entertainment was given for the benefit of the schools maintained by the R.I.M.A.S. In spite of the very cold weather the attendance was large. Many guests came even from outlying towns, such as Argo and Pullman.

Among those present were members of the school committee and of the board of directors.

A few words of greeting were uttered by Professor A.I. Medzel, N. Novin, and S. Volodkin.

All the speakers pointed out the importance of the role played by the school societies in the Russian national cause and appealed to the Russian colonists to pay more attention and be more responsive to the needs of the Russian cause abroad.

Immensely enjoyable was the appearance on the stage of the little Russians in their

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national costumes singing popular folk songs and dancing national dances. Only blind men cannot see what great service is rendered by the Russian schools to the Russian societies and the benefits enjoyed by the children themselves. One can only regret that many parents allow their children to remain illiterate in their own language.

We quite frequently envy the riches and the accomplishments of the Jewish nation, but we do not care to examine the situation more closely and to discover the reason for Jewish power. Their power is in their nationalism. Jews live among strange nations and in strange countries and have so lived for nearly two thousand years, and yet they have managed to preserve their own language, their own faith, and their own customs. All their children speak, write, and read Jewish. [Editor's note: They do not. They speak Yiddish, Jewish German.] All Jewish boys go to Jewish schools for years, there to study Jewish history and the Mosaic law. This people do not lose the ground under their feet and when their children enter active life, they are well organized, they feel strong, and in the struggle for existence they find support in their nation, in the history of their people.

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A Jew to a Jew is always a brother, for they are bound together by a common language and a common training, regardless of where they were born, in Germany or in America.

The Russian colonists, being only novices in immigration, should examine carefully the Jewish position, and they may learn a great deal from those people and profit by imitating their ways of life. Only by acting in harmony, organized around the R.I.M.A.S. Without undue criticism and interference, and by helping those who are willing to work for the common good shall we be able to support one another and to help ourselves at the same time.

The Russian schools should be the center of our attention. They must receive the fullest support from those who care for national unity. Years that are wasted cannot later be retrieved. The years from seven to thirteen are the most important, for those are the formative years in the life of a child. When a child reaches the age of thirteen, its character is already formed, and after this age it is very difficult to teach it new ways. Parents should continually bear this

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in mind and not let valuable time slip by if they really want their children to be reared in the national spirit, in love toward their own people, and in respect for their own parents.

The school benefit entertainment given last Sunday showed that the Russian colony harbors sympathy and good feelings toward the schools, and the only trouble is that we suffer with inertia and wait for some one else to do things for us.

"I have nothing against the Russian schools," one often hears. "Let the school be organized, and I will send my child."

Herein lies the whole trouble. The school as such cannot create itself. The founding of it is each parent's task. None will help us if we will not help ourselves.

To lose time in waiting is criminal, and there is no sense in heaping the work on one person, for one man can do very little alone. It seems to us that among

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 1, 1936.

the Russian colonists signs are appearing of a spiritual awakening. Let us hope that these young and still very weak sprouts of spiritual life of the Russian colonist in America will not perish prematurely, will not die out, but will grow and be strong. Let us hope that Russian culture, like a spring of living water, will sustain the Russian people and give strength to it as it begins to awaken from its deep slumber. Let us all help the members of the R.I.M.A.S. in their cultural and educational work, in their struggle against backwardness and ignorance. In organizing and supporting the Russian schools, in arranging lectures and listening to them, and in acquiring libraries we shall reap benefits ourselves and enrich the lives of our children.

It is only necessary that cultural activity among Russians here in Chicago shall flow not like a tiny brook but as a mighty current.

P. Gvatikova

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 18, 1936.

A SCHOOL CLOSES ITS DOORS

Pushkin's Children's School, 111th Street and Indiana Avenue, will discontinue classes for the Russian children of Pullman. This decision was reached by the parents at their last meeting, held on January 14.

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RUSSIAN

Vincent Sheean, Personal History, New York, 1936, WPA (U.S. PR 150275)
reference to Michael Borodin.

"He (Borodin) was an old Bolshevik, that is, he had been a member of the Leninist school since its underground days before the war. His exile had been spent in the United States, where he acquired a better first-hand knowledge of the industrial system than was common among Bolshevik intellectuals. He returned to Russia in 1917 to "party work" and had been entrusted with the Chinese mission in 1924."

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(This note is background material on Michael Borodin. T. R. Hall.)

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 3, 1935.

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN RUSSIAN MUSIC!

A school of Russian music has been opened by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society at its headquarters, 917 North Wood Street. The school will teach only string music. A. D. Dobrokhotoy, artist musician, was selected as instructor. Lessons are given every Thursday at seven o'clock in the evening. Twenty-five cents is charged for each lesson.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

IN THE RUSSIAN KRIILDV'S SCHOOL

The regular business meeting of Kriildv's School was held on May 31 at 5553 Drummond Place. There were many questions on the order of the day. The minutes of the preceding meeting and the financial statement for May were approved without discussion. A report submitted by the delegate of RNzOV's School Committee was read into the record.

This will be, probably, the last meeting of the school before it closes its doors for the summer recess.

During the school year that is to close soon the school has been attended by twenty-four pupils. The classes have been held twice a week.

WPA (ILL) 100-1-10076

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 27, 1935.

TO THE LOVERS OF MUSIC

Anyone who likes music and wants to study any of the stringed instruments is welcome at Bunin's Children's School, where music classes are held every Thursday at 6:30 P. M. The address is 2548 West Cortez Street, on the second floor.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 27, 1935.

IN THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY SCHOOLS

In the Russian children's school, hasty preparations are being made for the concert and entertainment to be given May 1, at 917 North Wood Street. The school committee asks the Russian colony to mark this date on their calendars and to attend the concert which is to be an enjoyable and entertaining one. The musical program arranged by the committee will be followed by social dancing. All friendly Russian organizations are asked to refrain from scheduling affairs for that date.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 23, 1935.

I. A. BUNIN SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN

by

A. Bernov

The school committee wishes to advise Russian parents that the schedule of the Bunin school for Russian children has been changed. At present the classes are held on Wednesdays from four to seven o'clock and on Saturdays from twelve to three o'clock. In connection with the school, a string orchestra has been organized under the guidance of a talented musician. Instructions are given on all instruments except the violin. Music lessons and rehearsals are held on the school premises, 2548 Cortez Street, on Thursdays at six o'clock. All those interested in the school or in music are requested to apply to A. Bernov, 1048 North Mozart Street, or directly at the school during class hours.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 2, 1935.

A. A. BUNIN'S SCHOOL

The School Committee of the A. A. Bunin's School begs to advise the Russian colony in Chicago that the days of study in the school have been changed. At present the classes are being held on Wednesday from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M., and on Saturday from 12 noon to 3 P. M. in the afternoon.

In connection with the School is a newly-organized string orchestra. A professional conductor has been engaged to perfect the ensemble. Music classes are conducted in all string instruments, except violin. The classes are held on the School premises, 2548 Cortez Street every Thursday evening at 6 P. M.

All those interested in any of the studies are requested to get in touch with Mr. A. Bernoff, 1048 North Mozart Street, or directly with the School on class days.

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RUSSIAN *

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1935.

ABOUT CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK

At all the meetings of both our large and small organizations, enthusiastic speeches are delivered on the necessity of conducting cultural and educational work, of opening public schools, even a high school, but the whole matter is still at a standstill. The most that is done is that the decision is made, properly recorded, notices to this effect are sent to the newspapers, and that is all.

Why, then, aren't these splendid ambitions realized? The reason is simple enough--lack of money. In order to carry on cultural and educational work successfully, it is necessary to have money, and enough of it. Guided by this consideration, the school committee of the society Anzov decided to try to collect a sum of money for this purpose. The committee is firmly convinced that the large Russian colony in Chicago will support this plan, and that people will be found to achieve this goal. The committee decided to open a

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1935.

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III A co-operative store, the profits from which will go toward cultural and educational work among the Russians in Chicago. We do not doubt the success of such an undertaking, because we have seen many similar enterprises. The school committee solicits the co-operation of the Russian colony in order to make possible the achievement of this goal. All those interested in this matter are requested to inquire of Mr. Bernoff, 1048 North Mozart Street.

[Editor's note: Knzov, Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.]

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 22, 1934.

THE RUSSIAN YOUTH CLUB

The Krylov Russian School for children will have its own youth club for boys and girls attending the school. Members of the Krylov Society, which is a branch of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, decided at their meeting of November 30 to establish a youth club and to enlarge the curriculum of the Krylov School by adding classes in music, singing, and dancing. The Krylov School Youth Club will have its own chorus, its own string orchestra, and its own dramatic circle. Hitherto, the Krylov school children have taken music and dancing lessons from private teachers; now they will receive this instruction in their Russian school. The school is located in its new and larger quarters, and is well prepared to serve as a center of attraction for all Russian children from the Hanson Park district. Mr. V. V. Shumkov, an instructor in the Krylov School, will be the singing instructor, and will have charge of the choir which will be organized. Music

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 22, 1934.

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and dancing will be taught by special instructors. Classes

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will be open as soon as a well-qualified person is found to

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take charge of this department.

In view of the fact that the Krylov School Youth Club has been established primarily to perform a real and useful service to the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, and not to suit the personal convenience of the members of the school committee and of the Krylov Society, the fees charged for the instruction will be exceedingly small. This will be possible because the school committee intends to find additional sources of income to keep the finances of the Society in good shape.

This approach to the solution of the problem of our youth will no doubt prove to be feasible and practical. It is true that this activity cannot be regarded as a substitute for a Russian high school, which is so necessary for our racial and national survival in America, but it may be looked upon as preparatory

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 22, 1934.

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work for broader action in the future. In our opinion we of

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the older generation should select that avenue of approach

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and that course of action which can best be understood and

which will be willingly followed by our sons and daughters.

Young people like to sing and dance. By learning to sing Russian songs, they will learn the Russian language, and by dancing Russian dances they will become acquainted with Russian culture and customs. Slowly, and by degrees, the Russian-American youth will begin to like the organizations of their fathers; they will become accustomed to them, and, later, will gladly lend a hand in developing their fathers' organizations and in leading them to a better and more secure future.

The Krylov School and the Krylov Society undertake this important work in order to strengthen and fortify the Russian cause in America and to add more glory to the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. For this reason, the Krylov Society hopes that all members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 22, 1934.

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and all members of the Russian colony in Chicago will give their full support to this undertaking. Those Russians who have older children may send them to the Krylov School, where they may join the orchestra or the dramatic circle.

All further news regarding the activities of the Russian Youth Club and the Krylov School will be reported promptly in the Russian Independent Mutual Society's page in Rassviet.

Further information on the requirements demanded of candidates for instructorships, instructors' salaries, etc. will be published in future issues of Rassviet.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 26, 1934.

AN INTOLERABLE INCIDENT

Some time ago a ten-year-old girl, Regina Pervinski, entered the Russian parochial school to learn the Russian language. Her father was Russian, of the Greek Orthodox faith, and her mother was Polish and a Catholic. Regina and the other children of Pervinski's family were brought up in the Catholic religion and attended the Polish Roman Catholic church. Both parents spoke Russian.

Regina desired to learn the Russian language. At first, she went to the Russian grammar school operated by the Bolsheviki. But when her parents were warned by some good people that the child's mind might become harmfully influenced by the communist teachings, the Pervinskis placed their daughter in the Russian parochial school. On the second day, she was told by her teacher that she must leave the school because of her religion. So after two days, she left the school. The parents said they would never send the child to another Russian school.

The action of the teacher of the Russian parochial school in refusing the child

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 26, 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

the right of attendance was unjustified and was harmful to the Russian cause. It is possible that by his invidious and stupid act the teacher has once and for all killed in the child the desire to learn the Russian language. The administration of this Russian parochial school should seriously reconsider this incident and should grant the girl the right of attending the parochial school.

Regina Pervinski is rather a talented little girl. She dances well and often participates in public performances. Such mockery of an innocent little girl by a teacher of the Russian parochial school should not be tolerated in this age of enlightenment and understanding.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 22, 1934.

IV

IN OUR OWN CIRCLE

A large group of friendly, sympathetic people gathered Sunday, November 11, at the Krylov school for Russian children in Hanson Park, on the Northwest Side of Chicago, to celebrate the first anniversary of the school.

The school has twenty-two children. All made a good beginning in their Russian studies during the first year of their school work. The whole entertainment part of the evening was carried out by the children themselves. They recited Russian poetry, sang Russian songs, and danced Russian dances dressed in Russian costumes.

Chief speakers of the evening were Dr. [A. I.] Nedzelnitzky; S. Volodkin, chairman of the Krylov school; and Bernov, chairman of the Bunin school. All three speakers emphasized the importance of Russian schools in America for the continuity of the Russian group here as a racial unit. G. Volos,

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 22, 1934.

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representing the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, also made a brief speech, in which he outlined the gains and benefits the Russian youth may derive from attending Russian schools. He also pointed out the necessity of having a Russian high school, and later, perhaps, a Russian college.

Several months ago, the Krylov school passed through a crisis. Three stooges of the local Communist leaders who wormed their way into the Krylov Society tried hard to bring the Krylov school under the control of the Communists by demanding that the Krylov school join the Russian Communist School Federation in Chicago. This Federation maintains a number of Russian grammar schools in Chicago, which openly teach children the doctrine of Communism. When their efforts of lining up the Krylov school with other Communist-operated Russian schools under the guardianship of the Communist party became a total failure, the Communists opened their own Russian school in the same neighborhood. Now they are engaged in a desperate struggle against the Krylov school and the Krylov Society as a whole.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 22, 1934.

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The speakers appealed to Russian parents and to all Russian people in Chicago and vicinity to support the Russian schools maintained by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society as the true outposts of Russian learning and culture, free from the influence of the church and of the Communist party. Every enlightened Russian today knows that indeed there is little difference between the church and the Communist party. They both demand submission. In the case of the church, you must bow before the gods of heaven, while the Communist party forces you to bow and lie prone before the earthly gods--the red tyrants of the Communist party, or the black devils of the Nazi or the Fascist party.

We have been heartened, however, by seeing a large crowd of the Russian people at the Krylov school celebration, and by their obvious sincere approval of the true Russian attitude toward the Russian group-life in America and to conditions in Russia, as characterized and defined by the speakers.

We are fully convinced that our independent Russian schools in America, built

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 22, 1934.

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as they are on the solid foundation of Russian nationalism, Russian culture and patriotism, will survive the Communist assaults, and the tendency to speedy Americanization now prevailing among the Russian-American youth. Our independent schools for Russian children will actually multiply in number and will flourish wherever there is a group of Russian people.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 3, 1934.

THE SCHOOL COUNCIL MEETS

The school council of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society held its regular meeting October 17. The school committee and the executive committee of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, as well as the representatives and the teaching staffs of the several schools participated in the meeting.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read by the recording secretary, each delegate read his report of the condition in his particular school. From these reports, supplemented by the remarks and additional comment offered by the instructors, it was seen that the entire school work is proceeding satisfactorily and according to schedule, and that the number of pupils is steadily increasing in all the schools maintained by this society. In some of these schools, classes in music and singing have been introduced. The delegates

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov, 3, 1934.

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IV submitting reports emphatically stressed one point--the lack of sufficient financial support, which retards the development of the Russian grammar schools in the Chicago area.

Mr. A. Bernov, chairman of the school committee, pointed out in his extensive report that the school council has been receiving many letters from Russian young people in Chicago asking that the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society open a Russian junior high school for the benefit of those Russian boys and girls who wish to continue their studies in the Russian language. This question precipitated a lively discussion among those present. Some members of the school council had serious doubts as to the possibility of establishing and maintaining a Russian high school because of the large expense connected with such an ambitious project. It was pointed out that the school council has very limited funds at its disposal and can hardly meet the expenses of the existing Russian grammar schools supported by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. The final vote, however, showed that the majority of the delegates favored the establishment of a Russian junior

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 3, 1934.

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IV high school by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. It was decided to open a campaign among the members of this organization as well as among all Russians in Chicago and vicinity to raise a school fund by voluntary contributions. During the discussion of the school fund question, one of the members contributed five dollars to get the campaign off to a start.

It was also decided at the meeting to arrange a season of lectures and talks having for their aim the arousing of interest in the Russian language among the Russian people.

The school committee and the delegates also decided to express publicly, in the pages of Rassviet, their bitter disapproval of the radio speech of Reverend Dzeltonoga, in which he severely and unjustly criticized the school activities of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. In the opinion of the majority of those present, Reverend Dzeltonoga's statements regarding

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 3, 1934.

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IV the schools were untrue and harmful to the efforts of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society in behalf of schools.

Before the meeting was adjourned the school committee, the delegates, and the instructors of the Russian grammar schools maintained by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society all expressed the hope that their efforts to raise funds for establishing a Russian junior high school would meet with the approval and the active support of all Russians living in Chicago and vicinity.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 29, 1934.

MORE RUSSIAN SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN

(Editorial)

A good beginning spells success. Two years ago, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society opened a number of schools for Russian children in Chicago and vicinity. Today, the schools are filled to capacity; their presence is making itself felt, and they are appreciated by an overwhelming majority of the Russian people in Chicago and nearby towns. Judging by the success of these schools, it will be necessary to open a few more schools in other parts of the city for the next school season. The Russian School Council receives many letters from parents asking aid in organizing new Russian schools for Russian children.

The Russian School Council employs capable persons of proven ability to teach the children. Perhaps this is the reason for the great success of our schools. In addition to the regular teachers, the Council provides visiting

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Russviet (The Sun), Sept. 29, 1934.

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I 1 lecturers, who, with the aid of slides, show the children the cities, rivers, mountains, and other natural treasures of our homeland.

In the schools maintained by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, there is room enough for young and for old. Special classes for adults are being held regularly. The Russian School Council intends to introduce one system of teaching in all Russian schools in the Chicago area, and to standardize all school activities. The Russian School Council shuns all politics, since politics brings corruption into any good work.

The Bolshevik sympathizers in our group wanted us to use Bolshevik textbooks in our schools. But these textbooks are not understandable to Russian-American children. The children do not want to read excerpts from Marx, Lenin, and Engels. They want the verses of Pushkin, the fairy tales of Krylov, and reading material from other great Russian writers. In the Russian schools in Chicago maintained by the Bolsheviks, the instructors poison the children's minds with

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 29, 1934.

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I E promises, because of their total ignorance. A prominent American once said : "You Russian people teach your children how to read and write. When they grow up they will be able to know good from bad, wrong from right. It would not be so easy to fool them as it has been to fool you. You made the revolution, you overthrew your czar; yet you have permitted a band of political adventurers to govern you and to oppress you even more than you were oppressed by the czars. Czarist oppression and Bolshevik oppression have been possible only because seventy-five per cent of all the people in Russia could not read or write."

If Russian-American parents want to see their children living happy lives in the future, they should send them to one of the Russian schools of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 18, 1934.

LET US FULFILL OUR OBLIGATIONS

We Russian-Americans, in our frequent endeavor to help other nationalities, forget the interests of our own group, while other national groups concentrate all their efforts upon their own welfare. A good index to the harmony, the mutual understanding, and the ability to achieve possessed by other national groups, is the work of their societies and fraternal organizations.

Consider, for example, the Polish nationality, which belongs to our own Slavonic race. The Polish group of Chicago alone was able to provide one of its fraternal organizations with four thousand new adult members and with over eight thousand new children members in the month of April. All the Russian organizations in Chicago put together did not get more than eighty new members during the same period of time. It is true that there are more Poles in Chicago than Russians, but at the same time it can be safely said that our group is far behind other nationalities in this and in other respects. The insurance statistics show that ninety-five per cent of the Germans and the Jews in this country have insurance policies, while only five per cent

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 18, 1934.

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II B 2 f (Jewish) of the Russians have any form of life insurance.

During the last twenty years, the Russian group in Chicago has made very insignificant progress, if any at all. Its cultural level has remained the same. Its general understanding of literature, art, and politics has not advanced. Its mental development has remained stationary, much as it was at the time when the majority of Russian immigrants arrived in America some twenty-five years ago.

The great task facing the old Russian generation today is the proper education of our American-born children. The most important element in the education of our children is a knowledge of the Russian language--the ability to read and write Russian. To achieve this knowledge, all Russian children should be sent to Russian elementary schools. If there are not enough such schools, our organizations should establish new Russian elementary schools and classes.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has its own Russian elementary schools in every section of the city of Chicago where there are Russians. It

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II B 2 f (Jewish) is up to the parents to see to it that their children receive the necessary fundamental knowledge and understanding of the Russian language, Russian culture, and Russian history.

We have a debt to pay, an obligation to fulfill to our children. We came to America resolved to better our own lives and the lives of our children. Let us keep that resolution, let us fulfill our promise to our children. We should spare no effort or expense to give to our children a better education than we have received.

In the Douglas Park district of Chicago, there is a Russian school maintained by the Jewish population of that district. Evidently, they appreciate the value of knowing how to speak and write the Russian language, because they pay ten dollars a month for their children's lessons. And even at this fee the school is completely filled. Our schools charge only one tenth of what the Jewish school charges, and yet some of our schools are almost empty. The Jewish people realize what a knowledge of the Russian language will mean to their children in the future, while we do not seem to have grasped the importance of our language in future world affairs. Besides, the Russian schools

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 18, 1934.

II B 2 f (Jewish) in America are indispensable for the future of our group in general, and for the continued existence of our organizations in particular.

Every other national group in America, no matter how much it may be divided on political and other questions, stands together as one man when it comes to the school question and to matters pertaining to their common native language. Even their clergy co-operates to the fullest extent in such matters. We are divided even on our school problem. Our clergy does not co-operate with our efforts to organize and maintain our schools, and in some instances our priests are hostile to our work.

Despite all the difficulties, we shall continue to hope that some day complete understanding and harmony will be established among our people in America, and that the schools will always receive first consideration.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 7, 1933.

FOR THE OPENING OF THE R. I. M. A. S. SCHOOLS

School work has already begun in the Russian schools for children maintained by the R. I. M. A. S. (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) in Chicago. We think that every Russian who has children of school age should send them to the Russian school, however difficult his economic situation may be.

Our children should know how to read and speak Russian. It is our duty, the duty of the parents, to teach Russian to our children. We do not know what may befall them in the course of the next fifteen or twenty years. With our present technical development, our life is undergoing a constant change. Let us take, for example, the time when we came to this country, some twenty years ago. At that time it was much easier for one without a knowledge of the English language to adjust himself than it is now. Now even the old-time immigrants can scarcely adapt themselves to changing conditions. The advent of the machine has thrown many workers out in the street. But what will happen to our children? What awaits them?

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 7, 1933.

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It is possible that our children will be forced to leave America in search of their daily bread, as we were forced to leave Russia. It is quite possible that our children will have an opportunity to come in contact with Russian life on the other side of the ocean. Then the knowledge of the Russian language will come in handy. Then it will become important to them. They will not feel strange and foreign among the Russian people, as we felt when we came to America, for even now we possess but little knowledge of the English language. This is one reason why we appear strangers even to our own children, why we do not understand them and they do not understand us. But when our children are able to read and speak in Russian we can understand each other better, and then the children and the parents will become satisfied with each other.

I remember the occasion last winter when we were arranging receptions for the benefit of our schools. How much joy, how much gladness the children experienced then--preparations for public appearance; learning recitations; singing, etc., in order to make proper impressions on those present. And during the examination period, every child, dressed in holiday array, nervously waited to be called to

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 7, 1933.

the examination table, everyone trying hard to pass the examination with a better showing than the next fellow. When we consider all this, we are not sorry to give our last pennies or to devote all energy and effort for the benefit of our Russian schools and our children.

Dear countrymen, every penny you spend for your schools will bring you much good--good which you will appreciate later, and which will make you greatly pleased that you sent your children to the Russian school, you pay very little for the privilege of having your children know their native language. If you really have a desire that your children go to a Russian school, the expense will prove trifling and the difficulties will disappear.

Last year the R. I. M. A. S. spent quite a large amount of money to keep the schools going. This year, also, the Society promises similar aid. Our teachers have extensive teaching experience, the schools maintain good order, and the children attending the schools make good progress in their work.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society maintains six schools. For the

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 7, 1933.

convenience of Russian people these schools are located in various districts, for example, the Wood Street, Humboldt Park, Hanson Park, Argo, Illinois, and Pullman, Illinois, districts. All Russians living in these districts should send their children to these Russian schools. Let us hope that the Russian people will be inspired with understanding, and will fill the schools with their children. We also advise the Russian people living in the district of Humboldt Park that our school in that district is located at 2548 West Cortez Street, near Rockwell Street. We have good lighting and heating systems there. The teacher is Mrs. Paulina Svatikova.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 2, 1933.

A DECLARATION OF THE KRYLOFF SCHOOL

On Tuesday, October 3, at five o'clock in the afternoon, lessons began in the I. A. Kryloff Russian School, located in its old quarters at 2650 North Lotus Avenue.

We remind every Russian living in the District of Cragin-Tanson Park who has children of school age to think of the future of his children. Every mother and father having love and affection for their children should help them learn the Russian language, culture and arts. There is no excuse for those parents who treat lightly the Russian school work, and look upon it with indifference.

Russian schools unite the children with the great Russian culture and broaden their mental outlook. "Schools are the lamps of the nation." Do not make your children mental cripples. With the opening of the Russian schools remove your children from the streets and send them to schools. Knowledge is power.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 16, 1933.

ABOUT OUR SCHOOLS

Autumn has begun, bringing with it parental cares and worries over schools and school children. This is a hard year for the parents--probably harder than last year. Many evening schools have been closed. Crane College and Normal College, the only two free institutions of higher learning in Chicago, have also closed their doors for lack of funds. Those from the Russian colony who have been sending their children to these free colleges and to other institutions of learning will now have to save every penny to be able to send them to the University of Illinois. It is true that admission to this institution is free to everybody, but since it is some 135 miles from Chicago, students from that city can no longer live with their parents. This means an enormous increase in family expenses and in the cost of higher education.

But we advise our Chicago youth not to become discouraged on that account: they should not discontinue their education. In the beginning some help will come from parents and friends. Later, you will be able to find some employment

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that will enable you to continue your studies. Even in Russia the great majority of college students worked for their living while studying at colleges and universities. The youth in America is much healthier and stronger than was the youth in Russia, but, above all, the American youth is more practical, and with a knowledge of the English language, he can always find a satisfactory solution of his financial problems.

We hope that the number of students in the Russian colony will increase rather than decrease this year, and that our youth and their parents will not become discouraged, but instead will pursue their intended purpose with self-reliance and determination. You can wear the same old clothes for one year, and you can save on your meals; and for all these sacrifices you will be amply compensated at the proper time. But it is not easy to compensate for the time lost from your studies.

To work and to study at the same time is very difficult, but it is possible and can be done, if one has the desire, the will to succeed, and the necessary

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persistence. If the parents will only give their children moral support, helping them to increase their faith in themselves and inspiring them with success, then the youth will conquer. They have enough energy for the struggle. Before them lie life and their future.

But, to our sorrow, there are not yet many students in our colony, only a scattered few. On the other hand, the colony has many pupils in the grammar and high schools, and it is of them that I want to speak--and not so much of them, as of the primary schools intended for them. On this particular front, our efforts don't look any too good. The parents work rather halfheartedly and usually delay the opening of the schools. There are many reasons for this. In the first place, I will be told by many that there is no money. But I say this is not exactly true. The school societies have never had any money, and yet our schools have always opened on time, and some of them have remained open even during the summer. The chief reason is not financial, but moral. If people have the enthusiasm, if they have a strong desire to do some useful work for the benefit of their children and their community, then the money will

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be found, and the schools will continue to exist and to prosper.

Very often, the most useful people to the cause of our schools have not been the rich men, but the unemployed. The men who themselves were as poor as a church mouse went to work. They began to convince others; they looked for free quarters for our schools; they collected money; and thus they were instrumental in opening and maintaining many of our schools.

No, it is not a question of money. It is rather a question of the energy of the Russian people; it is a question of faith in our work as work for our national cause--this work that confers benefits upon our children and honor upon the parents. But if there is no faith and confidence in the work, if there is no desire to act, then everything will turn into dust.

The children will draw further and further apart from their parents; they will forget their native tongue; and finally they will be ashamed to be Russians, and--most terrible of all--they will look upon their parents with scorn

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and contempt. And a man who renounces his country and is ashamed of his parents is capable of any evil, and deep in his heart he is very unhappy. Only pride in their parents and love for their people can save our children from the evil influences and other ills of our age.

It is to be hoped that the parents will look upon the Russian schools not only as a place where their children may learn the art of reading and writing in their mother tongue, but as a place where their education goes much further and much deeper than the average observer might suppose. The Russian school in America is a link which binds the child to its parents; it is a foundation upon which is built his entire character and his outlook upon life. The Russian school is that flame, that living spark, which will be extinguished in the eyes of your children if they forget their mother language, the language their mothers used when talking to them in their cradle.

And so, my dear countrymen, join the School Committee of our R.I.M.A.S. [Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society]. Send your children to our schools, the only

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place where they can learn the necessary things, the things for which they will always be grateful to you.

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CONCERT AND BALL OF THE HUMBOLDT PARK SCHOOL
by
I.F. Erin

On Monday, January 2, 1933, in the hall of the Russian-American Citizens Club, the concert and ball of the Russian Humboldt Park School was held. It is necessary to know that this school was organized only a few months ago, but as a result of the energetic efforts of the organizers of this school, its chairman, A.F. Bernov, and others, and also because of the earnest work of P.V. Swatikova, an experienced and energetic teacher, the school is solidly established, and, considering the short period of time, has produced excellent results. The children who before this could not converse with their parents in their native tongue, can at present read, write, and even give declamations in Russian. When the children recited their declamations, the happiness of their parents was evident. The parents could hardly believe that in such a short

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time their children could learn to read, write and recite in Russian. But it is a known fact that it is much easier to teach children than adults; they need only a good and energetic teacher and the Humboldt Park School has one in the person of P.V. Swatikova.

Now, a few words concerning the evening and the concert program of this school. The day that was selected for the concert was not a fortunate choice because it was the second day of the New Year, but nevertheless, because of the particular sympathies and great interest in the school, many of the public attended and the concert met with great spiritual and financial success.

The program of the evening consisted of two parts: in the first part the school children appeared with their declamations; the second part consisted of musical numbers. The whole program was performed entirely by children with the exception of the choir under the direction

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RUSSIAN

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of V.V. Shumkov, which was also formed entirely from the youth.

In the declamations the following children appeared:

Boria Bernova "The School"
Eugenia Bernova "The Swallow"
G. Dubenets "The Field"
E. Dubenets "The Little Orphan"
Ivan Kozak "The Morning"
A. Rybak "Sliding Down Ice-hills"

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RUSSIAN

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Dan Chepelevich "The Fir Tree"

Sophie Shapel "In The School"

V. Shepelevich "The Cloud"

Stephen Shuran "The Winter"

V. Shuran "The Beggar"

E. Blunevich "The Bells"

All the children held themselves erect on the stage, and recited fairly well, and some of them very well. True some of them spoke with an accent. To correct this flaw, F.V. Swatikova must work a great deal.

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RUSSIAN

II B 1 a

I B 3 b

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If we take into consideration the fact that the school has operated only a short period of time, we must admit that P.V. Swatikova has worked a great deal with the children and has succeeded in obtaining bright results, for which she deserves praise and gratitude. P.V. Swatikova is a teacher in many Russian schools, and everywhere we heard the finest testimonials about her.

The second part of the program was musical. Participating were the following young artists:

Eugenia Bernova, eleven-year-old pianist, who successfully performed two numbers: "The Minuet"--Paderewski, and "The Hungarian Dance #5." She received hearty applause and a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

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I. Kopskii, young violinist successfully played a solo on the violin and a Ukrainian song "The High Mount," for which performance he also was rewarded with satisfactory applause.

Vasiliy Lisitskii gave an excellent solo performance on the saw, "Stenka Razin," accompanied by the young pianist, Valeria Shepelevich. Again Vasiliy Lisitskii played on the new instrument, "Flexo-Tone," and again gave an excellent performance of a couple of Russian songs to the accompaniment of the same pianist.

The young violinist, I. Kopskii, and the pianist, V. Shepelevich, played "The Volga Boatmen" very beautifully. Afterwards V. Shepelevich gave a piano solo.

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At the end of the program the choir of young people, under the direction of V.V. Shumkov, appeared. The performance of Shumkov's choir produced a real sensation. When the curtain arose, there appeared before the audience a living picture, consisting of a group of forty people, all fine, cheerful Russian youth; the audience noticed at once that excellent discipline was maintained. The appearance of the choir on the stage was greeted by the audience with long and loud applause.

Before beginning to sing, V.V. Shumkov, director of the choir, gave a short but very sentimental speech in which he welcomed the young Humboldt Park School, thanked the chairman of the school, Mr. Bernov, the teacher, P.V. Swatikova, and other leaders of the school for their great work in organizing and supporting the school. In conclusion V.V. Shumkov appealed to the guests and pleaded with them to support Russian culture, Russian art, in order to raise it to its proper height,

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and asked them to help the Russian schools to educate the younger generation in the Russian spirit, and help to strengthen the ties of relationship between the younger Russian generation and the older.

After that the hall resounded with the melodies of their own Russian folk songs. The choir sang in order and harmoniously. The audience listened to the choir very attentively.

The melodies of their own Russian songs somehow transported for the moment many of the elders to their faraway native land, to their own fields, to their own villages. In the eyes of many of the elders appeared tears arising from the recollection of the long distant time. The choir directed by Shumkov offered four folk songs: "Len, Len zeleniy" (The Flax, Flax, The Green Flax), "Veysia, Veysia Kapusta" (Twine, Twine The Cabbage), "Zeleniy Lug" (The Green Meadow), and "Kudeyar" (Kudeyar--legendary figure).

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All of the songs were sung excellently, and the audience rewarded the choir with loud and endless applause. The most outstanding figures in the choir were L.P. Zentsov, tenor (formerly the soloist of the "Kuban Cossack's Art Choir" of S. Sokolov), and M. Fanek, soprano (the soloist of V.V. Shumkov's choir). In the choir there are also many young people with good voices. In general the choir of V.V. Shumkov, in spite of being very new to our colony, has already achieved first place among the others. The choir itself attracted the attention and respect of the colony and promises to be in the future one of the outstanding units representing Russian art among other national groups. Let's wish the best success to that young choir.

After the concert there was dancing until late in the night in which the young as well as the old participated. The refreshment room sponsored by the committee of the school anxiously attended to the guests.

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RUSSIAN

II B 1 a

I B 3 b

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In general, the evening of the Humboldt Park School was adequate proof that our younger generation is not yet separated from us, the older generation. They occasionally support Russian traditions, joining in Russian cultural and artistic activities.

Congratulations and our gratitude to those parents who endeavor to teach their children Russian culture and art, and educate them in the Russian spirit.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 29, 1932.

THE RUSSIAN SCHOOL IN THE DISTRICT OF THE TOWN OF LAKE

In the district of Brighton Park in Chicago, a Russian school for both adults and children will be organized.

For this purpose, a special meeting of parents and adult pupils will be held on Friday evening, December 30, 1932 at the home of I. Kurdenko, 1809 West 45th Street.

This appeal is made so that all persons who gave their consent and promised to help organize the Russian school in the said district will be present at this meeting. The city officials promise to give the school premises without cost. Classes should begin in the very near future.



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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 24, 1932.

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THE SCHOOL PROBLEM

III H

by

I C

EDITORIAL COLLEAGUES OF "NOVOSTI" (The News).

The school problem is not only a significant question, but one of cardinal importance to the Russian people in foreign countries. It is very strange that our Rnzov-Russkoe Nezavisimoe Obschestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society), being behind the cultural movement in most of the large Russian-American centers, did not take up this problem ten years ago.

We think it was a result of the Russian's negligent attitude toward education; while the Russian was shaking himself and getting ready, the schools and [the education] of Russian children were put under the control of all sorts of international scoundrels. They organized the so-called Federation of Schools, where two or three persons, neither of Russian origin, nor of Russian culture, were in charge of management.

To maintain these schools, hundreds of dollars of the hard-earned money of the Russian colony, were wasted; but where is the result of this



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RUSSIAN

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 24, 1932.

III A

I B 3 b

expenditure, where is that youth which is supposed to come to relieve the old colonists?

III H

I A 1 b

There are no such replacements and nothing comes from the Federated schools.

Results can be achieved only when the school and the affairs of the school will be built on the foundation of love for Russian culture, of consideration for the Russian customs and characteristics of the native land and of the parents, and, last but not least, [built on the foundation of] respect of the children for their parents.

The Federated School cannot offer any of this because the supervisors, such as Comrade Mornell, surely cannot bring up the Russian children to love Russia since they hate Russia with a burning hatred which has been developed for centuries.



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RUSSIAN

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II D 1

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 24, 1932.

III A

I B 3 b

How can they understand the reasoning or the psychology of the Russian child, being themselves of a different race and of different ideals?

III H

I A 1 b

Do you not think it is a disgrace to the Russians that the supervision of the Russian schools, and the education of their children at Federated schools, are in the hands of strangers, whose aim is to destroy the pure Russian that has been developed for centuries?

No nation would entrust the education of its children to strangers, and yet the Russians do not have Russian teachers.

It is not strange therefore that the Federation, in its ten years of existence, has not given to the Russian colony one young, and energetic new member, qualified to replace his elders in Russian social activity.

Comrade Eberhardt, maintained and warmed by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society in the past, has been using all his strength to prove that the tenth jubilee of the Federation of the school was successful and significant.



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RUSSIAN

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 24, 1932.

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III H

But we were present at this occasion and felt deeply
ashamed for the Russian people.

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Ten years of the schools' existence, hundreds, to be more exact thousands of hard-earned dollars spent, and what are the results?

Not one of the students of the Federated School, could recite even a few words in Russian. Not one of them could say that he was happy and honored to be a Russian, that he was thankful to his parents as well as to the supervisors of the school for what he had learned about Russia--that he had been taught to love Russia and to be proud of it.

We do not mention that a few words could have been said to the effect that the youth educated in the Federated schools would give their strength and ability for the happiness and commonweal of the distant homeland of their fathers.



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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 24, 1932.

II D 1

III A Alas, the Federation has nothing to brag about.

III H

I C There was not even a decent declamation by the children.

There was some sort of absurd dance without rhythm or music, performed by the pupils of the L. N. Tolstoy School, and some revolutionary play given by the pupils from Whiting, Ind., innocent little children who, like parrots, cried out revolutionary words the sense of which was meaningless to them.

It was a pity to look at them, and a reflection upon the brainless supervisors of the Federation. But comrades Mornell, Eberhardt, Deviatkin and Company, like nightingales, effusively warbling and exalting themselves, stated that they were honest and good "workers" with "calloused hands", who "came from the plough and worked in the mines". And the Russian colonists listened and applauded.

[The performance] was a disgrace to the Russian people and their reputation. The time is ripe for the Russian people to release themselves from this international riffraff.



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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Aug. 22, 1931.

THE UNION OF SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH R. I. M. A. S.

(Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society)

As was already mentioned in the previous issue of Rassviet, the school activity has been revived among the independents. Wherever the independents reside in small groups the talk of the day is concerned with only the schools.

It is known that in certain districts, not only in Chicago and its suburbs, but also in the neighboring states, that the school question is seriously discussed among the local independents and every endeavor has been made to revive this activity by reopening those schools which were closed by organizing new ones in their places.

As we have pointed out in the beginning of this article the school movement among the independents is revived. We want to emphasize by this, that it is not the first time that these people were interested in school affairs.



Rassviet, Aug. 22, 1931.

At other times, for various reasons, the independents were prevented from achieving their goal successfully.

Many were the handicaps; one of them being the former name of the society, (Russian People's Orthodox Society), and various other misunderstandings bearing a private character. Surely, all these obstacles may be attributed to the constant ill wishes of the independents - the Bolsheviks with their "Federation of Schools."

It is a well known fact that in some circles of the independents, that are not distinguished with great perseverance, the Bolsheviks have carried on successful agitation against the projected school union. It is no secret, of course, that the "Federation," which is inimical to the Independent Society, has been saved several times only because of the lack of understanding among the independents.

Rassviet, Aug. 22, 1931.

To date there exist independents who sit on two chairs, that is, with one hand they pay dues to the treasury of the R. I. M. A. S., and with the other, support the Bolshevik Federation. There were other hostile acts against the independents and their union of schools, attacks which had nothing in common with the welfare of the people and that of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

But it seems that time heals all wounds: it has cured those ignorant independents who were falling off the branch on which they were sitting. Time has also removed many other obstacles which were laid on the path of the union of independent schools.

The present revived school movement among the independents promises to be successful. And, undoubtedly, it will bear good results to the R. I. M. A. S., itself, and to the rest of the Russian immigrants if the independents, after the revival of the work in creating a set of schools connected with R. I. M. A. S., should have as motto: "to come to mutual compromises."

Rassviet, Aug. 22, 1931.

On compromising one should not take into consideration some groundless complaints of individual members, (who often being childless, are not particularly interested in schools). One should rather be intent on guarding the interests of the R. I. M. A. S., in all that concerns school matters, and in endeavoring to organize at all costs in the present school year, a union of schools connected with the Independent Society.

There exists a slight misunderstanding in regard to text-books, which concerns the additional expenses, connected with changing those newly annexed schools or families.

This difficulty according to our opinion, could be easily solved. The organization, through the mediation of its school committee should pay all the expenses for the new text-books.

There are different opinions concerning the educational qualifications of the teachers and their obvious Bolshevik tendencies. They must be careful in handling this question as changing teachers during the school year will, undoubtedly, hamper the progress of the schools. We even dare to state that it will kill them.

Rassviet, Aug. 22, 1931.

There exists a naive opinion that a good teacher should be a teacher of the Russian language as well as of singing, music and even dancing; in other words a teacher can be a "jack-of-all-trades."

Such teachers do not exist in this world. Certainly each teacher in accordance with his individual abilities may to a certain extent be able to help the school by teaching something else beside his special subject, but to look for one able to do everything is useless.

But all these questions will be solved in a natural way if the main object will be attained, and that main problem is already on its way to a final solution.

All over, where the independents live more or less in groups, they have their own schools for children, or for adults, depending on circumstances.

All schools, in which the majority of their members are independents, must sever their connection with the Federation of Schools and be incorporated with the School Union of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Aug. 15, 1931.

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AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF R. I. M. A. S.
(Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society)

On Thursday, Aug. 12, a conference, of the school committee of R. I. M. A. S. with the representatives of schools, was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Jacob Dziako.

The committee was discussing the question of text-books. It was found out that in certain schools they were using text-books published in Moscow, in others, the text-books of Gudkov published in Riga. Mr. Jacob Dziako, proposed to accept the Moscow editions. The majority of the members of the committee agreed that in all schools there should be used books of the same type, namely those adopted as standard text-books, in Soviet Russia. The delegates from schools who represented the F. M. Dostoyevsky memorial school, J. A. Kryloy memorial school, and L. N. Tolstoy memorial school at Clybourn Ave, exchanged their views in regard to the organization of the work of the schools in Chicago and concerning the revival of this activity of the R. I. M. A. S.

Rassviet, Aug. 15, 1931.

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The delegates of the Dostoyevsky memorial school, K. Nirovich and S. Korzun, declared that they are going to report the plans of R. I. M. A. S. to the general assembly of the F. I. Dostoyevsky memorial school, and the delegates from Clybourn Ave., Mr. Simon, announced that the school located at Clybourn (the former L. N. Tolstoy memorial school, which name has been at present adopted by the federation school of Douglas Park), could be reopened at any time, provided that R. I. M. A. S. will assist it financially. It was found at the conference that the majority of Russian schools in Chicago and suburbs have a tendency to join the R. I. M. A. S. This would create a network of schools, so necessary for the flourishing of cultural work in the Russian colony of Chicago. This has been for many years the dream of the "independents" (members of R. I. M. A. S.)

It has been also decided to establish a central school committee, entrusting it with the duty of uniting all the Russian people's schools under the auspices of R. I. M. A. S. Mr. M. Gorozhanko, Secretary of the conference.

M. Gorozhanko.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Aug. 8, 1931.

REORGANIZATION OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN WOOD STREET

The board of directors of St. George Brotherhood jointly with the parochial committee of St. George, held a meeting on Thursday, July 30, at the parochial school, 917 N. Wood St., concerning the reorganization of the parochial school.

As we know, at the semi-annual meeting of the brotherhood, it had been agreed upon to take all the necessary steps for the reorganization of the parochial school, which lately lost all its significance in the parochial district, despite the fact that it had at its disposal considerable funds.

The joint meeting, held on July 30, resolved to transfer the parochial school to the brotherhood of St. George, and to take immediate steps to raise its prestige. All the present members, with the exception of two members of the parish, have agreed to the reorganization and have further decided to call, as soon as possible, a special joint meeting of the brotherhood and parish in order to approve the minutes of the meeting



Rassviet, Aug. 8, 1931.

held on July 30.

In order to carry out the aforesaid decision a special committee consisting of five members, was elected as follows: A. Fasiuk, P. Nagorny, A. Palaichuk, K. Riabchuk and V. Konashevsky (temporary). This committee is empowered to appoint a good teacher, who, would be qualified to teach besides general courses, such subjects as singing, music and dances.

The brotherhood, on its part, agreed to give \$150. for the purchase of school books and supplies.

Mr. P. Chopko, a member of the committee for schools of R. I. M. A. S., who was present at the joint meeting, made a report on the work conducted by his committee for the reorganization of the schools sponsored by the R. I. M. A. S.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Mar. 9, 1931.

BALLET SCHOOL - STRING ORCHESTRA - ENGLISH CLASSES
THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS' CLUB

The Russian-American Citizens' Club wishes to let our members and persons, who are interested in our club, know of the following newly organized and functioning schools:

1. Ballet school - managed by Mr. Kosteluk, of the Chicago Civic Opera (Mondays and Tuesdays)
2. String Orchestra (with twenty members already enrolled) - managed by Mr. Saturnov and Mr. Chernishov. (Fridays)
3. School of the English language and helpful instruction in obtaining citizenship papers - managed by Mary Moravsky. (Tuesdays and Thursdays)

Enroll now in these classes.

V. Kishun - Chairman
D. Slezniik - Secretary



Rassviet, June 7, 1930.

EXAMINATION AT THE F. M. DOSTOYEVSKY MEMORIAL SCHOOL

Last week the school term was completed at the Dostoyevsky Memorial School. Altogether twenty nine pupils had to pass the examinations. The examinations were very successful. The following pupils received the highest marks: H. Goroschenia, A. Zhuk, and M. Podievich. All these were promoted to the fifth grade. The following pupils of the lower grades recited and read excellently: A. Zakharevich, Helen Kalatsky, E. Stelebuk, E. Lopashko, and A. Yakubovich. Four pupils graduated: H. Garbooz, Olga Drebenia, V. Nierovich, and N. Romashko.

The following persons were in the examining committee: Dr. L. G. Pertsov, N. A. Seoyev and A. M. Uzefovich. The school and the Federation were represented by: the teacher, Mrs. P. V. Svatikov, A. Komov and Korziin. On the occasion of the completing of the school year one has to point out such a gratifying fact in the life of the Russian colony as the existence of Russian schools for children. Despite the great financial difficulties of this year, the school functioned without interruption. It should be mentioned here that the school society of the Dostoyevsky Memorial school has done very good work. All members of this society not only paid their membership fees accurately.



Rassviet, June 7, 1930.

but they collected some extra money among their members in order that the studies would not be interrupted before the appointed term.

The society is now actively preparing for the autumn. It has already planned a whole series of profitable entertainments in order to collect money before the opening of the school in September. All these Russian people have left Russia many years ago, but the remembrance of Russia lives strongly in their hearts and probably will never die. Therefore, they cannot allow their children in America to be without any knowledge of the Russian language. They want them to be able to read and write Russian. The Russian school is a constant and most real reminder for the children of the fact that, beside America, they have another fatherland and that, if sometime they will return there, they should not feel there like strangers. Russian society must feel great sympathy toward persons and organizations doing such a great cultural work. Supporting Russians schools in America is perhaps the most important and necessary activity.

Mr. S. Korzoon has been chairman of the school society of the Dostoyevsky Memorial school for many years. M. Maximenia is secretary; A. Ababurko,



Rassviet, June 7, 1930.

financial secretary; K. Nierovich, treasurer, and M. Serghenia is member of the revising committee. All these, like many other members, work hard without any remuneration. We feel it to be our duty to point out this fact. It is also necessary to point out the almost superhuman efforts which the new teacher, Mrs. P. V. Svatikov, has made in trying to raise the school to its present high level. She is a new member of our colony; nevertheless, she has become acquainted in a short time with the Chicago Russians and is now in the vanguard of our social workers. Glory to her. We should have more such workers in our colony, who give all their leisure to the school work.

S. P.

Russkoye Obozrenie, Sept. 14, 1929.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

In the city of Chicago, in the various Russian organizations, very often the question arises in regard to the qualifications of the teachers, in the Russian schools, and of their capabilities and sufficient training in conducting the classes.

It has been recently rumored that in some of the schools persons were teaching, who should attend school themselves. Certain leading colonists raised the question as to the necessity of arranging examinations for those persons, wishing to become teachers in the Russian schools.



Russkoye Obozrenie, Sep. 7, 1929.

NO INTEREST SHOWN IN A SCHOOL.

In Chicago many Russians live on the Northwest side between Fullerton and Belmont, and Cicero and Austin. They are people who bought their lots and homes in this new location and settled fairly and live comfortably.

Not long ago a Russian woman, Mrs. Kachula, had an excellent idea of establishing a school for children in this district. "There are many of our children here," said Mrs. Kachula, "but there is no school for them." Without much pondering over the matter, she wrote an appeal and placed it in a newspaper, with the meaning: "Let's get together and open a school."

And what happened? Up to the present time not one had answered her appeal. Is this not a great shame?

Rassviet, Aug. 26, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

COMMUNIST UPHEAVAL IN THE FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN SCHOOLS

Since the existence of the "Federation of Russian Schools for Children of Chicago and its Suburbs," the Bolsheviks have done their utmost to have same under their control. Their efforts in achieving their goal remained fruitless, for they faced strong opposition among the members of the school council. Nevertheless, since the time the Russian colonists had lost interest in the affairs of their schools, the number of Bolshevik members of the school Council had increased yearly. Their indifference was conspicuous in regard to the school organization, for the past school year; the attendance at the meetings gradually dropped and the executive offices were filled under great pressure. The Bolsheviks took advantage of these circumstances. They willingly filled the vacant positions and eagerly went as delegates to the Federation of councils. As a result, all the positions in the school council were taken over by the Bolsheviks and their sympathizers. An abnormal situation, therefore, occurred. The school-organizations were non-partisan; they could even be considered as anti-Bolshevik. This abnorm-

Rassviet, Aug. 26, 1929.

WPA FILE # PROS. 30275

ity was explainable by the indifference of the members constituting the Federation, as during the time of its entire existence, especially in recent years they did not show any substantial results. The Bolsheviks occupying a predominating position in the council of the Federation proposed a general clean-up. The change was adapted during the convention of the Federation, which was under their full control. In the coming school year, it is their intention to make over the Federation, into a branch of the Bolshevik party.

How did these changes come about? As was customary in former years, "friendly organizations" were invited to attend the convention. Said organizations, proved to be Bolshevik. They had mobilized all their strength and utilized it at the convention. The following organizations were represented: The Russian branch of the Bolshevik party, the Union of Chicago Atheists, Union of Pulman atheists and Union of Workers' Correspondents of the "New World," Cooperative Society, Women's Society, Worker's Choir, Mutual Aid Society, the oral communist paper, "Proletarian Tribune" and also, one or two other Bolshevik organizations. The non-Bolshevist organizations were represented by the following only: The "Znanie" society and the "Independent Society,"

Rassviet, Aug. 26, 1929.

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the latter for information purposes only. All these organizations had received the right of a deciding vote, which was not in accordance with the rules and regulations of the by-laws. The following schools were represented: Douglas-Park, Braiton-Park, Argo, Melrose-Park, Gary, Dostoevsky, Gorky, South Side, in all eight schools, while the "friendly organizations" represented eleven at least. The fate of schools therefore, was decided upon, not by the school organizations, but by those who had nothing in common with the schools. Ninety-nine per cent of said organizations were the product of the Russian section of the American Bolshevik party: hence, at the convention the welfare of the schools, was at the hands of the Bolsheviks and their affiliate organizations.

Accomplishing this change, the Bolsheviks freely guided its course in accordance with their desires. Against all elementary and ethical principles they elected as president, a person who even lacked the credentials of delegate, and to the office of secretary, they elected the Secretary of the Federation. Thus, according to the Bolshevik ideology it seems, a man, whose activities are subject to revision could, at the same time be the chairman of the Revising committee.

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The convention approved the activities of the Federation, notwithstanding the fact that the executive committee of the Federation had not as yet presented an account of its activities. The executive committee, had come to the convention already revisioned. Why? Because neither the executive nor the revisionary committee were able to locate the accounting books. The entire report of the executive committee to the convention consisted in the statement, that there was nothing essential to report and that the said convention had passed a resolution to approve its actions. One hand washing the other so to speak. It was not surprising, therefore, that the convention accepted a resolution, by which the Federation ceased to be a non-political, independent organization. Schools, from now on, will lean toward Bolshevik tendencies, by which to achieve gradually, a closer union with the proletarian Komsomol Communist Youth Organization. Although the convention accepted the old rules and regulations and the program of the Federation, unchanged, the Bolsheviks, as we gathered from their newspaper Novi Mir (the New World), will offer their interpretation of the by-laws; have at the most 14 school delegates and eighteen delegates from the communist organizations. If this number of Bolshevik delegates will not suffice, then it would be easy for them to subdivide their party into groups of three and select two

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delegates to the convention from each such group acting as an independent organization; and by this method retain their majority in the school council. Thus, have the Communist blockheads, taken possession of the School Federation, and dispense with the latter according to their whims. You may rest assured, that in the future they will assemble to bury it for good, and make this solemn occasion a momentous one; because such organizations are doomed in the hands of political fanatics. "Gentlemen" Bolsheviks you will fail to make a, Komsomol Communist Youth Organization, out of our schools and those which are still in your heads, sooner or later will face destruction. We certainly do not express pity for your sakes, but pity for the fate of our schools.



Rassviet, Aug. 21, 1929.

RUSSIAN SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN

(Editorial)

In many cities of the United States, there are Russian schools for children. In some cities, as for instance, New York, these Russian schools flourish and develop, while in other cities they are in a pitiful condition. Many of them appear to be merely a parody on well organized schools. Most of the Chicago Russian schools are in the same lamentable condition. Some have a solid financial foundation, but lack good teachers; others have qualified teachers, but are not on a sound financial basis.

This conclusion was reached at the convention of the Federation of Children's Schools, which was held in Chicago during July. The delegates of all the Chicago schools claimed that work in their respective schools was in general conducted satisfactorily, but yet there was room for improvement. It is regrettable that not a single delegate committed himself to explain the reason for this state of affairs.

What hinders the improvement of the schools in Chicago? First, according to

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our opinion, the primary cause for the present situation is that not all the Russian colonists are interested in fostering school work. Some of them even consider it their duty to avoid sending their children to the Russian schools. Secondly, some of the teachers appear to lack proper education to such an extent, that when teaching the Russian language, they mutilate it unmercifully. For example, it is a well known fact to us that certain teachers are even incapable of writing the minutes of the school meetings correctly. Undoubtedly, such tutors can not teach the children. Thirdly, many members of the council, as well as the teachers, are more preoccupied with politics than with the routine work of the schools and, therefore, they conduct their work accordingly.

In regard to the aforementioned statement, same was made at the convention of the Federation of Children's Schools, which convened in Chicago. For instance, at this convention there were thirteen delegates from eight schools and nineteen from twelve "friendly" organizations, who had not the slightest connection with the schools or their work. Among these "friendly" organizations were, likewise, such associations as the Workers' Choir, Union of the Atheists, and the Russian section of the Bolshevik party and White Russians' organization; and strange as it may seem, there were present more delegates from these "friendly" organizations than from the local schools. This convention proved, after all, to be not a convention for the schools, but for the communist organizations.



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It is clear, therefore, why the following four resolutions were passed:- two resolutions in regard to the work of the federation, and two political resolutions concerning the Chinese imperialists and Soviet fliers. In fact, even the first resolution is not strictly in line with the pedagogic purposes of the schools, since in the third article it clearly states that the federation must endeavor to acquire such teachers as could inculcate the fighting spirit in the youth.

All this proves, therefore, that many Russian schools in Chicago lead a pitiful existence and do not contribute to the education of youth, but become institutions of political propaganda. Such schools do not differ greatly from the parochial schools. The only difference is that parochial schools teach the prayers and the Bible, while these other schools teach the catechism of atheists and the various dogmas of the Bolsheviks.

The members of the school council forget, it seems, the basic truth that schools can flourish and render beneficial results only when they are freed from religious and political influences; and when the Russian language is taught by competent tutors who are well acquainted with the psychology of children, and are real masters of that language, and not half-illiterate teachers with political inclinations.



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Many of the schools have opened now and the doors of the rest will be open in the very near future. This is the time when the school council should obtain qualified teachers and remove from their institutions those who play politics. If the above plan is not carried out, the condition of the schools will not improve, and many of the children of Russian emigrants will vainly waste their time in attending them.

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RUSSIAN

Anonymous. "The Orchestra of the F. M. Dostoyevsky School,"

Russkoye Obozrenie (Monthly), Feb. 1929, p. 21.

The F. M. Dostoyevsky school of Chicago was founded on May 6th 1924. During the current year the school will celebrate the 5th anniversary of its organization.

On the Northwest Side of Chicago, the F. M. Dostoyevsky Society claims to be one of the largest, most popular, and cultural organizations. The Orchestra of this organization consists exclusively of pupils ranging from nine to thirteen years of age. It was organized before any other school orchestra in Chicago.

The F. M. Dostoyevsky school was the first to begin arranging social evenings for the children, and excursions to museums for educational purposes.

Among the founders and active members of the F. M. Dostoyevsky school are the following colonists: Thomas Toreyko, Iakov Berezovsky, Prokopi Iliukevich, Peter Drobenia, Sergey Korzun, Ivan Piatnitsa, Kuzma Neerovich, Grigory Goncharevich, Grigory Kutsko, Iosif Voronko,



Russkoye Obozrenie (Monthly), Feb. 1929, p. 21.

Matvey Zhuk, Iosif Garbuz, Andrey Silvanovich, Nikolay Roshko, Maxim Maksimienia, and others.

In 1927, the F. M. Dostoyevsky school gave to the Colony its first graduation of 13 pupils; the second graduation will be held during the current year.

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RUSSIAN



Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 5, 1928.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE UNION OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S SCHOOLS
OF CHICAGO

The draft of this constitution was submitted on September 27, 1928, to a Consulting Committee, consisting of representatives of five Russian Chicago Schools, by I. Voronko, member of the Commission for Unifying the Schools connected with the Russian National Orthodox Society. The draft was approved unanimously, and copies of it were sent to all Russian school societies in order that they might examine them and be induced to join the Union of Russian People's Schools.

I. Name and Objects of the Organization.

Article 1) The name of the organization is: Soyuz Russkikh Narodnykh Shkol (Union of Russian People's Schools), abbreviated thus: S.R.N.Sh.

2) The Organization pursues the following objects: (a) To unify the Russian people's schools, and other Russian schools of a similar type in Chicago, suburbs and neighboring states, on the foundation of a systematized program and of mutual help; (b) To promote the material welfare of the schools belonging to this unifying organization by uniting their efforts to arrange



Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 5, 1928.

benefit entertainments, lectures, collections of offerings, etc.; (c) To provide the schools with textbooks, manuals, school supplies, furnishings, etc.; (d) To take care of the improvement of the educational status of the children by arranging appropriate lectures, forums and consultations with the parents; (e) To foster the development in the children of the feelings of friendship and solidarity by arranging clubs for the youth, evening entertainments, festivities etc.; (f) To strive to improve the cultural status of the colony; and (g) To endeavor to become acquainted with kindred American organizations and to get into close contact with them.

Article 3) The organization has a seal with the following inscription in Russian and English: Soyuz Russkikh Narodnykh Shkol (Union of Russian People's Schools), Chicago, Ill.

II. Full Fledged and Honorary Members.

Article 4) Every Russian school society can become a full fledged member of the Union of Russian People's Schools, if it is located in the region of the United States of North America delineated above, and if it accepts without any reservations the constitution of this organization.



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Article 5) Every school society (or school) which accepts the constitution of this organization shall send to the next succeeding regular assembly of the S.R.N.Sh. two duly authorized delegates, provided with suitable credentials; no preliminary application for membership in the S.R.N.Sh. is necessary.

Article 6) A delegate of a school which desires to join the S.R.N.Sh. must not be a person who, though a member of the respective school society, did not send his children to that school throughout the year; neither is a member of the school society, if he is a bachelor, eligible as a delegate.

Article 7) Every school which has joined the S.R.N.Sh. shall send, on a basis of equality, the same number of delegates, irrespective of the number of members in its school society and of pupils in its classes.

Article 8) The delegate of a school shall be sent to the S.R.N.Sh. for one whole school year. In Russian schools belonging to the S.R.N.Sh. the school year is supposed to begin on September 10, even though, in reality, in some schools the classes may begin at an earlier date.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 5, 1928.

Article 9) Together with the delegates each school society shall send to the S.R.N.Sh. also one teacher, irrespective of the number of teachers conducting classes in that school. The teacher thus sent shall have the same rights as the school delegates.

Article 10) Beside full fledged members, by which are meant school societies, the S.R.N.Sh. has the right to elect to its membership as honorary members also individuals. A person who has rendered the S.R.N.Sh. some signal service is eligible to honorary membership in the S.R.N.Sh. Honorary members are also selected among Russian writers, pedagogues, scientists. Honorary members are elected by a majority vote of two thirds of the whole membership of the S.R.N.Sh.

III. Administrative Board, Committees and Assemblies.

Article 11) In the beginning of the school year, not later than on October 10, the Union of Russian People's Schools shall elect from its membership an administrative board and committees.

Article 12) The administrative board of the S.R.N.Sh. shall consist of three



Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 5, 1928.

persons: the president, the treasurer, and the recording secretary. All the members of the administrative board shall be elected by a simple majority of votes.

Article 13) Before the treasurer of the S.R.N.Sh. takes over his office he shall furnish to the S.R.N.Sh. a bond the amount of which shall be fixed by the general assembly.

Article 14) Besides the administrative board the S.R.N.Sh. shall elect, at the first assembly after the beginning of the school year, three committees: a controlling committee, an economic committee, and a pedagogic committee. Each committee elects its own chairman and secretary. The chairman of the pedagogic committee must be a teacher.

Article 15) The committees are enjoined to invite to all their sessions one of the members of the administrative board who shall have the right of a deciding vote.

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Article 17) When necessary, subcommittees may be appointed by the standing committees; managers of libraries, book stores and stationary supplies, directors of choruses and orchestras, organizers of lectures, etc. may be elected.

Article 18) All committees and subcommittees communicate with each other through the intermediary of the administrative board.

Article 19) Meetings of the S.R.N.Sh. shall be of three kinds: annual, regular and special. Regular general assemblies shall be called by the president not less than once every month; special meetings may be called in case of necessity by the administrative board of the S.R.N.Sh.

Article 20) Letterheads etc. shall be kept by the secretary, and the seal by the president of the administrative board.

IV. Principles of the Unification of School Societies into the S.R.N.Sh.

Article 21) Every school society joining the S.R.N.Sh. remains an entirely self-governing body as far as its business activities are concerned.



Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 5, 1928.

Article 22) In order to eliminate competition, all school societies belonging to the S.R.N.Sh. shall observe the same minimum rate for tuition fees and membership fees.

Article 23) Schools, belonging to the S.R.N.Sh., officially accept the new orthography; nevertheless, if a school wished to become a member of the S.R.N.Sh., while using the old orthography, it may continue to do so, but must not expect the S.R.N.Sh. to provide it with textbooks conformable to that orthography.

Article 24) The teaching of religion, of whatever denomination, shall not concern the S.R.N.Sh. Each school can organize the tuition of religion in the way most suitable to its requirements. Neither shall the S.R.N.Sh. carry on any specifically anti-religious activities in the colony.

Article 25) The invitation of a person to teach in a school affiliated with the S.R.N.Sh. shall require the sanction of the pedagogic committee of the S.R.N.Sh.



Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 5, 1928.

Article 26) Persons desiring to be accepted as teachers in a school affiliated with the S.R.N.Sh. have to give to the pedagogic committee proofs of the fact that he possesses the necessary qualifications for holding such a position. If a candidate does not possess any certificates, he has to pass an intelligence test, both written and oral, in the Russian language, corresponding to the program of Russian European high schools.

Article 27) Because of educational considerations, pupils of schools, affiliated with the S.R.N.Sh., when attending public meetings, evening entertainments, lectures, etc., shall wear badges, made of material, having a round or rhombic shape, and bearing distinctive initials, such as "D," for the M.F. Dostoyevsky Memorial School; "T," for the L.N.Tolstoy Memorial School, etc.

Article 28) The tuition fees for orphans who are pupils of schools affiliated with the S.R.N.Sh. are paid out of a special scholarship fund of the S.R.N.Sh. The same fund defrays also the expenses for the tuition of honor students of both sexes, recommended by the pedagogic committee.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 5, 1928.

Article 29) Any new forms of eventual relations between the S.R.N.Sh. and the schools shall be regulated by special instructions, to be worked out by general assemblies of the S.R.N.Sh. Also, any annual assembly of the S.R.N.Sh. shall have the right of amending the present constitution and by-laws of the Union of Russian People's Schools.

V. Liquidation of the Organization.

Article 30) In the case of the liquidation of the S.R.N.Sh. all the property of the Organization, but by no means that of the separate schools, shall be turned over to the R.N.P.O. (Russian People's Orthodox Society).

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 15, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROGRAM AT THE TOLSTOY MEMORIAL SCHOOL

The following subjects are taught in this school:

Russian Language

Russian History

Geography

A Short Survey of the Russian Literature

Arithmetic

Music(Including Piano and Singing)

Dancing and Theatrical Art

The school is open every day from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), August 3, 1928.

REA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

EXAMINATIONS AT THE RUSSIAN PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL

The order of the examinations was as follows:

- 1) Russian dictation for the two age groups
- 2) Russian reading
- 3) Relating of poetry read
- 4) Answering of oral questions

After the examination an orchestra of string instruments played; pupils performed some compositions of Russian and foreign composers.

It must be mentioned that at the oral examinations the pupils answered questions in a concise and clear way, not hesitating.

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 18, 1928.

APA FILE 100.30275

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS AT THE DOSTOYEVSKY SCHOOL IN CHICAGO

On July 12, 13, and 14 examinations at the Dostoyevsky School of Chicago took place. The examining committee consisted of Dr. A. I. Nedselnitsky, A. M. Yuzefovich, J. Voronko, and the president of the Dostoyevsky School Society, Serghei Korsun. Out of thirty-nine persons admitted to the examination thirty-five were present. Out of that number twenty-five persons passed the examinations successfully, nine persons received vocational work and one did not pass the examination. From the twenty-five pupils who passed the examination, one was transferred from first to second grade; five from second to third grade; seven from third to fourth grade; twelve from fourth to fifth grade.

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 7, 1928.

WPA (LL) PROJ 50275

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS AT THE A. S. PUSHKIN MEMORIAL SCHOOL

On Saturday, June 30, 1928, examinations were held at the A. S. Pushkin Memorial School at Kensington. The examiners were General A. M. Yuzefovich, Mr. J. J. Voronko and the chairman of the Parents' Committee, Mr. Yakubenya. Out of eight pupils of the fourth grade five (three of them were girls) passed to the fifth grade; one was passed conditionally, having been given some work to be done during vacation, and two postponed the examinations till the autumn. There were three examinations: in the Russian language (both oral and in writing), on Russian history, and on Russian geography. Three members of the school committee were present at this examination.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 7, 1928.

RECEIVED JUL 10 1928

AT THE LEAVITT STREET SCHOOLS

The school year has been closed at the four Russian parochial schools connected with the Holy Trinity Cathedral. Twenty-seven pupils have completed the course of studies.

According to the communication received from persons closely connected with these schools, this school year has been more successful than the preceding one.

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Anonymous - "Pioneers of School Work in Communities," Russkoye Obozrenie, Feb. 1928.

P.24-25--In connection with the increased drawing of the school in the Russian colony, we are involuntarily reminded of the recent past of the community. The sad memory of the past recalls to our mind how tens of thousands of former landtillers, the majority of whom were ignorant or illiterate, and thrown unto alien soil, were forced to think of the fact how to teach their children their mother tongue.

The majority of these people, did not have in their childhood the opportunity of receiving education even in elementary schools. Life taught them deeply the old adage: "Learning is light, and ignorance is darkness." And with all means available, they strove impetuously to give their children at least some education in their mother tongue; but how difficult it was to fulfill this desire!

With the exception of two or three parochial schools, there were no such Russian institutions in existence. There were practically no teachers, because at that time the Russian immigration consisted wholly of peasants, and the intellectual Russian was rare. There were no resources for the upkeep of



Russkoye Obozrenie, Feb. 1928.

the schools; communities were very poorly organized; and the individuals of the colonies were illfortunate paupers in a strange country.

Nevertheless, they still found it possible, in some manner to teach their children to read and write. Occasionally, even to learn themselves.

The Russian Revolution, aroused in the colonists an even more passionate desire, a flaming aspiration after the establishing of schools. And after that, there appeared in different sections of the country one school after another. Russian youths, at that time, earnestly raised their voices for the need of schools and for adults as well. In the year 1918, as a result of many efforts, struggles, and ventures, there was founded in the city of Chicago a so-called People's University. The appearance of the University was a great event for the Chicago Russians.

"The Russian People's University is a kindled flame among the Russian American, which compellingly beckons them to knowledge and enlightenment." Thus wrote a worker, one of the first students of the University, in the

Russkoye Obozrenie, Feb. 1928.

in the local newspaper, Svobodnaya Rossia (Free Russia).

"It is the duty of each of us," wrote another student, a worker, "to learn and complete our education in order to be useful members in our native land, upon returning there."

"For many succeeding years, I dreamed of completing my education," wrote a Russian girl, "and now, as soon as I learned of the opening of the People's University, I said to myself - 'now or never'. It was the most happiest day in my life and it will remain in my heart forever."

In appealing to the colony, Russian students, by the way, wrote: "We students, understanding the meaning of education, the importance of learning, felt that the school is a source of intellectual wealth, and that it will give us not only satisfaction and enjoyment, but also prepare us to be cultured and useful workers!"

Later, one of the students wrote of the results of attending the school: "Eight months ago, I was barely able to read syllables and scrawl letters."

Russkoye Obozrenie, Feb. 1928.

But at present, I write this letter without any assistance. Just as much time ago, I could barely do simple figures, and now I solve problems of fractions, and am learning such important subjects as geography, metallurgy, drafting, and others."

One of the students, president of a large organization, wrote: "We Russians are wearied of living in darkness....and now we emerge from darkness unto the path of enlightenment. In order to do this, it is necessary to establish more schools and attend them."

The University, to our sorrow, existed only about a year. Internal dissension in the colony and "politics" within the walls of the University, put an end to its existence. Later, a school was opened for adults, bringing much benefit for the colony in the sense of raising the level of education among those who were thirsty for it. This school also did not last very long. But this was a period, in which there was very much eager talk of the necessity of establishing as many schools as possible; a period in which the Russian colony in the city of Chicago, as well as in other cities, began to think seriously of the necessity of teaching their children their native language, and of the necessity of acquainting them with the culture,



Russkoye Obozrenie, Feb. 1928.

spirit, and history of our native land.

At that time, little was accomplished in this direction, but great and strong was the impulse of the working people of the colony towards the realization of their ardent desire of establishing the schools.

Glancing at the activities of the school in the colony, and at the inspirers of it, we see clearly that the chief guiding thread is to be found in its past idealistic attitude towards the school--an attitude which was common among the elder colonists. Indeed, among the present chief workers, who support the schools both morally, and materially, we see mostly the old familiar faces of former enthusiasts, and energetic workers who were upholding the idea of creating schools and other organizations in the colony.

Taking into consideration some unfavorable circumstances in the work of creating schools, it is necessary to admit that during the past few years in this venture, noticeable progress has been made. On the other hand, taking into consideration, the former enthusiasm in relation to the establishment of schools, and the assimilation by the colony of new and fresh forces, it seems that much more could have been accomplished.

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Anonymous - "Russian's Schools in America,"
Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 1927.

P.31--For the last five years, the Russian communities in the United States were enriched by a great increase in elementary schools. In Chicago and its vicinity there are sixteen schools of which six are parochial, and ten people's schools. The majority of them bear the name of famous Russian authors, for example: in Chicago there are schools named after F. M. Dostoyevsky and Maxim Gorky; in Kensington, Illinois a school is functioning of the name of A. S. Pushkin; in East Chicago, Indiana, there is a school named after M. V. Lomonosov. There are many schools to be found in New York city and Brooklyn; several in Detroit and other cities. The activities of these schools in cities and towns having Russian communities increases with every school term and are becoming a large factor in the development of Russian communities.

Conforming with the customs of American life, the Russian school has acquired its own particular character. The Russkoye Obozrenie (Russian Review) believes that the time is ripe for considering the upkeep of those schools. Every issue of this magazine will carry an article and correspondence concerning the schools and their problems.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 29, 1927.

FIRST GRADUATION AT THE PUSHKIN MEMORIAL SCHOOL

The Pushkin Memorial Russian School at Pullman (a Chicago suburb) had existed five years when, on July 24, 1927, for the first time thirteen of its oldest pupils who had completed the five-year course were graduated and received their certificates. All pupils, their parents and many guests were present. The teacher of the school Mr. I. J. Voronko made a short speech, explaining the importance of the existence of Russian schools for the children of Russian immigrants, and exhorting those who had been graduated not to give up their studies but to try to improve their education in the future. After this speech some of the pupils recited Russian poetry and a string orchestra composed of pupils and conducted by the teacher played several musical selections. Then the sounds of the harmonica were heard and dancing began and lasted till late in the night. Everybody was happy, as the graduation showed that the school had proved to be a real success.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 30, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

NEW RUSSIAN SCHOOL

Notice about the opening on November 1, 1926, of a new Russian school at 2127 Crystal Street, for children from seven to fourteen years old. The school was founded by the Russian Center of Chicago.

Classes in the Russian language and Russian literature were held twice a week. The teacher was Mr. V. I. Pustovoitov, a Russian engineer.

Note: This school is extinct. It lasted only a short time. D. S.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 20, 1926.

WPA COLLECTION 276

RUSSIAN SCHOOL NEAR BRIGHTON PARK

Notice about an entertainment and concert arranged by the Russian School near Brighton Park, to take place on Oct. 10, 1926, at Liberty Hall, 3925 S. Kedzie Avenue.

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Rassviet, Sept. 11, 1926.

RUSSIAN

[NOTICE]

Notice about an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Board of the Russian Center of the city of Chicago, at the Y. M. C. A., 1621 W. Division St., to be held on September 12, 1926.

(Note: Could not find out anything very certain about the character and activities of this organization. As far as I know it is extinct. It seems to have been an attempt to organize non-partisan Russians in order to improve their educational and cultural standard and to interest them in American politics.

D. S.)

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 9, 1926.

WPA 111 1001 33275

NEW RUSSIAN SCHOOL NEAR DOUGLAS PARK

On September 7, 1926, there was celebrated the inauguration of the new Russian Third Troitskaya(Trinity) School at 2748 W. 18th Street, near Douglas Park. The Most Reverend Theophil, bishop of the Russian orthodox diocese of Chicago, addressed the children and their parents in Russian and English and held a short service. Thirty-two pupils were registered. Archdeacon Petr Kotlyarov was appointed teacher.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 7, 1926.

WP FILE 100011077

Members of the Russian colony of Cicero, in the absence of a school of their own, decided to send their children to the Dostoyevsky School in spite of the difficulties of transportation.

The Dostoyevsky School is located at 1950 Webster Avenue, corner of Damen Avenue.

II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 24, 1926.

VT 11-1001 30273

DOUGLAS PARK SCHOOL

The Douglas Park School consists of four classes with a five-year course. By the list of examinations it is to be seen that the following subjects are taught: Russian language, arithmetic, Russian geography, and Russian history.

According to the decision of the special meeting of the School Society, during examinations parents of students and members of different cultural organizations may be present.

WPA (U) 1911

Rassviet, June 24, 1926.

South Side School.

The South Side School has four classes. By the list of examinations is to be seen, that the following subjects are taught: Russian language and Literature, History, and Arithmetic.

According to the decision of the School Board, parents of students, representatives of schools of Chicago and environs, could be present during the examinations.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PAC 30275

Russkii Viestnik i Rassviet (Russian Daily Herald & Rassviet), May 22, 1926.

MR. P. G. CHOPKO, PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN SOUTH SIDE
PEOPLE'S SCHOOL, INTERVIEWED.

The school has more than ninety pupils. The funds at the disposal of the school amounted to \$700. Over ten of the pupils were receiving free education. The Parents' Society and the teachers were working harmoniously since the Parents' Society had eliminated the persons who had joined it not for the purpose of furthering the cultural work of the school, but with the aim of introducing party politics.

The following Russian schools that were in existence in Chicago in 1926 are mentioned: F. D. Dostoyevsky Memorial School, Fullerton Street; the Douglas Park School; the Mikhailovskaya School, on the South Side; the schools on Wood and Leavitt streets.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) FROL 30275

Russkii Viestnik i Rassviet (Russian Daily Herald & Rassviet), May 22, 1926.

The school twice joined the Federation of Russian Children's Schools of the city of Chicago and twice left it. The reason was that this Federation was entirely in the hands of the Communists who wanted to use the Russian schools for political propaganda. The administration and the Parents' Society of the South Side School favored the formation of a new society unifying all the Russian schools in Chicago on non-partisan lines.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik i Rassviet (Russian Daily Herald and Rassviet), May 20, 1926. WPA FILE # 3023

RUSSIAN SCHOOL

The parents of the children visiting the Russian F. M. Dastoyevski Memorial School decided to resort to self-taxation (\$1 per person) in order to cover the expenses connected with the management of the school.

Note: This school was located at 1950 Webster Avenue. D. S.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik i Rassviet (Russian Daily Herald and Dawn), WPA 411-1101-2027
May 20, 1926.

RUSSIAN SCHOOL ON FULLERTON AVENUE

Mention is made of an entertainment arranged with the aim of increasing the funds at the disposal of the Russian Progressive School on Fullerton Avenue.

Note: This school was located at 1704 Fullerton Avenue. D. S.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik i Rassviet (Russian Daily Herald and Dawn),
May 17, 1926.

UKRAINIAN SCHOOLS

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Information has been received by the paper that the activity of Ukrainian schools in Chicago is considerably increasing. On the South Side there were functioning two Ukrainian schools with a total of 115 pupils.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Apr. 28, 1926.

THE DOUGLAS PARK SCHOOL SOCIETY

WPA 100-10000-30175

. . . . "The Russian Society of the Douglas Park School for Children," of the city of Chicago, Ill. (Russian Douglas Park School for children.)--The School Society is non-partisan.

I

Objects of the Society.

1. The objects of The Russian Society of the Douglas Park School for Children are as follows:

- a) The unification of all Russian immigrants in the field of cultural-educational activity.
- b) The organization of a school for teaching children the Russian language according to the new orthography, in order that the children could become acquainted with Russian culture; also for teaching the children various arts: singing, music, dancing, etc.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Apr. 28, 1926.

WPA 11-11-1961 30277

- c) The organization of excursions for children to exhibitions and museums, and of useful entertainments for children, etc.
 - d) The organization of an intermediate type of courses for children who have graduated from elementary schools.
 - e) Material relief to needy Russians schools for children in the city of Chicago.
 - f) Satisfying the cultural and educational needs of the members of the Society and of all the Russian colony of the city of Chicago by organizing lectures of a scientific character, etc.
- 2) The School Society, being a purely cultural and educational organization, is non-political, has nothing to do with any political propaganda and does not participate in any political activities.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Apr. 28, 1926.

II

Membership of the Society.

All Russian immigrants of both sexes who have reached the age of eighteen are eligible to membership of the Russian Society of the Douglas Park School for Children. Only children of members of the Society, irrespective of their nationality, can become pupils of the Douglas Park School.

Note: For orphans there is no charge for tuition....

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 6, 1926.

WPA (U) 1275

AMERICANS VISIT A RUSSIAN SCHOOL

We have been told that a few days ago several American pedagogues, headed by Mr. Thompson, a well-known worker in the field of pedagogics, have visited the South Side School.

The Americans had become interested in this modest Russian school and asked many questions about its program and the methods of teaching used in it.

They were very interested in the fact that Russian history and the geography of Russia are being taught in this school.

Evidently, the Russian schools begin to arouse some interest among the Americans.

Probably this small cultured nook of the Russian colony has made a

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 6, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

favorable impression on the visitors: it is agreeable to see that in very modest surroundings children are assiduously studying the language of their fathers' native country and are learning all about that country.

A. Zemetchensky.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 11, 1926.

AROUND THE COLONY - COURSES FOR WOMEN

WFO 111-1000-40276

Almost in every district where many Russians are residing there are being opened so-called "courses for women" - in other words, Russian evening schools for women.

In this respect there is at present an enviable competition going on between the various districts. As soon as a school of this type has been organized in some district, another similar school is started in some other district.

The utmost poverty reigns in these schools; there is a lack of everything: there are few students, and teachers are also very scarce; the schools are very poorly supplied with text books, maps, etc.

Still such schools are being organized. And, what is most important,

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 11, 1926. WPA (ILL) 8309

the women of our colony are eager to attend the classes. They desert the kitchen, they renounce the comfortable rest which they could enjoy in the evening at home, and sometimes they desert their children. And they go to these schools to learn grammar or arithmetic.

Some of these women students show signs of advancing age.

It has to be acknowledged that in our colony there can be observed a real enthusiasm for acquiring school education.

A. Zemetchensky.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 29, 1926.

WPA (JUL 1974) 2003

THE ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE OLDEST OF OUR SCHOOLS

The South Side School Society, during all the long period of its existence, i. e., for eight years, has had no such successful entertainment as this last, given by that society on Sunday, January 24, at the Schoenhofen Hall.

The members of the South Side School Society owe this signal success on one hand to the friendly feelings of our colony towards the oldest Russian school in Chicago, and on the other hand, to the strenuous work done by the school committee. Long before the day of the entertainment, the school committee had sold tickets to the amount of \$185.

According to the statement of the manager of the Schoenhofen Hall, that large hall had not seen inside its walls so many people during the last four years. The program was started with a delay of only 24 minutes. The appearance on the stage of the orchestra of the

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 29, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) 8901 20275

F. M. Dastoyevsky Memorial School and its splendid musical performance made a very pleasing impression.

The children-pupils of the South Side School were greeted by the public with thunderous applause ... The public was delighted with the dances performed by the children of the South Side School and the Independent School The chorus of the Amalgamated Russian Schools, conducted by Mr. Tatarov, sang with great spirit

Miss Stephania Tsimbalista, our favorite whom we admire so in the role of "Natalka Poltavka," conquered the hearts of all the audience by her performance of Ukrainian songs. She was the queen of the festival Everybody was pleased with the orchestra of the Students' Society. To sum it up, the program was rich in interesting numbers and varied. It was really the grandest concert and ball ever arranged in the Russian colony of Chicago.

Though the South Side School Society was not bent on getting a big

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 29, 1926.

WPA (ILL) 1001 1007

profit, it wanted, of course, to recover the \$517 spent on the arrangement of the entertainment. But there was really a net profit of about \$400, if not more

This evening entertainment proved to be an unusual financial and moral success for the South Side School which makes it rank first among all the other Russian schools of Chicago.

A. Byelorussky.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 10, 1925.

WPA (111) 1901 80275

RUSSIAN BENEFIT SOCIETY

Since the year 1912 there exists in Melrose Park a so-called Russian Benefit Society.

On various occasions we have written much about this society. It has done much good for the Russian immigrants by doing cultural and educational work and by giving relief to sick members. In these respects it has always responded to the various needs of the colony.

One of the purposes of this society is the "spreading of education among the members of the colony."

Until lately the society has not been able to realize this purpose.

But last year it has opened a Russian school at the quarters of the public school.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 10, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20275

The committee of the society gave us the following information concerning this event:

"Pupils whose parents are members of the society pay for the tuition a fee of \$1; children of persons who do not belong to the society have to pay a fee of \$1.35.

"There are twenty-six pupils in the school. Their behavior is very decent; they obey the teacher.

"The teacher, Miss Olga Bar, performs her duties admirably. Lessons take place twice a week: on Tuesdays and Fridays from 5:30 to 8 P. M."

S. Otormsky.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 12, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AT THE SOUTH SIDE SCHOOL

Mr. A. Zmagar, teacher of the South Side School, communicates to us what follows:

"In this new school year the South Side School has already 84 pupils. This number will increase during the next few weeks. There was an apprehension that, owing to the fact that many Russians had migrated from the South Side to other localities, the number of pupils would decrease in this year. But this apprehension was unfounded.

At the present time there are three teachers in the school, and a fourth teacher will be invited. At the last meeting of the School Society it was also resolved to invite a teacher who could train the chorus; a special committee was elected for this purpose. The South Side School intends also to resume the lessons of dancing. The registering of pupils of all the four forms is still going on."

S. Otormsky.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 3, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) 980. 2. 2. 6

NEW ELECTIONS AT THE SCHOOL FEDERATION

The session was called to order at 11:30 A. M. on Sunday, Aug. 30. First of all a roll call of the delegates was taken and their credentials were examined.

Delegates from the following schools were present:

1. Brighton Park School -- Delegates F. Turovets, S. Abranchik, and the teacher S. Mornel.
2. Douglas Park School -- Delegates I. Zhukov and J. Eberhardt.
3. Progressive Fullerton School -- Delegates Komyak and Lhestkov.
4. Wicker Park School -- Delegate Moiseyenko and the teacher Miss Roghinskaya.
5. Cicero School -- Delegates T. Tureyko and Morozov.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 3, 1925.

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6. Pushkin School (Pullman) -- Delegates Snolik and Levkovich.

The delegates from the North Side School and the East Chicago School were absent.

The question was raised as to the necessity of making the attendance of the meetings of the federation (once a month) compulsory for the teachers of the schools. A motion was made by the delegate Levkovich and was accepted unanimously. This motion is as follows: It is the duty of all teachers to attend the sessions of the federation; those who will not do so without giving any serious reason, will be discharged.

Next came the elections of the officers. Three times candidates were nominated, but they all declined the nomination. Ultimately, in order to enable the convention to get out of this difficulty, Turovets, the delegate from the Brighton Park School, agreed to be nominated president of the Federation of Schools for Children. His candidature was put to

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 3, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) RSC 1302

the ballot, and he was elected unanimously. Ivan Zhukov was elected recording secretary; T. Tureyko, financial secretary; S. Abramchik, treasurer.

The following persons were elected members of the Educational Committee: Mornel, Eberhardt and Zhestkov.

Mr. Remenchik was nominated manager of the bookstore; he accepted the nomination and was elected unanimously.

J. Eberhardt was elected librarian.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald) Sept. 3, 1925.

WPA (H) 1980. 20.7

THE SCHOOL FEDERATION IN THE HANDS OF NON-PARTISAN RUSSIANS

Last Sunday took place new elections of members of the board of directors of the Federation of Russian Schools for Children in the city of Chicago and suburbs.

Instead of Eberhardt, who had declined his candidature, the non-partisan workman Turovets was elected president of the federation; Ivan Zhukov was elected recording secretary; Tureyko, financial secretary, and Abramchik, treasurer.

Up to the present time the president of the federation had been a member of the Communist Party, and many members of the colony were dissatisfied with this state of affairs. They were saying that politics should not be tolerated in the schools; that the teachers and school committees should be concerned only with teaching the children and finding funds for the upkeep of the schools.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 3, 1925. WPA (II) 1000 1000

Turovets and Zhukov are men who are just fit for the offices they are holding now. They are non-partisan Russian workmen who think only about the welfare of the schools; they will be able to get the federation out of the blind alley into which it had almost been led. The "opponents" of yesterday will be forced to understand today that there is no more room for "politics" and intriguing politicians in our schools; that now only live Russian educational activities are being conducted there.

If even in the future the "opponents" continue to manifest the same antagonistic attitude towards the schools, they will only prove thereby that they are not interested at all in the work of the schools if they do not see in this work any opportunities for furthering their own private, selfish interests.

Now that a non-partisan Russian holds the office of president of the school federation, there can be no talk about certain "tendencies," about "our men," and "your men."

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Sept. 3, 1925. WPA 4/1/1966 20274

And if, in spite of all, persons holding partisan views are found in the schools, all we can say is that there should be no place for such persons in the ranks of those who endeavor to enlighten the Russian colony of Chicago.

Observer.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 28, 1925.

WPA (U) 3077

WHAT SHOULD THE AMERICAN EDUCATION?

During the session of the 4th convention of the Russian School Federation of the city of Chicago it has become clear that even the delegates belonging to the extreme left demand the elimination from the schools of all politics and political intrigues.

"We do not want to teach our children either Leninism, or Trotskyism, or White Russian ultra-nationalism, or non-realism," say the parents' delegates.

"Our children must learn in the schools to read and write Russian, they must be told everything about Russia so that they would learn to love and respect their fathers' native country, their language and history."

"That is all we want.

"When the children grow up they will find out for themselves where and with

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RUSSIAN

Traskii Vestnik (Russian Field), July 30, 1935.

WPA (ILL) FR 3027

whom they have to go; but now there is no need of carrying on propaganda among them."

This is what has been said at the convention. And in telling this the delegates were proving that in the federation there is no room for "political" discussions and personal quarrels which arise among certain persons who have to divide some spoils.

The general opinion at the convention was that the personal element should be eliminated from the discussions, and that the sooner this is done, the better. It is necessary to put the management of the affairs of the school federation into the hands of honest Russian people who will be thinking about the children and the knowledge they are acquiring, and not about themselves and the fact that their rotten egotism has been offended.

Who are these honest people?

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 30, 1925. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

They are those Russian non-partisan toilers who love their native country, Russia, who are not under the influence of either the reactionaries or the radicals and are just busy doing their useful work of enlightening the Russian children.

Neither the teachers of Leninism and Trotskyism, nor White Russian ultra-nationalists who poison the minds of our children with ideas about the enmity which is supposed to reign between Russians living in different provinces of Russia, neither of these elements should rule the federation.

The non-partisan colony of toilers should itself elect those who will manage the affairs of the federation. The federation - that glorious achievement of the colony - should be turned over to these persons elected by the colony.

If Communist politics is introduced into the federation by the members of

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 30, 1925. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

the American Labor Party, or if the Federation will fall under the baleful influence of "White Russian ex-ministers and public men," nothing will be left of this useful organization. A Russian undertaking will fall to pieces. But it is necessary to preserve it at all costs.

Remember this, Russian toilers, and get ready for the next elections.

And this is most important: do not allow the open and secret enemies to destroy the school federation.

A Russian Father.

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), July 24, 1925.

THIRD SESSION OF THE CONVENTION OF THE SCHOOL FEDERATION

The third session of the third School Convention took place at the quarters of the Workmen's House, at 11 a. m.

The same delegates who attended the second session were present; also the delegate Tureyko of the Cicero School. As to the pedagogic side of the schools, it was found that during the current school year almost all the teachers managed their work well and were really good instructors. This was ascertained during this session of the Convention.

The tactics of some of the teachers were discussed. All introduction of politics into the schools was condemned.

After that the school discipline and the report of the Enlightenment Committee were discussed.

After some discussion the report was approved. It was mentioned that in this school year discipline was tolerably good in all schools,

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), July 24, 1925.

PA (LL) 200.307

especially in the schools where the teachers Mornel and Voronko have been teaching. As to discipline the same recommendation was adopted which had been uttered at the previous Convention.

Item 12: Concerning the courses for general education and for teachers planned by the Federation. It was unanimously resolved to commit the opening of these courses to the care of the next School Council. The Convention finds that these courses are very necessary in view of the fact that this year about 25 pupils have graduated from the schools.

As to the founding of a Pan-American Federation of Russian Schools for children, the Convention resolved unanimously (two persons abstained from voting) to issue an appeal to all Russian schools for children in America, committing to the care of a special committee the putting into execution this resolution. The technical part of this work of unification should be entrusted to the next School Council.

Item 12: Various questions.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 24, 1925.

REF ID: A6630274

1) About control stamps and membership booklets, the Convention finds them to be necessary and commits to the care of the School Council the working out of the details of these matters,

2) About the chorus of the Federation: Such a chorus is necessary, and in the fall the preparatory work should be resumed in those schools which desire it. All the questions were discussed. The chairman made a short farewell speech, and the third School Convention adjourns.

M. D.

Russkii Vestnik, (Russian Herald), July 22, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SCHOOL FEDERATION

The second session of the third school convention took place on July 18th at the quarters of the Workmen's House. The teacher S. Mornel was elected chairman; Lhostkov and Lurovets were elected secretaries.

The same delegates who attended the opening session were present also at this second session. There had come also a delegate from the Cooperative Restaurant, Monchakovsky, and a delegate from the Progressive Women's Society, Tsybulya.

After the minutes of the preceding session had been read and accepted with a few amendments, the delegates listened to the reading of the report of the Executive Committee about the activities of the federation during the current year. After a long discussion this report was approved.

The next point to be discussed was that of the financial report of the

Russkii Vostnik (Russian Herald), July 22, 1925. WPA (U.S.) PROJ 30275

federation. After a few questions had been asked and answered this report was approved.

The financial reports of the separate schools were also approved. At the same time those schools which did not send any written reports were told that it is their duty to send them in.

The report of the Central Bookstore was approved.

The sixth point of the order of the business of the day is the report of the library of the federation.

The reading of this report arouses a lively discussion as the library of the federation consists of three sections: (1) textbooks, (2) fiction, and (3) books on social and political questions. The chief causes of the discord were of course the books belonging to the third section. After a careful consideration of this question the following resolution was

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 22, 1925. WPA (ILL) P301

passed: The third section of the library has to be eliminated, and the books have to be given to the Workmen's House, together with the bills sent in by the "Gosizdat." (Note: The State Publishing Concern. U. S.) Thus it was resolved to let the federation keep only the two first sections of the library. At the same time it was resolved to send to the Gosizdat a letter requesting this concern in unmistakable terms to stop sending publications which have not been ordered by the federation. After that Comrade Zhukov was given the right of the floor. He read a report about the South Side School. Comrade Zhukov was appointed at the last session of the School Council to find out the reasons of the absence of any delegates from the South Side School at the three last sessions of the School Council and to inquire whether this school intends to participate in the labors of the third school convention. Zhukov briefly reported to the convention the answer of the South Side School. He states that the school has decided not to participate in this convention.

The question was raised whether the convention should open a discussion

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 22, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

on this subject. It was resolved by a majority vote to start a discussion. After a very lively debate the following resolution was passed: The third school convention disapproves the doings of a few persons who undermine the educational work and try to persuade the teachers and active workers of the South Side School to secede from this common work of enlightenment. The convention appeals to the South Side School to join again the family of schools and hopes that the South Side School will do so in spite of the intrigues of separate individuals.

Concerning the publication of a Federative Schools' Bulletin. It was resolved unanimously to publish such a bulletin, if possible. It was also decided that the proceedings of the convention should be published in the first issue of the bulletin.

M. D.

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), July 22, 1925.

WPA FILED 202/5

LIST OF DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE SESSION OF THE
CONVENTION OF THE FEDERATION OF SCHOOLS

The North Side School was represented by the delegates Rudzenya and Beregorsky.

The Brighton Park School by Trofimchuk, Turovets and the teacher Mornel.

The Douglas Park School by Remenchik and the teacher Eberhardt.

The Fullerton Progressive School by N. Komyak and Zhestkov.

The Wicker Park School by Miklov, Moiseyenko and the teacher Miss Roghinskaya.

The Pushkin School (from Pullman) by M. Masharov, I. Vlasuk and the teacher Miss Aparatyan.

The School Society of East Chicago by Shkraba and Svobodakha.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 22, 1925. WPA (11) 88, 30, 11

The School of the Auxiliary Society of Melrose Park (sic) by Maidenovich and D. Ostreyko.

The following delegates were present as guests:

From the House of the Workman, N. Miklov; from the School of the Independent Society (917 N. Wood St.), Tatarov; from the Society of Technical Aid to Russia in Pullman, A. Grigoriev.

Several other persons were also present. The delegates and teachers of the South Side School and the teachers Voronko and Denisov were absent.

I. A.

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 21, 1925.

WPA (ILL) FPO 275

FIRST SESSION OF THE SCHOOL CONVENTION

The first session of the convention of delegates of the Federation of Russian Schools took place at the quarters of the Brighton Park School on Friday, July 18th.

The teacher Mornel was elected chairman of the first session, and T. Zhestkov and K. Turovets were elected secretaries.

At the first sitting the question as to the granting of a deciding vote to the East Chicago School was discussed. By a majority of votes it was decided to grant that right to the school.

The next question to be discussed was that of the granting of a deciding vote to the teachers. At the last session of the School Council the decision arrived at had been favorable to the teachers. Still now this

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 21, 1925.

WPA (JUL) 9201, 20276

question was raised again. By a majority vote it was resolved to grant the right of a deciding vote to the teachers.

The first session of the convention was a peaceful one

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 8, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PR01 2627

GRADUATION DAY AT THE SOUTH SIDE SCHOOL

Saturday, June 27, was the last day of the current school year at the South Side People's School. The studies were finished in all the four forms, and the results of the examinations were made known. Sixteen pupils of the fourth form received their graduation certificates.....

All these pupils had been examined on June 25-27 by the Examining Committee, consisting of A. M. Yusefovich, I. R. Khomko, M. I. Volkov, Dr. A. I. Medzelnitzky, Dr. N. V. Popov and the teacher A. Zmagar.

In the evening there was a banquet at the South Side School in honor of the new graduates. Speeches were made and certificates were given to the graduates. The banquet had a solemn character. The following persons made speeches: M. I. Volkov, J. Y. Voronko, A. M. Yusefovich, N. G. Kaluzkin (Dr. Pertsov), and I. M. Romanovich. All the orators advised the parents to let their children continue their studies in the future

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 6, 1926.

NFA (ILL.) PROJ. 35274

as they would not get in any other country such opportunities to improve their education as they are having in America.

A. M. Yusefovich, an old pedagogue who had been a professor of military schools, praised highly the achievements of the graduates, and said he was astonished that such good results could have been achieved with our children who live surrounded by people of various nationalities and speaking different languages.

Russkii Viesnik (Russian Herald), July 2, 1925.

WPA (111-1501-30275)

Report of the Educational Committee of the Federation of Russian Schools for Children in Chicago and Suburbs About the Kind of Teaching Given in Each of the Schools of the Federation.

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The members of the committee visited the schools belonging to the Federation, chiefly in order to see what kind of teaching the pupils of these schools were getting. Briefly, the results of the investigations made by the committee were as follows:

The South Side School:

This is the only school having different teachers for every form. It would seem that the teaching in this school should be better than that given in the other schools, but in reality this did not prove to be so. True, the committee visited the school at a time which was not especially favorable - two or three weeks after new teachers had been substituted for those who had been teaching before in the second and third forms.

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 2, 1925.

WPA (U.S.) PRO. 30275

This would partly account for the fact that discipline was comparatively poor. The knowledge acquired by the pupils of all forms was found to be satisfactory, and in the oral form the pupils demonstrated a good knowledge of Russian grammar. Reading and pronunciation were not as good in the South Side School as they were in other schools. In everyone of the three forms, the members of the committee noticed the presence of a pretty long ruler. A great defect in this school is that the two first groups are studying at the same time in the same room. For some reason the teachers did not work out any satisfactory schedule of lessons, so that reading, for instance, is being taught simultaneously to pupils of two forms, which makes teaching and studying very uncomfortable to everybody, and renders the work of the teachers unproductive.

The Douglas Park School:

At the present time the school is functioning in two shifts, 1½ hours for each. In the first shift there are two groups, in the second, three. In this year five pupils will graduate.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 2, 1925.

The knowledge of the subjects taught is good in all forms. The discipline is quite satisfactory.

The North Side School:

The teaching is done in two shifts, of 1 1/2 hours each. There will be no graduation this year, the school is still too young. The knowledge acquired by the pupils and the discipline are very good, and it must be pointed out that the friendly relations between the teacher and the children prove that there is no necessity of using the ruler under the pretext that the children must be "subdued."

The Brighton Park School:

This last remark applies also to the Brighton Park School, where the

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 2, 1925.

teaching is exemplary. It is done in two shifts. The pupils who are going to graduate (there are nine of them) help the teacher to give instruction to the pupils of the junior group. No disorder was noticed anywhere. The children are learning not under the threat of punishment, but willingly, with interest.

The Committee.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), May 16, 1925. VDN (11) 100 000

Concert and ball given by the Russian People's Brighton Park School in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the foundation of the school.

On May 17, 1925, the school gave a concert which consisted of a chorus and instrumental music, followed by a ball.

All the money will go to the benefit of the school.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 28, 1925.

WPA (LL) 12-30276

Statement of Account of the Federation of the Russian Children's
Schools of Chicago and Vicinity, from the day of
its Organization till February 1, 1925.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Balance as of First Day of Following Year.</u>
1922	\$90.70	\$79.20	\$11.50
1923	200.16	32.50	107.66
1924	841.96	565.13	276.83
1925	579.65	168.00	411.65 (as of Feb. 1, 1925)

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 28, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

THE FIGHT IN THE FEDERATION OF CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

(Letter to Editor from Jacob Eberhardt, President of Federation)

The writer states that two tendencies have developed in the Federation in the last year. On the one hand there are those who despite differences in political outlook, are interested in furthering the education of Russian children and the progressive workers' schools. On the other side were the White Russian chauvinists, Voronko and Zmagar, and their adherents. They wished to destroy the Federation. This was shown at the last session of the Federation. It had not been possible for them to take action for a considerable time due to lack of strength.

The South Side School, where Zmagar taught, withdrew its delegates to the Federation and elected new ones and at the next meeting (January 25) the opposition appeared in full force. They brought up the point that the president of the Federation was a Communist.

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NPA (11-18-1925)

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 28, 1925.

Zmagar (his real name was I. A. Charapuk) stated that a man (Eberhardt) of a definite political belief should not head a non-political organization. He would influence them in a special direction.

Zmagar quoted two incidents in proof of this fact. The author then discusses these from his point of view. The White Russian National Committee (composed, says Eberhardt, of Voronko and Zmagar) planned a contest with one of the schools where Voronko taught. The school soviet ordered the chorus not to take part, but Voronko went ahead with his plans. Eberhardt then forbade the chorus to take part and the meeting (December, probably 1924) supported his order.

The second incident concerned a teacher. A satisfactory substitute for a history course was proposed, but M. I. Volkov refused to accept him and proposed instead a former general who had fought with Wrangel.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 28, 1925.

Eberhardt refused to accept this "white guard." The executive committee upheld his decision.

These cases were given as examples of Eberhardt's prejudice at the meeting on January 25, 1925, and the question was postponed until February 22, 1925.

At the February meeting, after a two hour discussion, two candidates were put up, Eberhardt and Romanovich, the opposition candidate. The vote was tied, eleven to eleven, and the election was postponed until March 29, 1925.

Eberhardt complained that Zmagar charged him with conducting the schools "in a non-Russian spirit." This charge was made by a man who hated the Russian spirit. Eberhardt says that the Russkii Viestnik published the other side without publishing his.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr.H.R. Krasnow,
4601 North Broadway, Chicago,Ill.

Entertainment given by Federation of Russian Childrens Schools of Chicago.

On January 17, 1925 the Federation gave the
play, "The Godless Ones", for the benefit
of the Federation.

Russkii Viesnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 18, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PRO 2027

RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At the initiative of the Russian herald there will be opened in Chicago the Russian People's Institute.

Lectures will be given in this institute on several subjects the study of which is necessary for the Russian colony.

The program of this institute is as follows:

1. A Course of Journalism

- (a) Russian Language, Russian Literature.
- (b) Technique of Publishing a Newspaper
- (c) The Art of Writing Correspondence for the Press.

2. The Industrial Structure of America and Europe.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 18, 1924.

MPA 011-2501-20071

3. American Legislation

- (a) Rights and Duties of American Citizens and Immigrants.
- (b) Problems of Immigration
- (c) Rights and Duties of Industrial workmen.

4. History and Geography of Russia and America.

5. Agriculture in America and Russia.

6. English Language and Literature.

7. A Popular Course of Medical Science.

It is planned to begin the lectures at the institute on January, 1925.

Applications may be signed right now at the office of the Russian Herald.
Complete information about the institute and the lectures will be given
on the pages of the Russian Herald.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 16, 1924. WPA (ILL) PROJ 4024

THE EDUCATION OF THE COLONY

The education of the Russian colony is one of our chief problems. The right solution of this problem is incumbent on every intellectual who is loyal to his people.

"If thou knowest anything," says a sage, "teach it to one who does not know."

There are still many ignorant people among the Russian colony. Among these ignorant persons, however, there are often to be met persons who, having acquired the first rudiments of knowledge, will go further and many reach the point when they themselves will teach others and be workers for the great cause of the enlightenment of the people.

Such persons may not be noticed by others; they may not even notice themselves, and that because they have not been taught properly.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 18, 1924.

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Who should teach them?

The colony should be taught by competent people: by persons who know history, agriculture; by physicians, engineers, lawyers, etc.

The editorial office of the Russian Herald, desiring to meet the demands of the colony for more education, has resolved to invite such competent persons and to organize a cycle of lectures on various subjects, in order to increase the knowledge of the colony.

On Saturday, Dec. 13, took place a meeting of the initiators of the group which was to undertake the organization of the lectures. The following resolutions were passed at this meeting:

"The lectures will be given on such subjects as are not taught in the Russian schools existing in Chicago.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 16, 1924. 1924

"Each lecturer will give to the students a complete course on some subject.

"The courses will constitute a school for adults, the name of which will be either the Peoples University or The Institute of Knowledge or Courses of Journalism."

The next meeting will be devoted to the working out of the program of these courses, and in accordance with that program will be chosen the name of the courses. If this undertaking is going to take the form of a People's University an appropriate program will have to be elaborated.

If courses of journalism will be opened such courses will have to be thorough.

In order to complete a course of journalism one has to study the laws, Russian literature, history and geography, become acquainted with hygiene, etc.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 16, 1924.

WPA (IL) 10001 10001

One who completes a course of journalism must know how to write not only about the events of the day; he must be able to understand many intricate problems in order to be able to write an article that would interest the readers.

And all this can be achieved only by an enlightened person, knowing a good many things.

To sum it up, the question as to what name should be adopted for the courses, courses or university, is to be solved in the nearest future. Meanwhile it has been definitely decided to start the lectures about the 1st of January, 1925.

Soon the program will be published, also the names of the lecturers and teachers.

The Initiatory Group.

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WDA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.II. Owned by Dr.H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway, Chicago.

"Pushkin Evening" given by Soviet School, 1902 West Division St.

On November 29, 1924 this school gave a Pushkin Evening
with reading from the works of that poet.

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Nov. 13, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PRG 3027

BRAGHIN'S LECTURE A CULTURAL ENDOWMENT

On November 8, 1924, at the club "Enlightenment," A. P. Braghin gave one of the lectures of the series entitled, "The Origin of Life on our Earth."

The lecture was a great success, both as regards the lucid exposition of the subject by the expert lecturer, and in respect of the large audience.

It is gratifying to point out the interest shown by the Russian workmen in an intricate scientific problem; it is also worth mentioning that some of the workmen, belonging to the rank and file, who participated in the discussions that arose after the lectures, have shown a certain erudition and were not lacking intellectual development.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 11, 1924.

WPA (C) 1924-1925

THE INTELLECTUALS AND THE COLONY

(Editorial)

The evening-entertainment arranged by the Federation of Russian schools for children in Chicago and suburbs has been a great moral and financial success. It has demonstrated how much can be achieved when the colony desires to do some real work, especially when the rank and file are willing to cooperate with the intellectuals.

Until the present time, to our great regret, there have been in the Russian colony (and there still are) certain "intelligent" men in whose opinion every intellectual is a "bourgeois," an "aristocrat," "not one of our kind," etc.

Such wiseacres made a disorganizing propaganda, fanning the flame of evil passions and telling to the rank and file of the colony: "Do not trust the intellectuals! Keep aloof from them; we shall educate our children ourselves."

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 11, 1924.

WPA FILE 1 PRO 30275

This is what happened as the result of such propaganda: The children learned well how to sing the "Internationale," learned the words "bloody fight" (Note: occurring in the "Varshavyanka" -a socialist revolutionary song popular among the Polish and Russian socialists. D. S.)-this from children!-were taught by a teacher of dancing how to dance like horses, but remained illiterate.

But now things are different.

The Federation of schools for children has invited teachers who belong to the intellectuals and know how to teach.

The Federation does not make "propaganda," but works at the education of the children.

It has invited an intelligent teacher of dancing, Miss Barashkova, and a teacher of singing, Mr. Serebrennikov.

As a result of this, the performance of the chorus of the School Federation was the best number on the program of the concert; and the dancing of two

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 11, 1924. WPE 911 1924

girls, pupils of Miss Barashkova, delighted all the audience.

Children, who have been taught only a short time ago the modern "popular" dances by an incompetent teacher, now performed their dances on the stage so nicely that one has to wonder how fast progress may be achieved under the tuition of a teacher who is intelligent and competent.

The chorus of the Federation is really a beautiful blending of voices; every member of the chorus knew exactly what to do, how to sing, and all without exception, led by the conductor, Mr. Serebrennikov, gave to the audience something which it could not have received from the same school children some time ago.

Mr. Serebrinnikov has performed a miracle with the raw material which he had at hand.

Such is the result of the cooperation of the Russian workmen's colony with the Russian intellectual workers.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 11, 1924. APP 611 3027

We hail the Federation of schools! It deserves our gratitude because it was, perhaps, the first to discover that it could bring much more benefit to the colony by doing some vital and useful work than by cheap politics and 'clamorous' propaganda.

Is this not true?.....

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA JULY PROJ 3275

"PUSHKIN EVENING" FOR BENEFIT OF FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN
CHILDREN SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBS

On November 9, 1924, the federation gave a "Pushkin Evening," with readings from the poet, speeches on his work, and songs.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 1, 1924.

REC. ALL. PROC. 30275

THE SCHOOL OF THE SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO USSR

From the past, the program of the society for Technical Aid to the USSR is known to us. This program has been worked out remarkably well, but not a single item of it has been realized in a satisfactory way.

I shall try to tell briefly what the Chicago branch of the Society for Technical Aid to the Soviet Russia has done for the Russian immigrants in America.

The desire to get education was aroused in our colony by the Russian People's University which during the short period of its existence has done for the Russian colony a great deal of good. If the Russian People's University were still in existence all traces of illiteracy would have disappeared from our colony. But this did not happen for the following reason:

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 1, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3007

Everywhere, at that time, the party organizations did not allow their members to go to the university and to attend the lectures, because the university had been given by the members of certain parties the name of "University of Kolchak." Personally, I was not bothered by the question as to the source from which the university was getting its support. The fact was that the university was doing a great work, and nobody could deny that.

At the time when the organizing of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia was started, many were opposed to this undertaking and tried to destroy this society, but their attempts were unsuccessful. The organization was getting more and more firmly established; and when the leaders of the Communist Party learned that they could achieve nothing by attacking the society from outside, they decided to join it and to do their disintegrating work from within.

The government of the United States was informed about the fact that

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), October 1, 1924.

WPA JUL 1991 10275

in the school some persons were introducing political propaganda in favor of a certain party instead of educational and cultural work. It was resolved therefore to send to the school a squad of policemen. Fifty policemen with several wagons were sent, and all those who were found in the Soviet school were arrested.

After the arrested persons had been questioned by the police, some of them were released. The remaining ones were deported to Russia.

The students who had left the People's University had begun to attend the classes of the Soviet school. Many of these students were repelled by the teachers themselves who did not know how to teach properly. Among the teachers only Grodsky was fit for the work he was doing, and he was practically the support of the whole school. When he left the school, the latter began to go down, and ultimately there were only about ten students left.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30271

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 1, 1924.

These ten remaining students tried to revive the school. They did their best to help find some teachers. Many persons willing to teach were found, but to tell the truth they were all only half-educated persons.

After some time a regular teacher came to the school and agreed to take over the teaching. But now it was found that the society did not have enough money in its treasury to pay the teacher. It could provide only the quarters.

But to have a place for teaching is not sufficient. Experienced teachers also are wanted, and as yet, no such teachers have been found.

M. Letin.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 25, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30271

SCHEDULE OF LESSONS OF SINGING

E. A. Serebrennikov, federative teacher of singing, gives lessons of singing in the schools of the federation, as follows:

Monday: at the North Side School, from 7:30 P. M. to 9:30 P. M.

Tuesday: at the Brighton Park School, from 7 to 9.

Wednesday: at the Douglas Park School, 8 to 10.

Thursday: at the Wicker Park School (hours not announced).

Friday: at the South Side School, 7:30 to 9:30

Saturday: at the West Pullman School, 1 to 3 (Sometimes on Sundays).

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Russian Herald, (Russkii Viesnik), Sept. 13, 1924. WPA (11) 5001 2007

COURSES FOR TEACHERS OF ADULTS
(By M. I. Volkov)

The idea of courses for teachers is in the process of realization. The Executive Committee of the School Council of the Federation of Russian Schools has given its sanction to the program of these courses which will be called "Russian Courses for General Education and for Teachers."

Two years will be required in order to complete the program of these courses. Each school year will consist of three terms. The lectures will be given in the evenings of five days of the week, two hours daily. Thus each student will be attending the courses for 10 hours every week.

The program of the courses has been arranged so that every student may get a general education in all the most important branches of

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Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Sept. 13, 1924.

knowledge and at the same time may prepare himself for teaching children in Russian schools if he will decide to take up this useful public activity.

Program of the first term of the first year, i. e., this autumn's:

English language- 2 hours; Russian language- 3 hours; arithmetic- 3 hours; Russian history- 2 hours.

Second term of the first year, from New Year to the end of March:
English language - 2 hours; Russian language - 3 hours; arithmetic - 2 hours; Russian history - 1 hour; geography - 1 hour; hygiene - 1 hour.

Third term of the first year, in the spring: English language - 2 hours; Russian language - 3 hours; arithmetic - 2 hours; history of the United States - 1 hour; geography - 1 hour; hygiene - 1 hour.

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik); Sept. 14, 1924. WPA 711.4.1.17

First term of the second year: English language - 1 hour; Russian language - 2 hours; geography - 1 hour; natural science - 2 hours; physics - 1 hour; algebra - 1 hour; pedagogics - 2 hours.

Second term of the second year: English language - 2 hours; Russian language - 2 hours; geology - 1 hour; chemistry - 1 hour; algebra - 1 hour; history of the struggle of the Russian people for freedom - 1 hour; pedagogics - 2 hours.

Third term of the second year: English language - 2 hours; Russian language - 3 hours; political economy and jurisprudence - 2 hours; geometry - 1 hour, and pedagogics - 2 hours.

Besides these subjects during the second and third terms of the second year those students who are preparing themselves for taking up teaching will have every week two or more hours of practice in schools for children.

Such is the official program of these courses. But besides that the

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Sept. 13, 1924. Wf " 1924

administration of the courses intends to give a course of elementary study of the Russian language for those Russians who in their childhood have had no opportunity to learn to read and write Russian. Such a course, under the name of "preparatory course," will be given if there will be a demand for it.

The administration does not doubt that among those who will register as students there will be persons who possess already considerably more knowledge than that which is required for attending the first term. Such students will be given the opportunity to complete their studies in a shorter time. In order to enable them to do so arrangements will be made allowing them to attend, besides their regular lectures, also lectures on some of the subjects taught during the succeeding terms of the first or second year. In other words, all that is possible will be done for satisfying all those who want to study.

A scientific library will be organized in connection with the courses.

The idea of organizing these courses was born among the workmen

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Sept. 13, 1924. (See also, R. H. 102)

themselves who were feeling the need of improving their education. The School Conference of last June had decided to realize this idea. And the workmen from the rank and file who were members of the School Council were the very soul of this endeavor; from them emanated the stimulus in all the preparatory work connected with the organization of the courses. It can be said truly that all this undertaking is the work of workmen who know what they want and are able to achieve it.

It is intended to open the courses in the very beginning of October. The admission fee will be three dollars a month. Applications have to be mailed to the following address: M. I. Volkoff, 2037 Forestville Avenue, Chicago.

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WPA (ILL) 2001.30275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 24, 1924.

THE COMMUNISTS AND SCHOOLS

Those who live in Chicago and follow the actions of the pseudo-Communists undoubtedly see that they prepare the ground for the robbery of the Russian colony and the realization of their aims. Having achieved their purpose concerning the Russian evening schools for adults, they now concentrate all their fighting powers on the children's schools. As it is known, their tactics are as follows: in order to secure success in their undertakings they crowd the schools with their adherents, and that is why so many principals of the schools are Communists. Their intentions are not to help the success of the schools, but (in some cases) to live on the expenses of the schools and (in other cases) to destroy everything which is useful to the colony. Their pretense is to unify all the schools in school societies. What is meant is to unify not for the improvement of the schools, but for a more profitable

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 24, 1924. WPA (LL) PROC 3027

reason: they know that with the aid of all the schools it would be easier for them to draw the necessary sum of money from the colony for their aims. They do not try to create a federation of the schools, but a society, the aim of which would be to support materially those who hold certain views. At the head of the Communist vanguard is Mr. Eberhardt, the same Eberhardt who yesterday said that he would not work together with the Communists, and who, having lost the good income which he received from the Russian colony, became a Communist and correspondent of the Communist paper. If the parents of the pupils and the conscious members of the colony will not arise to protect the children's schools, they will be destroyed by the Communists, in the same manner as they destroyed the schools for adults. The unification of the schools is necessary and should take place. You, yourselves, should gather and consider what is useful and what is harmful for your children; you should not let some sharper decide the fate of your children by trying to suggest to them that they should ignore their parents.

Sergey Tsherkass.

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Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), July 16, 1924.

AT THE SOUTH SIDE PEOPLE'S SCHOOL

WPA FILE # 30275

The regular meeting of the South Side School Society took place on July 12, 1924, at 8 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman Fedorov, Chopko being the secretary.

The order of the business of the day was read and approved unanimously.

The secretary reads the minutes of the last two meetings and their minutes are approved.

After that the financial secretary Romanovich reads his report which is also approved unanimously.

The school has a capital of \$1,132.64 in cash.

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), July 16, 1924.

The report of the Revising Committee is read and also approved unanimously.

A short discussion is called forth by the reading of the report of the Controlling Committee which had to do with the entertainment arranged on March 30, 1924.

But as it became immediately obvious that the financial side of this entertainment was in perfect order, and that all the proceeds from it (\$232) had been given in good time to the financial secretary and entered in the books, a motion was carried to have the controlling committee present a report on the entertainment to the next meeting of the society.

Report of the Examining Committee. This report should have been submitted to the meeting by Piven, a member of the Society, but as he was absent the report was read by the teacher, Zusser.

Russian Herald, (Russkii vestnik), July 13, 1924. (L. 120-121)

The conclusion of the reporter was that in all the forms the results of most of the examinations were satisfactory. Only in the case of very few children it has been found necessary that they remain in the same form and repeat its program.

The member of the Examining Committee, Solovey, expressed his opinion about this report. He criticized severely the results of the examinations, especially in the higher forms.

The teacher Zmagar opposed Solovey's view. He tried to prove by quoting the marks received by some of the pupils that the achievements of the pupils who had completed the course of the school had not been so very poor.

"The examinations," stated the teacher, "were stricter than those in the olden time of the tsar's regime. The program of our school was too bulky; this has been found to be so even by the present school conference. We, teachers, know our business and carry it on conscientiously."

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), July 10, 1921.

About the teachers' personnel. The teachers, Romanovich and Lagunets, declare consecutively, in a very blunt way, that they do not want any more to be teachers at the South Side school.

Both Lagunets and Romanovich who, have spent so much of their time and health working for the school, profess that they have decided to resign because the other teachers who are teaching in the higher forms are being paid at the rate of \$1 per hour whereas they, Romanovich and Lagunets, get only 75 cents per hour; but all those present understand perfectly well that this matter of the rate of remuneration is not the real reason of the resignation of these two teachers. (Right there several of the parents protest against any such discrimination as to the salary and point out that there should be a uniform rate of remuneration for the work done by teachers).

Stormy debates arise in connection with this question.

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), July 13, 1924. WPA (11-10-1924)

Several speakers declare that they are decidedly opposed to the resignation of the teachers Koranovich and Lagunets, and they state their reasons in a perfectly outspoken way:

"Our teachers do not resign voluntarily; they are being forced to do so; it is all due to the intrigues of the Communists."

"We must keep our old teachers."

"We do not need any teachers who would do destructive work; we shall get along perfectly well with our teachers."

"We shall not give them away."

Only with great difficulty the chairman succeeds in quieting the excited parents who are fighting the resignation of the two teachers; still for a long time occasional shouts are heard such as this:

"Shklar (a member of the Society) was not the one to install in their

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), July 18, 1924.

WPA JUL 19 1964

offices our teachers; so don't let him eject them."

Shklar tried to get the right of the floor in order to give some explanations, but the meeting unanimously refused to hear him.

In spite of the fact that the chairman had exhorted those present to be quiet and that the right of the floor had not been given to Shklar, because of the excitement prevailing among those who had gathered, Shklar goes towards the stage.

The meeting demands tumultuously that Shklar return to his place, and declares that he will not be allowed to speak.

Shklar tries in vain to begin his speech by addressing the meeting with the word "comrades."

But the audience shouts back: "You are not our comrade!" "Begone!" "You have nothing to do with us." "Who are you?"

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), July 18, 1924.

WPA (JEL) 1801...

The question as to the expulsion of Shklar from the Society. Quite unexpectedly there is raised the question of the expulsion of Shklar from the Society, a question which was not included in the order of the business of the day.

Shklar who had resumed his seat does not get the right of the floor.

A number of the members of the Society declare in unmistakable terms that they do not want to listen to Shklar, "but we shall give the right of the floor to Yatsuk, a member of the Society, who can speak in defense of Shklar."

Yatsuk makes a speech, but does not say a word about Shklar and begins by telling that drunkenness is inadmissible in a school. As he is not speaking to the point he is not allowed to finish his speech.

Shklar's explanations. At the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. Tedorov, the meeting agrees to give the right of the floor to the member of the

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), July 13, 1924.

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Society, Shklar, in order that he could clear himself of the accusations raised against him.

"Let him have his short say, and then he can get out."

"Make it short, make it short," say someone who is sitting on the rear bench.

The chairman impressively demands that order should be kept.

The member of the Society, Shklar, looking very troubled and distressed, declares that he has not to clear himself of anything as he does not know of what he is accused.

"No accusations whatever have been made against me. If I am a dishonest man, if I am guilty of some offense against you, elect a commission, as is done in all organizations; this commission will find out all about it and will report to you."

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), July 18, 1924.

"There are heard here continually such remarks as 'who has sent him here?' Nobody sent me here. I joined the Society voluntarily in order to do useful work in its ranks. I have not done anything objectionable as yet. What harm did I do to the Society? I repeat, you can expel me, but you have to act in an honest way."

Again voices are heard shouting to the speaker: "It is enough!" "We know you!"

Shklar continues: "The Society has accepted me as a member...."

Voices are heard again shouting: "Nobody has accepted you.."

Having finished his speech in a rather colorless way, Shklar returns to his place.

Accusations against Shklar. The right of the floor is given to the teacher Romanovich who, speaking so that everybody could hear him, declares that if the parents and members of the school are willing

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), July 18, 1924.

he will formulate clearly and distinctly all the accusations which he makes against Shklar.

"Shklar has come to our school from an organization to which our school is an eyesore; and the members of this organization had to undermine the work done by this school. From the very first day I have honestly told Shklar: 'This is no place for you.' And he answered: 'I shall stay here.' And his henchmen who have recommended him as a candidate for membership told me in so many words: 'You, Romanovich, have to get out because you interfere with our plans.'"

"Here are my accusations: At the very first session of the Federation, Shklar with his henchmen, Stolar and others, managed things in such a way that we, teachers and founders of the school, were deprived of the right to cast a decisive vote.

"When I asked one of the delegates who had come to the convention, as everybody else was asking, how many members have you got in your Society, what class of people are they, have you got much money in

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), July 12, 1924.

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in your treasury, etc.? accusations against me were made from all sides, and all this was done at Shklar's initiative. Shklar has declared here that he is our "well-wisher"; but his adjutant Yatsuk says that we are cannibals in our school. All this is done at Shklar's instigation. This man Shklar was intentionally trying to create enmity between people of different nationalities."

After the teacher Romanovich the right of the floor was given to the teacher Lagunets, who confirmed all the accusations made by the first speaker and substantiated them by a number of facts from the life of the school. Some persons siding with Shklar raise a noise, and their opponents answer in the same vein.

The chairman succeeds only with difficulty in quieting the excited members. Several members tell those who are particularly noisy: "We know why you are shouting like that; you feel that we shall expel Shklar from the Society, and therefore you are trying to disrupt the meeting. But you will not succeed in doing so."

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), July 18, 1924. WPA 111, 112; 113

The right of the floor is given to Morozov. The latter, in a speech brilliant as to its argumentation, proves how harmful for the school has been the influence exercised by Shklar from the very first, when he had become a member of the Society. The speaker draws a vivid picture of the plans of those who had sent Shklar.

Morozov relates circumstantially the case, well known to all the Russian colony, how Shklar had refused to publish in the "G. T." (Note: the Golos Truzhenika - (The Voice of the Toiler), the newspaper of the Russian branch of the I. W. O., is meant. U. S.) an advertisement sent by the school.

Shklar is expelled by a majority vote of 12 against 4. The result of the voting was as follows: 12 votes cast for Shklar's expulsion, and 4 against it.

The resolution was formulated as follows:

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), July 18, 1924. WPA (U.S. 1890-1900)

"Whereas Shklar, member of the Society, while he was working in the newspaper S. T. has expressed himself in an insulting way about the South Side school, having said that this school "should be killed in its embryonic state," and by his insistence has caused the request of the school to publish in the above mentioned newspaper a notice to be rejected; whereas the above mentioned Shklar has been sent to our school by undesirable persons and organizations; whereas it was he who has introduced into our school politics, which will be the first step towards the destruction of the school; and whereas he has also continually been working with the aim of expelling from our school those teachers who were undesirable for his party but valuable for the school, the General Assembly of the School Society of the South Side People's School expels him from its membership by a majority vote of 12 against 4."

Not a teacher.

(Note: According to the information about the South Side People's School received by me from the former teacher Romanovich, 180 children

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 8, 1924.

schools. Several persons were nominated candidates for the office of chairman, but one after another they declined the candidature.

The teacher Piven agreed to be the chairman.

The teachers Miss Vladimirova and Mr. Grigoriev were elected secretaries.

P. Remenchik, Moseyenko and Sabodakha were elected members of the Committee on Credentials.

Fourteen delegates were elected to represent the schools.

Have the teachers a deciding vote at the conference or only a deliberative one?

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 8, 1924.

The discussion of this question aroused the passions of the disputants.

Delegate Shklar says that the teachers participated on equal terms with all others in the election of delegates and by their votes have given expression to the fact that they trust the elected delegates. If the casting of a decisive vote would be given to all teachers the conference would not be a truly representative one, for there are schools where the number of teachers is larger than the number of delegates.

I. Voronko, a teacher, answered this speech. "Until now we have had the right to a decisive vote," he said. "All the work was laid on the shoulders of the teachers, who know better than they do all what is going on in the schools, the moods of the pupils, their souls.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 8, 1924.

We teachers have a perfect right to decide about the affairs of our schools.

"The most important question is that as to the basis of the school, the system of teaching. Who is going to work this out, to discuss it? Are the parents of the children going to do that?

"I reject with scorn the thought that we teachers have been working for the sake of our wages.

"Everywhere the teachers have been entitled to a decisive vote.

"We teachers will leave this conference and wait until the talk will

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 8, 1924.

be about the schools, not about jobs. We must have the right to a decisive vote, as we used to have it before."

A. Zmagar, another teacher, spoke as follows: "Let us stop that dividing! Both the teachers and the delegates are cultural workers on the educational field. We see already the results of these efforts to divide us. It is time for us to start working together. The teacher, by all his activity, leads the children to a bright future.

"There should be only one family of teachers and members of the school organizations. We must unite for the common good."

After some further discussion of the pros and cons of this question, - a burning question for the teachers, - the motion was made that only delegates should have the right to cast a decisive vote, and

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the teachers should have only a deliberative voice. Eight persons voted for this motion.

For the second motion, - that only the teachers should be entitled to decisive votes, - only three votes were cast.

Only delegates have been voting.

In the order of the business of the day there stood many important questions: the state of affairs in the Russian schools for children in Chicago; reports of the local representatives of the schools; revision of programs; text books, libraries, the publication of a bulletin of the federation; organization of educational courses for adults as a means of liquidating illiteracy.

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After the report on the state of affairs in the Russian schools for children in Chicago, the delegates of the various schools read reports about the local state of affairs in each separate school.

I. S.

Session of July 3, 1924, by "A Teacher." At about 7:30 P. M. there came to the conference the editor of the Russian Herald, N. G. Kaluzhin (Dr. L. G. Percy). He begged to be allowed the right of the floor in order to make an announcement which was not in the order of the business of the day. After having been granted the right of the floor, he spoke as follows:

"I have been just speaking at a massmeeting where the band was playing the "Internationale," a meeting called by the Labor Party of America

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with the purpose of protesting against the Fascist regime of Mussolini in Italy. I regret very much that I have not been able to welcome you at the inauguration of this conference. The newspaper which I represent here is the only non-partisan labor newspaper in America; it has always been, and will always be the champion of the cause of labor. Some persons known to the colony and, fortunately, forming only an insignificant minority of it, have been trying to foster an antagonism between our paper and the schools. The Russian Herald has never upheld a position antagonistic to the schools; on the contrary, our paper has always been struggling for a unification of the colony on the basis of enlightenment and economic activities. The Russian Herald has been struggling, and will go on struggling against the introduction of politics into the schools, into the work of educating our future generations. We shall not tolerate the disorganization of our schools.

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We shall not allow to make of them copies of the Moscow schools which are already outlived and have been condemned by the leaders of the Communist Party themselves. In this matter the toiling masses of Chicago are with us. There is no room for pseudo-Communists in the delicate matter of education. I repeat, the Russian Herald is glad to welcome the conference of cultural workers holding its session here."

The odd Communists who were present at the conference began to hiss when Kaluzhin was speaking, but order was quickly restored and the session was adjourned at 12 P. M.

The Session of July 4. What was happening at the conference on Friday can hardly be regarded as a discussion of matters pertaining to the

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school problem. The session was converted into a political meeting. The Communists tried by all means to pass all the resolutions they had worked out beforehand and to achieve that in the smoothest possible way, but they did not quite succeed.

The chairman was one of the delegates from the new East Chicago school and could hardly connect two or three sentences in an intelligible way. Owing to the unanimous demand of the delegates who had gathered he had been removed from his office already in the morning, and Piven took his place. Shklar, Stolar and Eberhardt, an ex-White guard from Bessarabia who had quite recently joined the Communists, tried to conduct the conference in a truly Communist fashion. A majority of delegates obedient to them, whom they had succeeded to entrap by some trick, was helping them assiduously; but owing to the active attitude of the teachers

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who had been deprived of the right to vote, the Communists were often interrupted by their opponents, who were telling them the truth to their faces.

The motion of the Communists to welcome the Novy Mir (New World), the paid organ of the Russian Bolshevik government, fell through ignominiously in spite of the fact that the leading Communists had all the delegates ruled by them under strict supervision, checking whether they were all raising their hands at the proper time when votes were counted.

At the initiative of the home-made pseudo-Communists the representative of the Russian Herald was deprived of any opportunity to express his views. Moreover, after that the conference of the so-called federation wanted the independent Russian Chicago press to put at its disposal

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its pages. In spite of the warning voiced by the chairman Mr. Piven, who pointed out that to grant that would be a blunder, this measure was accepted by the "majority."

Shklar, a poor speaker, tried to persuade the meeting in a speech that sounded more like mumbling that the right of the floor should be given to the representative of the Russian Herald, if the latter would promise that no more attacks on the so-called federation would appear on the pages of the Russian Herald.

A pedagogue, J. Voronko, who was revolted by this speech, pointed out that in the USSR, when the Chekists drag some victim into the basement of the building of the Cheka, if they decide to let that victim go they first of all exact from him the promise that he or she will never undertake in the future anything against the Soviet authorities. "The proposal of the Chekist Shklar is contemptible,

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and we protest against it," said Voronko.

The right of the floor was given after that to the editor of the Russian Herald. He was revolted by the proposal made by the Chekist Shklar, and said with indignation:

"A free and independent press cannot give any binding promises to the Communist blockheads. It is fortunate that in the United States, though it is a capitalistic republic, there still exists the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press. There is no censorship here. I repudiate with indignation the disgusting, - to put it mildly, - proposal of the delegate Shklar. An independent newspaper which is not in the pay of Moscow has no need of exculpating itself before you. The Russian Herald has been sufficiently appreciated lately by the toiling masses of Chicago. The colony sides with us, with

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the representatives of an independent labor newspaper."

Having told finally that the paper would in the future also fight against the desorganization of the schools which the Communist chatter-boxes want to bring about, and for a more effective realization of the ultimate aims of these schools, the representative of the Russian Herald left the tribune.

A Teacher.

Session of July 5, 1924, by "A Teacher." The session opened at about 8 P. M. Piven was the chairman. It is evident that the Communists are afraid to claim the office of chairman after their nominee, Sabotakha, the man who had lost his tongue, had received a skillfully

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directed thrust from the teacher Zmagar, who had pointed out that Sabotakha did not know how to conduct a meeting. Sabotakha had to abandon, probably once for all, all hopes of holding the office of chairman. The session opened with a systematic study of each paragraph of the laws of the federation. This was the first dull session. Nobody seemed to be interested in the constitution and by-laws of the federation. The chairman, Mr. Piven, admonishes in vain the delegates to pay attention to the constitution. The four leading Communists, Stolar, Shklar, Klimov and Zhestkov, keep silent. The teachers also appear to be in the blues.

The elaborate lengthy by-laws are read without the omission of a single paragraph. "Are the by-laws accepted?" asked the chairman. "The usual way!" exclaims some delegate. Now they have reached already the question as to the funds of the federation. The teachers

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THE CONFERENCE OF RUSSIAN SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN

The Inauguration of the Conference

By I. S.

The conference of Russian schools for children in Chicago was inaugurated on July 3, 1924, at the former quarters of the Soviet school, 1902 W. Division Street.

As usual, the delegates came late.

The conference was opened by the secretary of the committee. Mr. Tureyko, who called the delegates to harmonious labor for the good of our people's

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are aroused from their apathy, and the active members of the Communist "cell" (the federation) also listen with eager attention. What is the matter? The explanation is that the federation demands for itself fifty per cent of the profit derived from lectures, entertainments, concerts, etc., being arranged for the benefit of the separate schools.

A teacher, Voronko, suggests that the funds of the federation should be limited to the necessary expenses for office supplies, and that each school should share in covering them. His view gets support from the speeches of A. Zmagar, Romanovich and Logunets. But alas! this motion is rejected. Its opponents succeed after all to eliminate entirely this proposal; the Douglas Park School and the South Side School were those that insisted most on its rejection. It was proposed to establish the same tuition fee for all schools, and also the same

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membership fee; but it was proved that this could not be put into practice, and it was resolved that each school would have to decide as to the amount of the tuition fee and of the membership fee, according to the conditions prevailing in that school.

It was resolved next that the supreme authority in the federation would belong to the school council, into which two delegates from each school would be elected; however, schools with a number of children exceeding fifty would send three delegates. The school council elects out of its membership and executive committee, consisting of a chairman, a financial secretary, a treasurer and a recording secretary. The Communist chatter-boxes wanted very much that the conference elect the executive committee out of the delegates, but this proposal was rejected.

On the whole this session was all devoted to the examination of the

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by-laws of the federation, which, generally speaking, did not differ much from all other by-laws. As in all such constitutions and by-laws, in this case also many beautiful things were formulated on paper, but it remains to be seen how all these things will work out in real life.

On that day at last the laws of the federation were thoroughly examined and approved.

Session of July 6, by "A Teacher." This session was held at the quarters which had been formerly occupied by the Soviet School. Turovets, the delegate from the Brighton Park school, was elected chairman. The order of the business called for the discussion of point four, about the revision of the programs of the schools. The reporter on behalf of the commission for the working out of the program of the schools was the teacher J. Eberhardt. His opponents were I. Voronko, A. Zmagar, Zusser, Romanovich and Logunets. After a long discussion the program

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was somewhat changed.

The First School Year (Preparatory Form).

First term. Reading of the elementary text-book; first acquaintance with writing; explanation of pictures.

Second term. The same studies are continued. The text-book must be learned to the end; explanation of pictures; calligraphy and copying from books.

The Second School Year (First Form).

First term. First text-book after the elementary one; copying; first

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acquaintance with numbers; explanation of pictures in Russian.

Second term. First text-book after the elementary one; reading and relating; easy dictations consisting of separate words; learning of poetry by heart; arithmetic, addition and subtraction; also explanation of pictures.

Third School Year (Second Form).

First term: Second reader; reading and relating; learning of poetry; more difficult dictation; grammar, declensions of nouns, pronouns, adjectives and numerals; arithmetic, multiplication.

Second term: The same second reader; reading and relating; learning

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of poetry; grammar, verbs, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions; written accounts of short stories; arithmetic, division; geography and history of Russia (elementary information).

Fourth School Year (Third Form).

First term: Study of the reader; learning of poetry; etymology; beginning of syntax; arithmetic, problems involving all four operations; geography and history of Russia.

Second term: Reading of fragments from the Russian classics; completion of the study of syntax; writing of easy compositions of a descriptive character or in the form of a discourse; a short history of Russian literature.

Further it was recommended to arrange morning entertainments for

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children in the schools, excursions to industrial plants, farms, theaters, etc.

The clause eliminating the teaching of religion from schools belonging to the federation gave rise to very lively debates. This clause was opposed energetically by the teachers J. Voronko, Zmagar, Romanovich, Logunets; those named last pointed out that, as the teaching of religion is not mentioned in the program of the schools anyhow, it is unnecessary to introduce a special clause. This view, however, was not supported by the other speakers. The teacher Logunets moved that there should be no more than thirty-five pupils in each form, as a larger number does not allow to teach the children properly and successfully. This motion was carried. After that the teacher A. Zmagar moved that in the third (last form) the children should go

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to school also on Saturdays in all schools, irrespective of the number of pupils, as the program of that form would be too large otherwise. This motion was supported energetically by Piven, the delegate of the South Side School. The motion was carried. The next motion was that the school council of the federation elect a commission which during the school year should arrange not more than three examinations in order to check the results of the teaching in the schools of the federation. This motion was also carried.

As to the regular examinations it was resolved that at the end of the school year there should be examinations in each form of a school, held by an examination committee consisting of the following:

(1) A delegate from the School Council of the Federation; (2) the

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teacher of the school (in the case of schools having more than one teacher, a second teacher participates in the Examination Committee); (3) a representative of the parents of children being taught in the school.

A Teacher.

After a recess the session is resumed and the fifth clause of the order of the business of the day is discussed; namely, that concerning the teaching personnel. The debate about this question lasted over two hours. It became obvious, owing to this discussion, that there are too few teachers with college education, and that it is impossible to rely on such teachers alone; the need is felt of a special staff of trained teachers recruited from among the local intelligent workmen. Because of that it was resolved to

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organize special courses for teachers. A special committee was elected for the working out of a project of such courses, which project would have to be approved by the next school council. It is also necessary to mention that Zusser, the teacher of the South Side School, raised at his own initiative the question about some criticism which is often directed against the teachers, namely, that they are receiving too high wages for their work. But in reality it is found that the wages are pretty small; because the teachers cannot manage to stay in the schools only two hours and have all their work done during that time. When lectures, entertainments, etc., are being arranged much time is spent in getting everything ready for these; then the teacher has to spend much time at home correcting dictations, etc., and nobody pays any attention to that. As regards this, the teacher Zusser found support from the teacher Eberhardt, who also finds that the teachers

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should get a better remuneration for their work, for the teaching in the schools and the work done for the federation take too much time; and without the participation of the teachers in the work done by the delegates in the school council, that council would become a dead institution.

Delegate Piven pointed out that our teachers' wages, when compared with those received by the teachers of other nationalities, are really very small. However, the teachers A. Zmagar, Romanovich and Logunets abstained from participating in this discussion, not wishing to be found fighting for a raise to the teachers.

Other delegates, as, for example, Tureyko, from the North Side School, expressed the opinion that at present our schools are too poor and that, therefore, the question as to the raise should be left open.

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However, the meeting could not arrive at any definite conclusion. One thing, though, is very characteristic; as we know, the conference had made a serious mistake in refusing to grant the right of a decisive vote to the teachers, being misled by the demagogic assertions of the Communists headed by Stolar and Shklar. But now when the question was raised as to what vote should be given to the teachers in the school council, not one of the delegates dared to raise objections against the granting to the teachers the right of a decisive vote.

Thus the teachers, when they joined the council, had the right to cast a decisive vote. The session was a pretty quiet one because the politicians, for some unknown reason, had quieted down and

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understood that the majority of the conference stood for a Russian school, a school where the Russian language should be taught, and not a Communist school for the teaching of the Communist ABC.

A Teacher

Note: According to the statement of a teacher of the federation, F. Tureyko, seven schools numbered more than four hundred pupils. N. K.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 7, 1924.

WFO (44) 1001 20/24

THE THREAT TO THE RUSSIAN SCHOOL

The Russian school in Chicago is under the threat of a definitive seizure by the local pseudo-communists. As we already have said, the bolshevist elements, who broke into the schools two weeks before the convocation of the conference and in their usual manner had prepared a bogus representation, are definitely moving toward taking the education of our children into their hands.

Extremely significant is the circumstance, that the conference just closed began with deliberation about the Russkii Viestnik and ended with the same kind of talk. It was not a school conference, but a typical bolshevist orgy of gabble, a garrulous exchange of words. In spite of the energetic protest of the representative of the "R. V." who was present at the conference, he was forced to keep his mouth shut by the obedient majority of the pseudo-bolsheviks (6 against 4; 3 abstained from voting).

An unheard of insult was thrown at all the teaching staff of the schools, who were deprived of the right of a deciding vote.

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The leaders of the conference, having noticed at the first session the representatives of the influential South Side School and having counted the number of votes, correctly estimated that if the right of a deciding vote is granted the teachers, they, the Communists, will not get the necessary majority. And thereupon the delegates of an unknown, insignificant school as the "East Chicago" one having only five pupils, were allowed the right of a deciding vote, while the basic element of the schools, their teachers, was graciously allowed to make only recommendations, leaving the discussion of such recommendations to the obedient Communist "nurses," the delegates not without reason the most valuable worker of the Brighton Park school, who enjoys a well-deserved good reputation among the Russian colony, declared that he does not wish to be present as a doll on a regular political show arranged by the bolsheviks, and left the conference.

Not without reason did the teachers of the South Side School declare, that if they were not allowed the right of a deciding vote, they would not appear at the conference.

The old, well tried masters of the art of falsifying public opinion have

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 7, 1924. WPA (ILL) PRO-0074

managed at this time also to conduct the affair of the now closed conference in the spirit which suits them. By means of the votes of the delegates of the insignificant East Chicago School they put through all the resolutions of the conference, prepared by them beforehand.

And these delegates raised their hands only when the leaders, or the Communist "nurses" raised them. In spite of the statement of one of the most active Chicago pedagogues, J. Voronko, that the leaders of Communism had signally failed in their desire to falsify the work of the conference, because one of the most important points of their program (namely the one concerning the executive committee) was rejected, we nevertheless declare that the conference was conducted and concluded according to the preconceived designs of the local pseudo-communists. Those of the teacher-delegates who were most passive and completely ignorant in regard to the simplest questions proved to be a splendid field for the activities of our local humdrum communist babblers. They are working only where it is dark; where there is yet a possibility of throwing dust in people's eyes; where they still listen to them. We intend to throw light in these dark corners of the Russian school. The workers' paper will carry on its work, elucidating the school-problem and proving with facts on hand the evil of the ad-

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 7, 1924. WPA (III) 47:1 7776

mission within the schools of communist blockheads of American stamp. The
The banishment of the communist and Bolshevist elements from the school
is the next problem of the parents and pedagogues of Chicago who are work-
ing in the field of education.

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Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), July 2, 1924. WPA (ILL)

THE CONFERENCE OF TOMORROW (Editorial)

We succeeded in becoming acquainted with the project of the constitution, which will be discussed at the conference of the Federation of Children's Schools of the City of Chicago, which is fixed for July 3.

We also know roughly all the resolutions which were long ago already worked out, and will be skillfully put through at this conference. According to the statement of one of the parents of a pupil and a prominent worker in education, all of them are of the Moscow type, slavishly copying the program of the Soviet colleges.

It is quite clear that the Chicago workers' paper which is protesting against the mixing of politics with education, and which contends for the raising and education of our future generation in a pure national and non-political spirit, this paper is, by the interpretation of the henchmen of the Communists, anti-Soviet, anti-Semitic and so forth. But let us fix our attention on the constitution.

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Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), July 2, 1924.

The latter is composed so cleverly that practically speaking at first glance it would seem that it calls out practically no objection. But looking it through more attentively, we have noticed some of its characteristic points, as for example, point 5, paragraph 3, says:

"The rearing of children in the principles of the workers' conception of the world." It is understood that the word "communistic" is replaced in this point, for euphony, with the word "workers." (In the same manner, Communist Party of America is written "Workers Party" of America).

This point denotes that the Russian children who are sent to the Federation schools will be subject to suggestion from childhood, that they are not Russians; this means that from the child's mind will be removed all ideas about its native country, people, and so forth, which are only from childhood imbibed by the youthful, keen childish mind, that these children at best will grow up cosmopolites, who will be lost forever for the future Russia.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), July 2, 1924.

We do not have to go far for examples of what the Soviet school has done (and does) with Russian children and youth, how cruelly mutilated is their future there. Enough about this was told by Krupsky, Bukharin, Trotsky, and a line of other supporters of the communistic kingdom. The constitution flaunts an article (point 5, paragraph "G") about the rights of the executive committee of the Federations "to communicate with the educational institutions of the U. S. S. R., that is, to receive from there instructions and to put them through in life here, copying exactly the patterns from there.

It is not enough for them that cruel experiments have been already performed in this respect on hundreds of thousands of children in Russia. They intend to perform these experiments also here, on our children.

Therefore, it is not without good reason that two large Russian schools for children, the South Side School, having up to 200 pupils, and the Wood Street School, with 40 children, did not join the Federation; not without reason are the leaders of the Federation afraid to grant to

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Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), July 2, 1924.

these schools, and also to some other Russian educational institutions of the city of Chicago, the right of a decisive vote; for the order given to the Communists by their "higher-ups" is as follows: "Give to them the right to vote only if they join, bringing with them resolutions prepared beforehand by us." Of course, to admit them just so, unconditionally, would be dangerous; what if at the last minute these delegates would reconsider all that had been already resolved and prepared for them beforehand according to the Communist pattern, and would come forward with resolutions of their own?

(Apropos: a certain Mr. M. A. Skromny (Note: "Skromny" means "modest." D. S.) in writing for one of the local American papers about the coming conference, modestly made the following remark concerning the South Side School:

"Previously one of the parochial schools also belonged to the Federation; but later this school did not agree with the decisions and rules of the Federation and left it."

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RUSSIAN

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Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), July 2, 1924.

Is it possible that Mr. Skromny does not know that the South Side School had never been a parochial school, or did he apply in this case the usual method?)

The South Side School, which had never been a parochial school, after having belonged for some time to the Federation left it, being prompted to do so by very weighty reasons.

How do the Communist leaders act?

A short time before the end of the school year, there are introduced into the Committee of the school a few noisy Communist trouble makers who previously had nothing to do with the school; and they begin, of course, the usual work of destruction.

This is how the principle of cooperation of useful persons, which is embodied in the laws of the Federation, has been applied in this case.

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Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), July 2, 1924.

W. J. ...

Politics are introduced purposely into the business of the Russian schools of Chicago.

They want to introduce into the education of our children the pernicious influence of the Marxian teaching in a perverted form, as interpreted by the Communists.

The parents and the school delegates who will attend the conference must endeavor to eliminate by all possible means all politics and to be guided in the passing of resolutions only by the usefulness of these resolutions for the progress of the school work.

The schools for children which do not belong to the Federation should join this Federation on equal terms with the other schools; but, of course, before joining they should insist on certain desirable

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RUSSIAN

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Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), July 2, 1924.

WPA (ILL) 11-1-24

changes to be made in the project of the laws of the Federation.

The Communists must manifest their wisdom (Be ye wise like serpents), and prove, not by words only, but by deeds, that they really want to cooperate with all the workmen's organizations of the colony in the cause of unification.

The efforts of the Communists to introduce politics into the schools will only prove once more to the Chicago toiling masses that wherever the Communists make their appearance they create dissensions and petty disputes.

Chicago workers in the field of education, let us work more and give less room to passions! Let us prove that we are able not only to wish, but also to convert our wishes into living realities.

It is time, high time, for us to unite.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 4, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30274

LECTURE BY DR. GRAYTSHUNAS

On March 8, 1924, at the South Side People's School, 1231 S. Morgan Street, Doctor Graytshunas read a lecture, "What Did Medicine Do for Humanity? Preventive Medicine. What is contagion and how to protect yourself from it. Can a human being live two hundred years?"

The lecture was arranged by the committee of the South Side People's School. There was no charge for admission.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, owned by Dr. H. E. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) 1941 30.

Personnel of Executive Committee of the Federation of Russian Children's
Schools of Chicago and vicinity in 1924:

Y. Eberhardt, president
M. Zuser, secretary
Y. Timoshevich, assistant secretary
F. Tureiko, financial secretary
S. Abramchik, Treasurer.

Members:

P. Rememchik	M. Korzun
G. Fesenko	I. Rudzenya
A. Gogan	M. Raginskaya
O. Vladimirova	V. Piven
M. Volkov	

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RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Sept. 16, 1922.

REF (JL) PROJ 10271

LIFE IN THE RUSSIAN COLONY
TO THE RUSSIAN COLONY OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Comrades! The great Russian revolution stirred the deepest strata of the toiling masses in our homeland. From a slave without rights or speech, the working class became all at once the master of the great Russian country. He proved to be a master without knowledge and without experience.

In order to rule so great a country, in order to organize the economy of the country, which has been subjected to ruin by war and counter-revolution over a number of years, experience and knowledge are indispensable. Therefore things did not go right in the beginning of the revolution; there was a scarcity of experienced and educated peasants. It is true that Russia suffered much from the intervention of the foreign capitalists, who, with their armies, invaded the country from all sides, attempting to crush the revolution and to reinstate a tsar. With internal enemies, the capitalists, the landowners, and the nobility; with the help of parties hostile to the Soviets; with the S-R's

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RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Sept. 16, 1922. *Vol. 1, No. 1, 1922.*

and the monarchists organizing counter-revolutionary uprisings and sabotaging; and with other forces interfering with the organizing of a peaceful order of life in the country it was impossible to set up a stable government. If the workingmen and the peasants had been better equipped with knowledge, Russia would have suffered less. At present things are getting into shape in Russia, but there still exists a scarcity of experienced workers. Remember, that up to the revolution Russia had only 21 per cent of literacy in her population, i. e., of every hundred only twenty one could read and write. Now the educational program is making big strides.

But what about us, the Russian immigrants, living in Chicago?

There is here a society of technical assistance to the Soviets. This society has a school for adults and children. Come and learn in this school. Equip yourselves with experience and knowledge, so that upon coming back to your homeland you will be able to help in the building up of the country, in the construction of a new life, and in the governing of it.

Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Sept. 16, 1922.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Send your children to study in this school. Give your children the knowledge of their native tongue. Give them the opportunity of knowing the country of their origin. Fathers and mothers! Do not estrange your children from their own family and from Russia by giving them an American education only. By that education alone you will become strangers to your children. Your children must know your language! Do all you can that our school, which is your school, may spread out abounding with pupils.

Registration of pupils will continue through September 12-25 in the school, at 1417 N. Hoyne Avenue. The following subjects will be taught: The Russian language, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, drawing, automobile construction, tractors, farming, etc.

When there are a sufficient number of students enrolled, courses in dramatics will be organized.

The School Committee.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL) F233 3027.
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Schools that were members of the Federation of Russian Children's Schools of Chicago and vicinity in 1924:

South Side, 1231 S. Morgan Street
Douglas Park, 2734 W. 18th Street
Progressive, 1704 W. Fullerton Avenue
Brighton Park, 3925 S. Kedzie Avenue
Victor Park, 1902 W. Division Street
North Side, 2332 Elston Avenue
East Chicago, Pullman, Ill.

Courses for adults: at Medill High School, 1326 W. 14th Place; at
Society for Technical Aid to USSR, 1902 W. Division St.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Oct. 18, 1923.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF A RUSSIAN SCHOOL

On October 21, 1923, there will be celebrated at the Schoenhofen Hall the fifth anniversary of the Russian South Side School for children. There will be a theatrical performance, a concert and dancing. A comedy in one act by Chekhov will be staged.

Mme. Sophie Stranden who has returned from Russia will participate in the concert. She will sing several popular songs. The Russian and Ukrainian choruses are also on the program of the concert, as well as Tatarov, Aleshko and others. Artists of the 'Society Lyra' will also perform several numbers. Pupils of the school will perform several ballet and popular dances which they have been recently taught by Mr. Tatarov. An orchestra of sixteen men will play during the ball. The celebration will begin at 3:30 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

The Committee.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Sept. 16, 1922.

LIFE IN THE RUSSIAN COLONY
TO THE RUSSIAN COLONY OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

WPA FILE, 1980 50075

Comrades! The great Russian revolution stirred the deepest strata of the toiling masses in our homeland. From a slave without right or speech, the working class became all at once the master of the great Russian country. They proved to be a master without knowledge and without experience.

In order to rule so great a country, in order to organize the economy of the country, which has been subjected to ruin by war and counter-revolution for a number of years, experience and knowledge are indispensable. Therefore, things did not go right in the beginning of the revolution; there was a scarcity of experienced and educated peasants. It is true that Russia suffered much from the intervention of the foreign capitalists, who with their armies invaded the country from

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Sept. 16, 1922. WPA 411.1780.5027

all sides, attempting to crush the revolution and to reinstate a tsar. With internal enemies, the capitalists, the land owners, and the nobility; with the help of parties hostile to the Soviet; with the Social-Revolutionists and the monarchists organizing counter-revolutionary uprisings and sabotaging; and with other forces interfering with the organizing of a peaceful order of life in the country, it was impossible to set up a stable government. If the workingmen and the peasants had been better equipped with knowledge, Russia would have suffered less. At present things are getting into shape in Russia, but there still exists a scarcity of experienced workers. Remember that up to the revolution, Russia had only twenty-one per cent of literacy in her population, i. e., of every hundred only twenty-one could read and write. Now the educational program is making big strides.

But what about us the Russian immigrants living in Chicago?

There is here a society of technical assistance to the Soviet. This

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Sept. 16, 1922. WPA (U) PROJ. 2027

society has a school for adults and children. Come and learn in this school. Equip yourselves with experience and knowledge, so that upon coming back to your homeland you will be able to help in the building up of the country, in the construction of a new life, and in the governing of it.

Send your children to study in this school. Give your children the knowledge of their native tongue; give them the opportunity of knowing the country of their origin. Fathers and mothers, do not estrange your children from their own family and from Russia by giving them an American education only! Your children must know your language! Do all you can so that our school, which is your school, may attract many pupils.

Registration of pupils will continue through September 12 to September 25 in the school, 1417 N. Hoyne Avenue. The following subjects

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RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Sept. 16, 1922. WP 111 210 111

will be taught: Russian language, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, drawing, automobile construction, tractors, farming, etc.

When there are a sufficient number of students enrolled, courses in dramatics will be organized.

School Committee.

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RUSSIAN

Guide Book to the Exhibit of Russian Section
America's Making, New York, 1921, p. 26.

[RUSSIAN PEOPLES UNIVERSITY]

"Soon after the establishment of the Russian Collegiate Institute in New York a similar school was established in Chicago. It was headed by Prof. I. K. Novakovski and had the financial support of Mr. Charles R. Crane and Ambassador Bakhmetev."

Note: This "Russian People's University in Chicago" lasted only a short time. D. S.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

CONCERT AND DANCE FOR BENEFIT OF UNITED
RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO

On September 3, 1922, such an entertainment was given at the West Side Auditorium, Taylor Street and Racine Avenue, for the benefit of the United Russian Children's Schools of Chicago.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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Date of founding of Federation of Russian Children's Schools of
Chicago and vicinity:

The Federation was founded August 19, 1922.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 107

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

PICNIC GIVEN BY BRIGHTON PARK CHILDREN'S SCHOOL

This picnic with program by a children's chorus, etc., was given at El Dorado Park, Aug. 14, 1921.

Workers were urged to come and thus aid the children of workers.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

PLAY AND CONCERT FOR BENEFIT OF RUSSIAN
PEOPLE'S SCHOOL OF BRIGHTON PARK

On May 14, 1921, the Russian People's School of Brighton Park gave the play, "Po Tu i Etu Storonu Okeana," followed by an instrumental and vocal concert. It was given at Liberty Hall, 3925 S. Kedzie.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027

NEW YEAR'S PERFORMANCE AND CONCERT OF SOUTH
SIDE CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

The South Side Children's Schools gave a benefit New Year's party.
There was an instrumental and vocal program and recitations.

This entertainment was given on January 1, 1921.

News of the R. P. U., No. 1, pp. 55-56

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

From the "List of Students of the Russian People's University in Chicago."

I. Number of students who had registered in the following divisions which were started in the school year 1919-1920.

- 1. Automobile Industry Division.....18 students.
- 2. Pedagogic Division.....16 students.
- 3. Preliminary Division.....9 students.
- 4. Agricultural Division.....7 students.

II. Registered students who had not yet made the choice of a division.....22.

III. Registered students who did not attend the lectures regularly.....38.

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News of the Russian People's University
of Chicago, No. 1, 1919, pp. 47-52

REF ID: A6120275

SHORT REPORT ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN
PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO

The first consultation about the organization of a Russian People's University in Chicago took place on June 27, 1918, at the initiative of Professor S. I. Novakovsky. The following persons were present: Professor S. I. Novakovsky; the Russian consul general, Mr. A. M. Volkov; Archimandrite Mardariy Uskokovich; Mr. F. I. Bregovsky; Rev. Pieshkov, Rev. Zheltonoga; Mr. Prilla, engineer; Doctor Sahud, Doctor Spiegelglas; Mr. A. E. Lutnitsky, and General V. A. Yakhontov, who was at the time visiting Chicago.

At this first meeting Professor Novakovsky, who was the first to raise the question as to the necessity of organizing a Russian People's University in Chicago, explained his views about this question and pointed out that it was necessary to start this undertaking immediately,

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(ALL) PROJ 30275

because the Russian colony was in great need of education. Those who attended this consultation, after listening to Professor Novakovsky's report, exchanged their views about this subject.

The meeting unanimously commended the idea of founding a Russian People's University in Chicago and resolved to form "an Initiative Group for the Foundation of a Russian People's University in Chicago." An executive committee was elected consisting of Professor Novakovsky, Mr. Prilla (engineer), Mr. M. N. Pollak, Rev. Pieshkov, Doctor Sahud, Mr. A. M. Volkov, Archimandrite Mardariy Uskokovich, Mr. I. M. Bre-govsky (engineer), and Mr. A. E. Lutnitsky. This committee elected the following officers: Prof. S. I. Novakovsky, president; Mr. A. M. Volkov, treasurer; Mr. A. E. Lutnitsky, secretary. The entrance fee

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collected formed the beginning of a fund for the foundation of a Russian People's University. The total sum collected was \$64. The Initiative Group thus formed started on its labor of founding a university. During the period before July 10 the following persons joined this group: Mr. I. Erin, Mr. Sheinman, Professor Shcherbinin, and Mr. V. N. Fedorov.

The meeting of the Initiative Group on July 10 was devoted to the discussion of the question of the relation of the Russian People's University to the commission which was being organized by the American government with the intention of sending it to Russia. It was decided to seek participation in this commission, and the following members were elected as candidates to be sent to Russia as representatives of the Russian People's University: Archimandrite Mardariy, Professor Novakovsky, Mr. M. N. Pollack, Mr. Prilla, engineer, and Mr.

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I. M. Bregovsky, engineer. At the same time a report was written by Prof. S. I. Novakovsky and was sent to several official institutions in Washington. This report elucidated chiefly the educational needs of the Russian citizens, both in America and in Russia, who were bearing the heavy burden of the consequences of the war and the revolution. Among other things the report contained a project for organizing help for young Russian scientists. Briefly, this project can be summarized as follows: the "Fund for Help to Young Russian Scientists," having collected a certain sum of money, should send representatives to Russia for conducting negotiations with various colleges, proposing to them to select from among their students candidates which could be trained for professorship. The "Fund" undertakes to defray all the expenses of the students for transportation, lodging, board and tuition. Thus in two or three years Russia would have several hundred professors, lecturers and various specialists who could reinforce

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the decimated ranks of the Russian scientists and would also satisfy the needs of newly arising colleges. (Ed. Note: There is a note in the files on this report.)

At the meetings that took place on the 10th and 16th of July, 1918, were discussed and accepted the by-laws of the Russian People's University, worked out by Professor Novakovsky. At the meeting of July 19th the name of the Initiative Group was changed to that of "Council of the Russian People's University," in accordance with the name mentioned in the by-laws which had been ratified. There was also elected at this meeting a provisional board of administration to take care of all matters until the time when the university would start its activities. The persons elected were Prof. S. I. Novakovsky, president; Dr. M. Sahud, vice-president; A. E. Lutnitsky, secretary;

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A. M. Volkov, treasurer, and M. N. Pollak, chairman of the Section of Publications.

The elected Provisional Board, in cooperation with the Council of the University, started on the preliminary work connected with the foundation of a university. From the time when the idea of the founding of a Russian People's University in Chicago was first discussed to the opening of the university there were held four meetings of the Initiative Group, nine meetings of the Council of the University and two meetings of the commissions.

On October 5, 1918, took place the formal inauguration of the Russian People's University in Chicago. This inauguration was attended by about three hundred and fifty persons. Professor Novakovsky, as

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president of the Provisional Board, made a speech of welcome, pointing out the necessity of having at that particular time a university as a center of general education for the people. He expressed the hope that this university would have a splendid future. After Professor Novakovsky, speeches were made by Mr. S. Piotrovski, representative of the Polish People's University; Professor Litman, of the University of Illinois; Archimandrite Mardariy Uskokovich, Doctor Sahud, Mr. I. Erin, president of the society "Znaniye"; Mr. Zhuchko, representative of the Social-Democratic Club; Mr. M. N. Pollack, representative of the Union of Russian Young People, and Mr. S. O. Linetsky, representative of the Society Prosvyeshchenie. Twenty-five students registered at this occasion.

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News of the Russian People's University
of Chicago, No. 1, 1919, pp. 47-52.

On October 10th, as the studies had to be started at the university and the term of the authority given to the Provisional Board had expired, the club "Znanie" kindly allowed the use of its headquarters for the purpose of giving explanations to the members of the club about the purposes of the newly founded Russian People's University. On October 20, 1918, took place the first meeting of students at the temporary headquarters of the Russian university, at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, 2559 S. Michigan Avenue.

This meeting was attended by twenty-five students who had registered before, and by six who registered at this meeting - a total of thirty-one students. The following members of the Provisional Board of the University were present: the president of the university, Professor Novakovsky; the secretary, A. E. Lutnitsky; deans I. M. Bregovsky and

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News of the Russian People's University
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WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 20275

M. A. Shcherbinin, and the following members of the council: F. I. Bregovskaya, Dr. S. A. Novakovskaya, T. Peshkov, Doctor Spiegelglas, V. N. Federov and Prof. V. Krichevsky.

When the students who had registered were asked what subjects they wanted to study, it was found out that all, except two, wanted to join the division of "preliminary studies" and to study the following subjects: Russian language, English and arithmetic. Two expressed their wish to join the commercial division. As to their education the students who had registered are classified as follows:

Illiterate	None
Having no school education	2
With elementary school education	29

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WPP 44, 1901.30275

With public school education	1
With trade school education	1
Having studied book-keeping	1
Having had training as automobile mechanics	1
Having studied in agricultural schools	1

As to their professions, the same students are classified as follows:

Working in pastry shops	5
Office workers	2
Working in the stock yards	10
Laborers in industrial plants	10
Mechanics in factories	4

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WH 111, 1011, 9 225

When the question as to the best location for the permanent headquarters of the Russian People's University was discussed, it was found out that the great majority of the students desired that the headquarters should be located on the Northwest side of the city, in the vicinity of Division Street, Milwaukee Avenue and Ashland Avenue.

As an epidemic of influenza was raging at that time, the local authorities had prohibited all evening classes. Because of that it was decided to have classes only on Saturdays and Sundays, from 3 to 7 P. M.

On October 26, 1918, the studies began at the university, and classes of the three most necessary subjects mentioned above were started. The lecturers were Professor Novakovsky, - Russian language; Mr. Prilla, engineer, and Mr. V. N. Fedorov, - arithmetic; and Professor Shcherbinin, -English language. These afternoon classes functioned till Nov. 11, 1918.

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WPA (ILL) P001 1075

After that two classes were taught daily. The following classes were added: Elementary Chemistry, taught by Professor Krichevsky; A General Course in Geography, by Prof. S. I. Novakovsky; First Principles of Metallurgy, by Mr. I. M. Bregovsky, engineer; and Calligraphy, by Mr. V. N. Fedorov. At the same time Mr. K. M. Oberuchev gave a series of lectures (nine) on the history of the Russian revolutionary movement.

On December 1, 1918, the number of students who had registered grew to sixty-two, and out of these forty-five were attending the lectures regularly. All these forty-five students belonged to the same division, - the Preliminary, which was the only one existing at that time. In accordance with the by-laws, a representative of the students attended the meetings of the Council of the University. The first representative

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News of the Russian People's University
of Chicago, No. 1, 1919, pp. 47-52

of the students was Mr. Nesteruk.

In November, 1918, took place the solemn celebration of the tenth anniversary of the inauguration of the Polish People's University. The Council of the Russian People's University, wishing to express its solidarity with the splendidly organized Polish People's University created by a kindred nationality, decided to delegate to the celebration the president, Professor Novakovsky. The latter was very pleased with this decision, participated in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the existence of the Polish People's University and made a short speech in Polish, presenting to the Poles the greetings of the members of the Russian University.

At the meeting of the Council of the University of November 25, 1918,

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News of the Russian People's University
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REF ID: A60130275

the president, Prof. S. I. Novakovsky, was elected to go as a delegate to the Second General Civic Convention to be held in New York on December 13, 14 and 15, 1918. The delegate was given instructions to participate in the convention, speaking on behalf of the Russian People's University in Chicago, but only on questions having to do with educational and cultural work. These instructions were carried out by the delegate.

On December 27, 28 and 29, 1918, there took place in Chicago a convention of Russian cultural and educational organizations in America. This convention had been called at the initiative of the president of the Russian People's University of Chicago. Twenty-eight delegates from various local and other cultural and educational organizations and schools attended the convention. Professor Petrunkevich, representative

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of the central executive committee of the Federation of Russian Organizations, presided. The work of the convention was successful. Resolutions were passed concerning the cultural and educational work done in the Russian groups in America; the work undertaken by the Russian People's University in Chicago was commended. A council of the convention of Russian cultural and educational organizations in America was elected. Chicago was represented in this council by three members, viz., Prof. S. I. Novakovsky, Archimandrite Mardariy Uskokovich, and Mr. I. M. Bregovsky. The remaining four members, from other cities, were M. I. Volkov, agriculturist; Professor Galatsky, Dr. D. Z. Krinkin, and Col. K. M. Oberuchev. (See the program and the resolutions of this convention on pp.64-81 of News of the Russian People's University of Chicago.)

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of Chicago, No. 1, 1919, pp. 47-52.

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On December 28th took place the first evening entertainment given by the Russian People's University. The musical and vocal program was quite a lengthy one. The following artists were on this program: Mme. E. P. Volkov, pianist; Mr. Kaminsky, violinist; Mme. Armazar, songs; Mme. Stranden, songs; and Mr. Martynov, declamation. Mr. Erin made a short speech, telling about the usefulness of the university and appealing to the public to register as students.

On January 14, 1919, the lectures were started at the university, at its own headquarters, at 1417 N. Hoyne Avenue. To the Preliminary Division was now added also an Agricultural Division, and the agriculturist Mr. M. I. Volkov was invited to be at the head of it. Eighteen students registered in this division when it was started. To the courses of studies of the Preliminary Division were added

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physics, taught by Mr. Bergenblit, and Russian history, taught by Professor Shcherbinin, who started to lecture on April 7. Lectures on human physiology and anatomy were also started by Doctor Sahud. (These courses of lectures were a part of the program of the Division of General Education.)

On March 30, 1919, at the initiative of the president of the university, Prof. S. I. Novakovsky, some members of the council of the university formed a special pedagogic council which included all the professors and lecturers of the university. According to the project which had been worked out, the aims of the pedagogic council were as follow: the elaboration of the programs of the various divisions, as well as of those of the courses of lectures of each division; the working out

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of the schedules of the various courses of lectures; the organization of subsidiary educational institutions, such as laboratories, museums, libraries, workshops, etc. The program quoted above was accepted at the first meeting of the teaching personnel of the university and later sanctioned by the Council of the University. Four meetings of the pedagogic council were held. At these meetings the programs of the Automobile Division and of the Pedagogic Division of the Russian People's University, which were to be started in the autumn of 1919, were worked out and accepted.

In May 1919 took place the first excursion organized by the Russian People's University. On that occasion the students were taken to the zoological garden. The day before, on May 24, Professor Novakovsky gave an explanatory lecture on "the spreading of animals on the globe."

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The second excursion was arranged in order to visit the Yerkes Observatory near Lake Geneva. Before this excursion Professor Novakovsky gave a lecture on "the moon and other heavenly bodies." The lecture was illustrated with screen pictures.

During the whole period, beginning with the inauguration of the university on October 5, 1918, and ending with July 15, 1919, - there were held seventeen meetings of the Council of the Russian People's University; eleven meetings of the Board of the University; seventeen meetings of various commissions and four meetings of the Pedagogic Council. The number of lectures given during the same period was as follows: regular lectures, - arithmetic, 78; Russian language, 78; English language, 78; geography, 12; metallurgy, 35; calligraphy, 24; Russian history, 14; physics, 23; anatomy, 19; chemistry, 9; agriculture, 18;

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mechanical drawing, 36. Occasional lectures: "History of the Russian Revolutionary Movement," 9 (Mr. K. M. Oberuchev was the lecturer); "Tractors and their Importance," four lectures given by Mr. Kudryavtsev, engineer; two lectures by Ilya Lvovich Tolstoy, (a) "The Literary Activities of L. N. Tolstoy and his Contemporaries," and (b) "Leo Tolstoy and the Russian Revolution"; two lectures by Professor Galatsky, (a) "Cooperatives and Consumers' Societies in Germany," and (b) "Abraham Lincoln and the American Democracy"; five lectures by Doctor Spiegelglas on hygiene of the teeth and the mouth; five lectures by D. K. Kzarinov, "The Heavenly Bodies"; one lecture by Doctor Krasnow, "The Life of the Human Body."

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Constitution and By-Laws of the Russian People's University,
Chicago: Published by Decision of the Council of the Russian
People's University in Chicago, 1918.

President	S. I. Novakovsky
Vice-President	M. L. Sahud
Secretary	A. E. Lutnitsky
Treasurer	A. M. Volkov

Constitution and By-Laws.

(1) Aims of the Russian People's University in Chicago:

1. To help raise the cultural level of Russian immigrants residing

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Constitution and By-Laws of Russian People's, 1918.

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in Chicago and suburbs by organizing popular scientific lectures on all important branches of science.

2. To enable all Russian immigrants of Chicago and suburbs to acquire a general education, as well as special knowledge concerning various kinds of work.

3. To assist all students who want to be repatriated in Russia.

4. To promote a closer cultural contact between Russia and America.

5. To promote the study of the United States of North America in Russia by publishing special books on the history, geography and economics of North America, and by organizing cycles of lectures about the United States for the Russian immigrants in America.

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Constitution and By-Laws of Russian People's, 1918.

6. To give assistance to Russian People's Universities and Russian schools.

(2) The Russian People's University is a strictly non-partisan organization spreading knowledge among the masses on purely scientific and non-political principles.

(3) The People's University consists of the following five divisions:

1. A preparatory division.

2. A division of general education.

3. A Slavic division.

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4. A commercial division.

5. A division of applied sciences.

(4) The first of these divisions is obligatory for all students of the university who have no certificates proving that they have completed their studies in a high school.

The Preparatory Division is composed of a series of groups into which the students are distributed according to their age, the knowledge they have acquired, and their educational rating.

Note: Only persons who are not regular students but have registered in order to attend lectures only on certain subjects taught in the university, can be freed from attending the lectures of the Preparatory Division.

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(5) The subjects taught in the second and third divisions are selected by the students themselves, except the Russian language which is obligatory for all.

(6) Students who want to take up the study of the sciences taught in the Commercial Division, or in the Division of Applied Sciences, have to attend the lectures on all the subjects enumerated in the special programs, worked out by the Administrative board of the University.

(7) The completion of the course of studies in the University requires two years. Each year is subdivided into two semesters.

(8) All students whose knowledge of the English language does not measure up to the standard established by the Administrative board

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are obliged to join one of the groups organized in the University for the study of the English language.

(9) All persons, without distinction of sex, age, religion, party, nationality, and educational rating, can register as students.

(10) The students are subdivided into regular students and those who have selected only certain subjects out of the official program of studies (auditors). The first have to submit to all the rules established for attending the courses of lectures of the various divisions. After completing the program of one of the divisions they receive certificates stating that they have gone through the complete course of a certain division of the University. Those auditors who have registered for the study of only a few courses or series of lectures get certificates to the effect.

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(11) All students pay a fee determined by the council for the courses of lectures in each division.

(12) After the completion of their studies, all students who have fulfilled all the stipulated conditions, who have attended all obligatory courses of lectures and have passed the required examinations, receive certificates stating that they have completed the course of studies of the People's University.

(13) The subjects taught in the People's University are distributed between the different divisions as follows:

1. Preparatory Division. (Note: See the enumeration of the subjects taught in the translation of the program of the RPU, quoted in "News of the RPU, No. 1, pp. 4-7." The constitution includes

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the five first divisions of the program, i. e., the Preparatory, the Division of General Education, the Commercial, the Slavic and the Division of Applied Sciences. The two last divisions, the Agricultural and Pedagogic, are not included. D. S.)

(14) According to the decision of any of the divisions, and with the approval of the Council of the University, there can be organized also courses of lectures on other subjects, either special or pertaining to general education.

(15) With the purpose of improving the intellectual development of the students, and of catering to their various needs, there are formed from among the members of the council the following sections:

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1. A section of rational entertainments
2. A section of excursions
3. A section of relief to students
4. A section of publications

The Section of Rational Entertainments arranges evening parties, plays, concerts, etc., for students. The Section of Excursions organizes excursions and jaunts. The Section of Relief to Students has for its object to provide the students with medical aid; to give them various advice and information; to assist those of them who want to return to Russia; to find jobs for students as well as for those who have

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already finished their studies at the university; to help students join American colleges, etc. The Section of Publications takes care of all the publishing activities of the university.

(16) All the activities of the university are managed by:

1. The Council of the People's University
2. The President
3. The Administrative Board of the University

(17) The council of the university is composed of the following persons:

1. Of all the members of the Initial Group who have put their

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signatures to the constitution of the University.

2. Of the professors and lecturers of the University.

3. Of delegates from the students (one from each division).

4. Of representatives from Russian scientific, cultural and educational non-political organizations of the city of Chicago and suburbs.

5. Of honorary members of the University.

(17) The Initial Group consists of fifteen members, and if one or more members of this group would retire, new members should be elected in their place.

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(18) The Council of the University

1. Examines and discusses the estimate of the receipts and disbursements of the University,
2. Finds out ways and means of replenishing the treasury,
3. Approves changes in the number of the subjects taught in the University,
4. Examines and settles all questions concerning the opening of new divisions of the University,
5. Elects for terms of two years: (a) a president, (b) a vice-president, (c) a treasurer, (d) a secretary, and (e) deans of

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Constitution and By-Laws of Russian People's, 1918.

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the different divisions and the presidents of the sections,

6. Elects honorary members of the University,

7. Examines all questions concerning the needs of the students,
raised by the delegates of the latter.

(19) The meetings of the Council take place not less than once in every semester. These meetings are called by the president, or by the demand of one fifth of the membership of the Council.

(20) The president of the University:

1. Supervises the normal trend of the economic and academic life of the University,

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2. Is in charge of the matriculation of the students,
3. Presides at the meetings of the Council and of the Administrative Board, and at the public meetings of the University,
4. Supervises and organizes all office work,
5. Invites workers for all institutions connected with the University,
6. Writes the report on the state of the University and reads it to the Administrative Board and to the Council.

(21) The vice-president fulfills all the duties and has all the rights of the president when the latter is ill or absent.

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(22) The Administrative Board of the University consists of the following persons:

1. The president,
2. The vice-president,
3. The treasurer,
4. The secretary,
5. The presidents of the sections,
6. The deans of the divisions of the University.

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All these, both collectively and individually, are responsible to the Council.

(23) The Administrative Board:

1. Manages the business affairs of the University, spending the funds in accordance with the estimate approved by the Council,
2. Approves the schedules of lectures of all the divisions, proposed by the deans of these divisions,
3. Invites professors and lecturers,
4. Takes care of all the property of the University,

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5. Acquires text-books and school-room appliances and materials, orders books, and subscribes to magazines,

6. Draws up a project of the estimate.

(24) Meetings of the Administrative Board are called by the president of the University when enough business has accumulated (but never less frequently than once a month); or when the summoning of a meeting is demanded by four members of the Administrative Board.

(25) The funds of the University are composed:

1. Of voluntary contributions

2. Of fees paid for the right of attending the lectures of the University.

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3. Of proceeds from entertainments, public lectures, plays, etc.

4. Of proceeds from the sale of various publications of the University.

(26) The treasurer keeps safely all monies, keeps an accurate account of all funds, and dispenses all monies in the manner directed by the Administrative Board. Checks and bills are signed by the president of the University and the treasurer.

(27) All funds of the University are kept in some bank of Chicago selected by the Administrative Board.

(28) The deans of the divisions supervise the studies carried on in the various divisions; in the event of the sickness or absence of

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the vice-president they fulfill all the duties of the president when requested to do so by the Administrative Board.

(29) The secretary keeps records of the meetings of the Council and the Administrative Board and draws up the yearly report.

(30) The University has the name of "Russian People's University," and possesses a seal.

(31) The students are allowed to wear a button with an emblem approved by the University.

(32) The constitution and by-laws of the People's University are being drawn up and approved by the Initial Group for the organization of the People's University in Chicago. Members of the Initial Group are

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those who have put their signatures under the constitution and by-laws, and the same persons form the first Council, the membership of which is increased afterwards in the way explained in paragraph 17.

(33) The constitution and by-laws of the People's University can be amended and amplified only when the necessity of such changes has been confirmed by the votes of two thirds of the members of the Council at a general meeting of the same.

(34) The People's University publishes a bulletin non-periodically, when enough material has accumulated.

(35) The Russian People's University is considered to have been established since the day when the signatures were put to the constitution. The day of the opening of the University is decided upon by the Council.

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(36) The teaching personnel of the University is subdivided into professors and lecturers. The term professor is applied:

1. To persons who have acquired the station of professor, or of assistant professor, or of professorskii stipendiat (special lecturer),

2. To those having a Doctor or Master Degree. All other teachers of the University who do not possess the qualifications mentioned above, are considered as lecturers.

(37) In case of conditions making impossible any further activities of the University, a general meeting of the Council is called in order to settle the liquidation of the University. All the property of the

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University shall be transferred in case of liquidation to some other Russian People's University, in accordance with the choice and resolution of the Council.

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, pp. 4-7.

PROGRAM OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

WPA (ILL. PR) 3300

The People's University is composed of the following five divisions:

1. Preparatory Division
2. Division of General Education
3. Slavic Division
4. Commercial Division
5. Division of Applied Sciences

The subjects mentioned above will be taught for two or three years as complete courses, as well as in the form of separate lectures, as the Council of the Russian People's University finds it convenient.

I. PREPARATORY DIVISION

1. Arithmetic
2. Geography

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3. Algebra
4. Trigonometry
5. Natural Science
6. Physics
7. Chemistry
8. English Language
9. Geography
10. History of Russia and America
11. Political Organization of America.

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II. DIVISION OF GENERAL EDUCATION

A. Cycle of Natural Sciences:

1. Origin of Man
2. Origin of Organic Life
3. Physiology and Anatomy of Man
4. Genealogy of the Animal Kingdom
5. Zoology

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6. Botany
7. The Earth, Its History and Present Life
8. Meteorology and Climatology
9. The Mineral Kingdom
10. First Principles of Astronomy
11. The Most Important Nations of the World and Their Life.
12. History of World Concepts.

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E. Cycle of Social and Historical Sciences:

1. Political Organization of the Chief States of the World
2. Fundamental Principles of Administrative Law
3. What is Law? Its Essential Nature, Problems and History
4. First Principles of Political Economy
5. Statistics
6. The Evolution of the Economic Life of Humanity
7. History of European States

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8. History of Socialism
9. Karl Marx, His Life and Teaching
10. History of the Most Important Revolutions
11. History of European States
12. History of the United States
13. The Laws on Suffrage
14. The Constitution of the United States
15. Hygiene of Everyday Life
16. Hygienic Rules for Factories and Industrial Plants
17. Public Education, Its Meaning and Problems
18. Geography of the United States
19. Geography of the State of Illinois
20. Sociology
21. The Origin of Language
22. The Financial Law of Russia and America
23. The Structure of Cities
24. The Labor Problem in America

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News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, pp. 4-7.

III. COMMERCIAL DIVISION

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1. Book-keeping
2. Banks and Banking
3. Organization of Banks in America
4. Technique of Office Work
5. Commerce and the Organization of Commercial Enterprises
6. Commercial Law of America
7. Commercial Law of Russia
8. Organization and Kinds of Transportation in America.
9. Economic Geography of Russia
10. Economic Life of America
11. Stenography
12. Typing
13. Photography

IV. SLAVIC DIVISION

1. Russian Language

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, pp. 4-7.

2. Russian Literature
3. Russian History
4. History of the Russian Revolutionary Movement
5. Geography of European Russia
6. Geography of Asiatic Russia
7. Geography of Poland
8. History of Slavic Countries
9. Geography of Slavic Countries
10. History of the Ukraine
11. History of the Ukrainian Literature
12. The Ukrainian Language

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V. DIVISION OF APPLIED SCIENCES

1. Electricity and Magnetism
2. Electrotechnique
3. First Principles of Metallurgy
4. Foundry Industry

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, pp. 4-7.

5. Hammering and Rolling of Metals
6. Steam Kettles
7. Automobile Industry
8. Railroad Business
9. Elementary Mechanics
10. Technical Drawing
11. Aviation
12. Organization of Factories and Industrial Plants in America
13. The Labor Problem in America
14. Mining
15. Agricultural Machines and Implements

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30775

VI. AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

1. The Study of Soils
2. Field Farming
3. Cattle and Poultry Breeding
4. Dairy Farming

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, pp. 4-7.

5. Organization of Agricultural Enterprises
6. Agricultural Chemistry
7. Agriculture of Siberia and Asiatic Russia
8. Agriculture of European Russia
9. World Geography of Agriculture
10. Agricultural Economics
11. Transportation
12. Agricultural Cooperation

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VII. PEDAGOGICAL DIVISION

1. Russian Language, Etymology and Syntax
2. History of Russian Literature
3. Arithmetic
4. Algebra
5. Physics
6. Russian History
7. Meteorology
8. Physical Geography

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9. History of the Russian Schools
10. Physiology and Anatomy
11. English Language
12. Calligraphy

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Second Year:

1. Methodology of the Russian Language
2. Methodology of Arithmetic
3. School Hygiene
4. Psychology
5. Geometry
6. Geography of Russia
7. Economic Geography
8. Botany
9. Zoology
10. History of Public Education

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- 11. Public Education in the United States
- 12. Kindergartens and Games for Children

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Third Year:

- 1. Manual Work in Public Schools
- 2. Systems of Public Education
- 3. Gymnastics and Sports
- 4. General Course in Agriculture
- 5. Special Course in Agriculture
- 6. Repeated Course of Russian Language, Arithmetic and Geography.
- 7. Economic Geography
- 8. Statistics
- 9. Political Economy
- 10. Fundamentals of the Constitution and Administration of the State
- 11. Methodology of Geography
- 12. The Organization of Libraries and Museums.

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, pp. 4-7.

At present the following divisions are functioning:

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1. The Preparatory
2. The Division of General Education
3. The Agricultural

At the suggestion of the Pedagogic Council, the Council of the Russian People's University resolved to start in the near future two more divisions: a Pedagogic Division, intended to prepare a staff of teachers, and an Automobile Division, with special classes on tractors and for the training of chauffeurs.

The time of the opening of these divisions will be announced in the Russian papers, local as well as those published in other cities.

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, pp. 4-7. WPA ALL PRO 30274

The following subjects are being taught at present in the divisions mentioned above as already functioning:

1. Russian Language (Three Groups)
2. Arithmetic (Three Groups)
3. English Language (Three Groups)
4. Physics
5. Geography
6. Fundamentals of Metallurgy
7. Technical Drawing
8. Calligraphy
9. Hygiene (together with the necessary parts of the anatomy and physiology of man)
10. Agriculture

During the semester that has already elapsed (from October 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919) the following series of lectures have been given: on the

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, pp. 4-7.

APA (LL) PROJ. 30275

"History of the Russian Revolutionary Movement," nine lectures, by K. M. Oberuchev; on "The Use of Tractors as Applied to Agricultural Machinery," four lectures, by the engineer Kudryavtsev.

Note: The tuition fee is \$10 per semester. For women, \$5.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

PLAY, CONCERT AND DANCE FOR BENEFIT OF SOUTH SIDE
RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

The play "Dve Molnii" was given, followed by vocal and instrumental numbers, including numbers by children.

Entertainment was given Sept. 19, 1920, in West Side Auditorium,
Taylor and Racine.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

CONCERT AND DANCE GIVEN BY 'SCHOOL OF SELF-EDUCATION'

The "School of Self-Education," for the benefit of its cultural and educational purposes, gave a concert at Walsh's Hall, Milwaukee and North. This was given on Sept. 11, 1920.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
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WPA (ILL) PROJ 3027

BENEFIT FOR SCHOOL OF 'SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO SOVIET RUSSIA'

On April 3, 1920, the F. A. S. S. R. gave a benefit concert and dance for its school. Program was presented at Deering Club House, 1734 Fullerton Avenue.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), July 15, 1919.

WFA (ILL) 8901.60275

CONCERNING THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

The most dangerous thing that can happen to any public undertaking is a plot to keep silent about it. Criticism - a healthy, honest criticism, a criticism not of personalities but of the idea and of the way in which it is being realized - however severe such criticism may be, is for the reading public the best source of information about every public work; it is also the best help to those who are doing some constructive work.

Every fool can destroy and ridicule; but when constructive work is being done, men of character and knowledge, sincere men devoted to the work are needed.

An idea can be destroyed only by rational arguments, by truth and by realization in life of that which is considered to be good, sound and useful.

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Abuse, sarcastic remarks and insinuations prove only the insufficiency of the arguments, the absence of ideas and ideals and the moral cowardice of the person who uses such methods.

It is deplorable that the newspapers, which should give to the public the true facts of life or illumine these facts with the light of the idea which they represent, allow their pages to become a kind of sink into which moral filth and abuse thrown at one person by another are being poured.

A feeling of horror makes me shiver when I read in the Russian newspapers not a criticism of the work done by the Russian People's University, but just guesses, insinuations and aspersions cast on those persons who have taken upon themselves the task of carrying into the life of the Russian colony ideas of enlightenment, of which this colony is in such need. Not one of these critics has visited

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even once the university; not one of them has taken the trouble to find out personally what is being done there, what is taught there and what kind of theories are being explained to the students during the intervals between lectures; whether it is "Kolchak's idea of all Russia," or the ideas of the Social-Revolutionists, or those of the Bolsheviki, or the tsarist idea pure and simple? Of course, it is necessary to find out all that, in order to give an honest criticism of what is being done there.

But all this is unnecessary for one who wants to write a libel and to pour some abuse on certain persons. All that such a writer wants is to wield a wicked pen, to have a rich vocabulary of abusive terms and to possess the boldness of a drunkard.

If such libels had appeared in the American newspapers, it would not have been such a dire calamity. Americans read the newspapers chiefly in order to learn some news. As to the interpretation of the facts,

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the American takes it from that newspaper which agrees best with his political views; but at the same time he understands perfectly well that all the American newspapers are being bribed by certain political and economic organizations, that they all tell lies, and that the reading of newspapers is just a matter of habit rather than a means of satisfying one's desire to learn the truth.

With the Russian immigrants, however, things are very different. That small part of the Russian immigrants which reads the newspapers has not acquired yet that citizens' "habit" of reading the newspapers which characterizes the Americans. The Russians regard the newspaper not just as a source of information about world events, but as a bearer of truth. They seem to think that the articles and even the advertisements published on the pages of the newspapers are almost Gospel truth. Not without reason did the members of the Russian cooperative society in Chicago give some of their hard-earned money for the founding of the newspaper Free Russia. These men, most of

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), July 15, 1919. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

whom can read only with great difficulty, are sacrificing their labor and their savings in order that their newspaper could disseminate the truth among their still more ignorant fellow workers, and help them to some education. To darken the minds of such people by empty talk and lies is worse than a crime.

For the good of just this kind of Russian readers, for the good of the members of the cooperative Free Russia who sacrifice so unselfishly their hard-earned dollars for the sake of spreading light and truth among the Russian immigrants, I am making to Mr. Kozhevnikov, the critic of the People's University, the following proposal: I, the undersigned, shall pay \$10 for the right of Mr. Kozhevnikov to attend during one semester lectures at the People's University. Let him choose the subjects he wants to study; let him attend in the evenings the lectures for at least three months; let him seek the company of other students; let him observe and gather facts; and after having done this, let him write the truth about the Russian People's University.

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If Mr. Kozhevnikov, the critic, will find that the People's University is not an educational institution, that under the mask of education it only propounds the political views of some Russian party or other, then I shall be the first to help him bring to light the falsity of the assertions of the Russian People's University that it is non-political in its activities and busies itself only with the dissemination of useful and necessary knowledge among the Russian immigrants desiring to return to their native country, and with helping the constructive work done by those who want to build up a new life.

But if the contentions of the University would prove to be true, citizen Kozhevnikov will have to show his civic courage by telling the truth by means of the press.

Dr. M. Sahud.

July 12, 1919.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), July 13, 1919. WPA (11) 101 4077

The Editor of the Newspaper Free Russia.

Dear Sir: It is very disagreeable to start some polemics concerning some filthy libel like the one that has appeared recently in The Russian World (Russkoye Slovo), (a most appropriate organ of the press for the publication of such effusions); and it is the importance of the question under discussion that prompts me to write this answer to Mr. "Chicagovets" (a resident of Chicago) who, like a cowardly boy, hides behind a pseudonym with no meaning to it.

I cannot agree at all with the author of this epistle when he says that the Russian People's University in Chicago is really a "People's" University. "Mr. Chicagovets" may have no doubts about that, but he would probably be bold enough to use the term "People's University" even if that university would be controlled by the tsar's government. As to myself, I have very grave doubts as to the fitness of such a term. Who is at the head of this university? Is it not that same Mr. Wolf - or should I say Mr. Volkov - the ex-consul of His Majesty?

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Is it not Mr. Lutnitsky, the loyal servant of the former tsar? Are these gentlemen working for the people? This is ridiculous. Whom do you want to gull, Mr. Chicagovets? When it was necessary these gentlemen acted contrary to the interests of the people, and now, they have suddenly become "the people's agents." What a transformation!

"There have not been and there will not be any politics nor any kindling of political passions," declares Mr. Chicagovets. Is that so? Has not the People's University organized a solemn reception and a banquet in honor of Mrs. Breshkovsky, that staunch protagonist of Kolchak and enemy of the People's Soviet government? Has not the People's University invited "Prof." Galatsky to give at the quarters of the University a lecture when he spent two hours blaming the Soviet government instead of speaking about Lincoln as was announced? And at the same time, the University has never accepted as lecturers persons who were known as supporters of the Soviets. Rumors have reached

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me (I do not vouch for the correctness of these rumors, but they are significant even if it is just possible to admit that such rumors might have been spread) that the University had refused to give to Prof. Lomonosov and to A. Stoklitsky permission to lecture in the university. Is this your idea of a non-political organization, Mr. Chicagovets? This non-political character of the University hides a serpent which is ready to attack at the first opportunity with its poisonous fangs that very people the name and the means of which it is using. Under this mask of a non-political organization hides a nest of Kolchak's henchmen, even if one has to judge about it only by the persons who stand at the head of this institution. This elimination of politics is just used for the purpose of knitting that net into which the Russian people must be caught in order that Kolchak and his supporters could triumph.

"It has been created for the people," continues to praise the university Mr. Chicagovets, "and the children of the people are studying in it." But does this university prepare these children to become

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), July 15, 1919. WPA (II) PRO 30271

worthy sons of their people? Does it teach them to be conscious citizens of their country and to fulfill honestly their duties as such? What does the university do in this respect? Only a university with such a program should dare to call itself "The People's University." This is the kind of institution that we should have here, not a school of officials and lackeys of the tsar. The leaders of the university forget that we have already outlived that century when teaching was limited by a narrow framework of thousands of circulars and explanations of the Ministry of Public Education. A modern school should create citizens, not subjects; but for such teaching, Mr. Chicagovets, lackeys and slaves are not fit.

You call this university the "People's University"; but what is the attitude of the people towards this institution? Sixty students out of a Russian colony numbering 40,000 persons! It is not your business, Mr. Chicagovets, to blacken the reputation of the Russian people and to reproach it for frequenting saloons, putting your words

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into the mouth of some mysticicus (sic) workman.

What is the use of blaming the mirror when it is the mug that is crooked. The Russian colony is qualitatively the same everywhere; and yet in Argo, Ill., where there are less than a thousand Russians, when the school was in existence it was attended regularly by a hundred pupils. They would come in the morning, in day time and in the evening - whenever they had some time at their disposal. Yet they are working there harder than the Russian workmen in Chicago. And, mark that, Mr. Chicagovets, there they do not spend thousands of dollars of the people's money in a few months. But the Russian people will not attend your classes. The Russians understand perfectly well with whom they have to do. They understand perfectly well who is trying to "bamboozle" them. The Russian workmen in Chicago, like everywhere, are yearning for knowledge. Look at the meetings where class-conscious orators are speaking. Thousands of Russians crowd the halls; often some of them come from other towns

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), July 15, 1919. WPA (ILL 1220) 30275

in the hope of hearing some live words. But they will not go to your Russian People's University of Chicago.

Create here a school free from unclean elements, from parasites who are feasting on money that has been earned by the blood of the Russian people, free from propagandists working for Kolchak, and you will see what crowds of people wishing to get education will come to you.

Loris Hopstein.

Report of the R. P. U. in Chicago.

Financial Report of Russian People's University in Chicago for the first term, i. e.
from October 1, 1918 to April 1, 1919.

Receipts:

1.	Fees received from the members of the Initiative Group.....	\$64.00
2.	Donations.....	10039.65
3.	Admission fees received from students.....	291.00
4.	Receipts from public lectures etc.....	730.22
5.	Receipts from the sale of literature and publications of the University...	24.70
6.	Receipts from the sale of textbooks etc.....	46.10

Total receipts till April 1, 1919.....\$11,195.67

Disbursements:

1.	Printing of forms, pamphlets etc.....	\$202.65
2.	Stationary, telegrams etc.....	40.31
3.	Travelling expenses.....	367.79
4.	Pecuniary and other relief.....	104.50
5.	Advertisements in newspapers.....	27.30

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Financial Report of Russian People's University in Chicago for the first term, i. e.
from October 1, 1918 to April 1, 1919.

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6. Furniture, fixtures and implements.....	\$596.45
7. Wages paid to servants, watchmen etc.....	204.00
8. Salaries paid to professors and lecturers.....	350.49
9. Rent, repairs and keeping in order of the headquarters of the Univ....	670.47
10. Acquisition of textbooks and school supplies.....	110.91
11. Expenses connected with public lectures, meetings and the holding of the Convention.....	789.91
12. Acquisition of books for the library of the University.....	98.33

Total disbursements till April 1, 1919.....\$3563.11

Balance

Total receipts.....	\$11,195.67
Total disbursements.....	3,563.11

Cash on hand in Treasury.....\$7,632.56

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

"Russian Evening in Chicago" given by Russian Peoples University.

The R. P. U. gave a "Russian Evening" on Dec. 28, 1918, at Douglas Park Auditorium, 3202 Ogden Ave.

There were Russian choruses, playlets, instrumental solos.

All Russian organizations acted as ticket agents.

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Unidentified Newspaper Clipping Dated Dec. 1918 in Krasnow
Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, Owned by Dr. F. N. Krasnow
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) 1000 1077

AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Second Day of the Convention

Professor Shchedrin points to the great service rendered by the American Government to Russians and other immigrants by opening night schools. He also calls attention to the fact that the YMCA gives much attention to the education of immigrants and spends considerable sums on it.

Doctor Krasnow's Paper. Dr. Krasnow reads a report on the necessity to include in the public grade school curriculum sanitary and hygienic information, and shows that owing to the absence of the most elementary survey on these subjects, the Russian masses are subjected to many privations. They live unhygienically and seek medical assistance only

..... Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX,

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in extreme cases, and so on. The children of Russian immigrants suffer most from an unhygienic environment. The lecturer cites overwhelming statistical facts of mortality among Russian and Polish children in Chicago, which exceeds the mortality of children from groups of other nationalities.

The Problem of Regional People's Universities. Delegate Azotov makes a motion that the convention vote on the questions which were discussed in several papers, that is, the question of the necessity to establish regional people's universities or schools, their type to be worked out by a specially appointed committee. This question is put to a vote and is unanimously adopted.

The convention decides to use the funds available at present for courses in farming, established in the regional schools and universities.

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.... Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX,

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It is further resolved to consider the motion for the establishment of technical courses, but to leave it open for the present.

The convention adopts a resolution for obligatory courses on subjects of general education in the regional people's universities. Also one in favor of lectures on hygiene, sanitation, anatomy and physiology being introduced.

Obligatory instruction in English in these schools and universities and in a popular course of American history and other related subjects is unanimously favored.

The convention approves the motion to have staffs of traveling lecturers at the regional people's universities.

Because of lack of means and other reasons the question of establishing correspondence courses for Russians who live far away from central points is left open.

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The convention further recommends that, along with the opening of schools for adults, Sunday schools for children of school age should be established to teach the Russian language.

The paper by M. Vilchur on the necessity for research work concerning the past and present of Russian immigration is to be submitted to the People's University Committee (Soviet) as useful material for developing this question.

Owing to the late hour and the fact that in the evening the Chicago People's University is giving a concert and ball for the delegates and the audience, it was decided to close the session, leaving the task of working out the remaining questions to the following morning session.

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Unidentified Newspaper Clipping Dated Dec. 1918 in Krasnow
Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Third Day of the Convention

This being Sunday, also it being after the ball given yesterday by the People's University, the delegates arrived slowly. Chairman Petrunkevich opens the session.

First in order is the discussion on establishing a Soviet of the Convention of Russian Educational and Cultural Organizations in America. Professor Galatsky presents the discussion with a number of arguments proving that it would be more strategic to have a Soviet of People's Universities in close connection with the Central Committee of the Federation of Russian Organizations, for then the

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Soviet would be backed by all the organizations that make up the federation, and all would collaborate with the Soviet. Professor Petrunkevich seconds the motion. In his opinion this is all the more necessary in order to get co-ordinated action in the educational work of the Russian colony. Also the federation pursues educational ends, and one of its problems is to establish Russian universities. Through united efforts there will be a conservation of energy and of means.

A majority of delegates are residents of Chicago and suburbs and they contend that Chicago should be the center for managing the work of creating people's universities.

The convention adopts a resolution to the effect that the Soviet

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of People's Universities must retain full autonomy, cooperating, nevertheless, wherever possible with other cultural and educational organizations.

The question as to which of the two cities, New York or Chicago, should serve as the pivotal point from which the Soviet will conduct the work, calls forth a long discussion. Delegate Lipetsky argues that destiny itself was pleased to choose Chicago for this purpose. He reprimands the Russians in New York with the statement that notwithstanding their numerous organizations, they have done nothing in the cultural and educational fields.

Delegate Khinoy's rebuttal is that New York has several such people's universities like the one in Chicago; only that they do not call themselves universities, do not deal with such complex problems, and

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do not burden themselves with such comprehensive regulations as does the Chicago People's University. He makes the motion to establish the Soviet in New York and also to establish regional Soviets in towns with considerable Russian population.

Other speakers favor the idea of establishing the Soviet in New York, pointing out the abundant cultural-educational forces in that city.

Yet, the Chicagoans do not capitulate. A vote is taken and by a majority of fourteen to twelve it is decided to establish the Soviet in Chicago.

The convention holds elections for the principal Soviet of the Convention of Russian Educational-Cultural Organizations in America. It is decided to elect seven people, - three from New York and four

.... Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX,

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from Chicago and suburbs. They are vested with power to increase this number with persons useful to the cause.

One of the nominated candidates, Professor Lebrunkevich, declines in view of the fact that he promised the Central committee of the federation in New York to collaborate with them in their cultural and educational work.

The elected members of the Soviet are Professor Galatsky, New York; Agricultural Engineer Volkov, Urbana, Illinois; Professor Novakovsky, Chicago; Engineer Peregovsky, Chicago; K. M. Oberuchev, New York; Father Mardary, Chicago; Doctor of Jurisprudence D. Z. Krinkin, New York.

Professor Galatsky, as the only Soviet member from New York present, thanks the convention for his election and expresses hope that by

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concerted efforts it will be possible to conquer the principal foe of the Russian colony in America and of the Russian people generally, that is, to conquer ignorance.

One hour recess is announced.

When the session is resumed the remaining two topics of the program are in order, namely, the publicity work of the Soviet and ways and means with which to carry out the outlined plans.

The convention leaves to the elected Soviet the task of applying its efforts to the solution of these problems.

As there are no extraordinary motions, Chairman Petrunkevich declares the First American Convention of Russian Cultural-Educational Organizations closed.

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Unidentified Newspaper Clipping (Dec. 1918) in Krasnow Scrap-books, Vol. IX, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway Chicago, Ill.

Delegates to the Convention of Russian Cultural and Educational Organizations held in Chicago on December 27, 28 and 29, 1918:

(Editor's Note: This note is valuable only for the list of delegates to the convention.)

The delegates were:

M. E. Volkov, agricultural expert, University of Illinois; Professor A. Petrunkevich, Executive Central Committee, Committee of the Federation of Russian Organizations, New York; A. P. Azotov, of the School of Gary, Ind.; Ivan Kuzko, Society for Self-Education, Gary, Ind.; N. A. Poltorak

..... Krasnow Scrapbooks,

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and A. Lovat, Social-Democratic Club of Chicago; Professor I. A. Galatsky, the Alliance of Unity, New York; Anna Mikhailovskaya; Ivan Mudin, Society Znaniye, Chicago; I. Sarichev and V. Zhestkov, students of the Russian People's University of Chicago; L. A. Larkin, Chicago; N. Barantsevich, elementary courses in Russian language, Chicago; Doctor Krasnow, S. Linetsky, Jasmer, Society Enlightenment, Chicago; and the entire staff of the Soviet (council) of the Russian People's University; E. M. Bregovsky, A. M. Volkov, V. Fyodorov, F. Bregovskaya, Father Mardary, Father Zheltonoga, Professor Scherbinin, Professor Krichevski, Doctor Spiegelglas, Doctor Sahud, and D. Malchinsky.

The writer calls attention to the fact that neither the name of Mr. I. Erin, one of the assistant secretaries, nor that of Maksimov or Khaimovich, the latter having delivered a speech as delegate for some organization, are on this list. He wonders whether more names were not dropped from the published list of persons. He notes that as guests were marked G. Polonsky, from the Russian Division of the National Committee of Information in New York, and Shpoliansky of Chicago.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

OPENING OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

A massmeeting was organized by the Council of the Russian People's University at the time of its opening. It was held on October 5, 1918. S. I. Novakovsky, president and professor of the university spoke on Russian popular education and the problems of the Russian People's University. A. F. A. Mardary spoke on "the fund for aid to young Russian students." M. Pollak spoke on "enlightenment and the working class of resurrected Russia." Representatives of other organizations of Russians spoke also.

The meeting was held in Emmett Memorial Hall, 2179 Ogden Avenue.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIII, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

TYPEWRITTEN ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES TO BE GIVEN BY RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (1919).

"Beginning with March of this year at the Russian People's University of Chicago there will be delivered on Sundays the following popular scientific public lectures:

- 1)---Sunday - March 9, at 7:00p.m. S. I. Novakovskii: "The fly and its role in the life of humanity."
- 2)---Sunday - March 16, at 7:00 p.m., Dr. M. Sahud: "The Evolution of Religion."
- 3)---Sunday - March 23, at 7:00 p.m., S. I. Novakovskii: "By Whom and how was America Discovered?"
- 4)---Sunday - March 30, at 7:00 p.m., S. I. Novakovskii: "World Production of Wheat".
- 5)---Sunday - April 6, at 7:00 p.m., Dr. H. Krasnow: "The Human Body and The Care of It."
- 6)---Sunday - April 13, at 7:00 p.m., S. I. Novakovskii: "The Hundred Years' Struggle of Poland for Freedom."

TYPEWRITTEN ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES TO BE GIVEN BY RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO (1919).

- 7)--Sunday - April 20, at 7:00 p.m., S. I. Novakovskii: "Siberia and its Economic Future."
- 8)--Sunday - April 27, at 7:00 p.m., Arkhimandrit Mardariy: "Slavic Lands and their Inhabitants."
- 9)--Sunday - May 4, at 7:00 pm., I. M. Bregovskii: "From Ore to Steel."
- 10)--Sunday - May 11, at 7:00 p.m., S. I. Novakovskii: "With What and how the World Feeds Itself."
- 11)--Sunday - May 18, at 7:00 p.m., Dr. S. A. Novakovskaya: "The Brain of Man and its Work."

The above-mentioned lectures will be given at the Russian People's University, 1417
W. Hoyne Ave. Admission free."

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

The Russian People's University brings to the attention of the Russian colony in Chicago that Ilya Lvovich Tolstoy will lecture on Wednesday, Dec. 4th, at 8 P. M., on the subject "The Literary Creation of Lev Nicolayevich Tolstoy and his Contemporaries."

Saturday, Dec. 7, 1918, at 8 P. M., on the subject of "Lev Nicolayevich Tolstoy and the Russian Revolution," at the Douglas Park Auditorium, 3202 Ogden Avenue, near Kedzie Avenue. Admission 35 cents. Tickets may be obtained in all Russian organizations.

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News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, pp. 64-65.

PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION OF RUSSIAN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The board of the Russian People's University which is calling a convention of the Russian educational organizations communicates to the whole Russian colony of the United States of America and of Canada the following preliminary program of questions which will have to be elucidated at the convention to be held in Chicago on December 27, 28 and 29, 1918.

The following program has been elaborated by the board of the Russian People's University in Chicago:

- (1) The founding of regional Russian People's Universities with agricultural and technical divisions.
- (2) The founding of a Russian-American commercial institute.

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News of the Russian People's

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- (3) The founding of provisional schools for instructors.
- (4) The founding of elementary schools for the teaching of the Russian and the English languages.
- (5) The organization of a control bureau of traveling lecturers.
- (6) Cultural aid to the population of Russia.
- (7) The organization of a committee for the study of the cultural educational and pedagogic institutions of North America.
- (8) The election of delegates to be sent to Russia and the definitions of the aims of this delegation.
- (9) The organization of traveling scientific-educational and industrial-

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News of the Russian People's

commercial Russian-American exhibitions.

(10) The repatriation of Russian emigrants and cultural problems.

(11) The organization of all-American unions

(a) of Russian engineers in America

(b) of Russian physicians in America

(c) of Russian scientists, writers, journalists and artists.

(12) The recognition by Russia of educational degrees obtained by Russian immigrants in America.

(13) The establishment of a council for a convention of Russian educational and cultural organizations in America.

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News of the Russian People's

(14) The publishing activities of the council.

(15) Relief fund for young Russian scientists.

(16) The finding of ways and means for the realization of the program of activities worked out by the convention.

The administrative board of the Russian People's University which is in charge of the calling of the convention considers it as its duty to explain that the above program is only a provisional one and will be discussed before the beginning of the convention, and that such clauses will be added to it as will be proposed to the convention and discussed and passed by it. The administrative board earnestly appeals to all interested organizations and to the Russian colony,

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RUSSIAN

News of the Russian People's

requesting them to send delegates who can make reports which answer the questions raised in the program.

The names of the reporters and organizations will be published when information is received about their participation in the work of the convention.

A. Lutnitsky, Secretary

S. I. Novakovsky, President.

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RUSSIAN

WPA FILE PROJ 20275

S. I. Novakovsky, Nuzhdy Russkoi Schkoly i Nashi Zadachi
(Needs of the Russian Schools and our Problems), Chicago:
Russian People's University, 1918, pp. 3-4

TASK OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

This school must educate the "dark" emigrants from Russia, not only in the English language and in the geography, history and government of the United States, but also in general and special technical subjects.

Events in Russia have shown the need for much broader education. Only when such education has been given can Russia make progress. The problems of the Russian People's University are as follow (taken from constitution):

"To unite the Russian emigrants of Chicago on a basis of cultural equality through popular scientific lectures on principal branches of science.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

S. I. Novakovsky, Nuzhdy Russkoi Schkoly

"To give all Russians in Chicago the possibility of getting a general and special education.

"To teach Russians living in the United States about that country by lectures, special books, etc."

S. I. Novakovsky, Nuzhdy Russkoi Shkoly i Nashi Zadachi WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275
(Needs of the Russian Schcols and our Problems), Chicago:
Russian People's University, 1918, p. 16.

TYPES OF WORK OFFERED BY R. P. U.

1. Preparatory, that is, general education at fourth to sixth class level of gymnasium.
2. General education, that is, work in natural and social science.
3. Slavic studies - all chief Slavic tongues, history and geography of Slavic lands.
4. Commercial and technical training of a practical nature.

S. I. Novakovsky, Nuzhdy Russkoi Shkoly i Nashi Zadachi (Needs of the Russian Schools and our Problems), Chicago: Russian People's University, 1918, p. 15.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

POLITICAL POLICY OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

The People's University is strictly non-political and is interested in educating the masses by means purely scientific and non-political.

S. I. Novakovsky, Muzhdy Russkoi Shkoly i Mashy Zadachi (Needs of the Russian Schools and our Problems), Chicago: Russian People's University, 1918, p. 2.

Officers of R. P. U. in Chicago:

President	S. I. Novakovsky
Vice-President	M. L. Sahud
Secretary	A. E. Lutnitsky
Treasurer	A. M. Volkov

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S. I. Novakovsky, Muzhdy Russkoi Shkoly i Nashi Zadachi
(Needs of the Russian Schools and our Problems), Chicago:
Russian People's University, 1918, p. 18.

POLICY OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY REGARDING
RUSSIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

Policy of Russian People's University (RPU) is to further the organization of Russian people's universities in the United States. It was hoped that five or six might be opened and a league of RPU's might be founded.

Russkaya Pochta, Oct. 5, 1917.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE CLUB "ZNANIE"

In a week there will be at the building of the club "Znanie" an evening school in the English language. Lessons will be taught twice a week, evenings from 8:30--10 P.M.

The instructor, Dimitri Vladimirovich Stranden, who has a college education, thoroughly knows the English language.

The Club "Znanie" will in the near future also open a school of the Russian language. For the members of the club the school will be free of charge. The charge for non-members will be moderate. Inquire about the conditions at the building of the club--Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings. All who desire to study Russian grammar or the English language are invited to register at the evening schools of the Russian club "Znanie".

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RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Oct. 5, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROC. 30276

CLASSES OF THE CLUB "ZNANIE"

Evening classes in English will be held twice a week at the quarters of the Club "Znanie." These classes will start in a week. The hours will be from 8:30 to 10 P. M. (Note: The address of the club is not given. D. S.)

The instructor, Dmitri Vladimirovich Stranden, has a college education and knows the English language thoroughly.

The club "Znanie" will inaugurate in the near future also a class for teaching the Russian language. Classes will be free of charge for members of the club. Charge for non-members will be moderate. Inquire at the quarters of the club Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings. All who desire to study Russian grammar or English language are invited to register for the evening classes at the Russian club "Znanie."

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RUSSIAN

E. I. Omelchenko, Concerning the Organization of
the Russian Colony, p. 8.

WPA 111 30275

Mentions the foundation in Chicago, in 1917, of the Society Pros-
vyeshcheniye (Enlightenment), also known as Berg's School, 1206
North Avenue, corner Hoyne Avenue.

The society had three aims: (1) The study of the political constitution
and of the economic structure of the United States; (2) The study of
socialism as the most prominent movement of the present times having
a serious scientific foundation, and (3) The arrangement of literary
and musical entertainments, etc.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

DRAMATIC PRESENTATION OF RUSSIAN ORTHODOX INDEPENDENT CHURCH .

On November 25, 1916, this parish presented two dramatic pieces, "Jubilee" by Pushkin and "Buvalshchina" (A Ukrainian piece). This was given for the benefit of the Russian People's School, 917 Wood Street, and for free lectures to be given there.

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RUSSIAN

Domashnii Vrach (The House Physician), Vol. I, No. 3,
Oct. 1916, pp. 173-174.

WPA 41 1916 301

THE NEED FOR A RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

The editors say that one of the most important questions facing the Russian colony at the present time is the establishment of a people's university. The question is now only in the earliest stages and its fulfillment would take some time. (Ed. note: The editors of the magazine referred to America in general, but their discussion applied to Chicago as well.) The situation of the Russian immigrants demanded the establishment of such an institution. In some cities of the United States (including Chicago) popular lecture courses have been given for the past six or eight years. The first Russian People's University was founded in Los Angeles six or eight years ago. (Ed. Note: About 1908.) It lasted only eight or nine months. There has been considerable development in the Russian colony since, and means are at hand to make another attempt. A people's university, immigrants' home, etc. should

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RUSSIAN

Domashnii Vrach (The House Physician), Vol. I, No. 3, ^{WPA (LL) 100-3227}
Oct. 1916, pp. 173-174.

be founded to aid the moral and social-economic well-being of Russians in America.

Domashnii Vrach will cooperate with any such effort.

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IV

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 2, 275

LECTURE ON WAR AND REVOLUTION AT THE BERG SCHOOL, 1206 N. HOYNE

The Russian Social-Democratic Club sponsored a meeting at the Berg School. The lecturer, Oberuchev, spoke on problems of the war and revolution.

Ed. Note: No month or year is given; the year was probably 1916, 1917 or 1918.

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RUSSIAN

Tropinka (Pathway), Oct. 1, 1914.

(Advertisement)

WPA (ILL. SP. 11 10075)

MICHAEL BERG'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Chicago
Six Months Only \$15

New classes in the English language. To speak, read and write English.
Six-month course \$15 -- Register at once.

The Progressive Preparatory School
Director M. Groosenberg
2058 W. Division

Those who wish may finish high school. It is possible to learn the
English language by correspondence. Write for details.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) 144 3471

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIII, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

THE EVENING SCHOOL (1912)

In 1912 there was a school called the "Evening School," located at 1709 S. Halsted Street (corner of 17th Street). Lectures on various subjects were also given there.

There is no clue in the announcement of a lecture on hygiene by Doctor Krasnow to the type of courses given.

Ed. Note: It was probably of an elementary character.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIII, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL) 1912-1913
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

NEWS REPORTS GIVEN AT EVENING SCHOOL (1912)

Certain announcements of lectures put out by the Evening School, 1709 S. Halsted, in the year 1912, carry the following statement: "There you can learn Russian, American and world news."

This was evidently for those who could not read or could not afford newspapers.

Information from handbill.

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RUSSIAN

THE BERG (BORODIN) PREPARATORY SCHOOL

WPA (ILL. 1907-1917)

Interview With Mr. William Rodriguez, 160 N. La Salle Street

By Victor Chavez

The Progressive Preparatory School was located from 1907 to 1917 on Hoyne and Division streets. Mr. Michael Rosenberg was its director and prepared students for admission to high schools and colleges; they also taught languages. Mr. Rodriguez was an instructor in citizenship and constitution.

Mr. Rosenberg was known as Michael Berg and went back to Russia, to the city of Moscow, and is connected with the Moscow News, a daily and weekly newspaper. His absence from Chicago dates since the Russian revolution. He has two sons in the army there.

He also visited China. A record of this trip with his wife is recorded in Vincent Sheehan's Personal History.

Interview with Mr. Myron Mikeoff, President Federation
of Russian Children's Schools in Chicago

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

By Ben Chase

Mr. Myron Mikeoff, a White Russian by birth, was reared in the Ukraine. He came to America in 1907. At present he lives with his family at 4559 N. Albany Avenue. Like the average immigrant he had to go through the hardships which is the lot of every immigrant. Being a quiet sort of a chap and very intelligent, he helped his very charming daughter to acquire a complete knowledge of the Russian language, although Miss Mikeoff was born and reared in Chicago.

In the words of Mr. Mikeoff, there was great need of an elementary education among the Russian children as well as adults, and Mr. Mikeoff devoted himself to that cause. In 1917 the first school was organized on the South Side. At present there are eight schools of which six are for children and two for adults. One of the latter is more in the form of a high school, for it is a continuance for the youths who have gone

Interview with Mr. Myron Mikeoff

WFO (ILL) PROJ. 30275

through' grammar school. In the six grammar schools the following subjects are taught: reading, writing, grammar, literature, arithmetic, history, and geography. There is more conversation in the Russian language, as well as translation from Russian into English in the higher school.

The locations of the schools are as follow: 39th and Kedzie (Brighton Park); 3748 W. 18th Street (Tolstoi School), which is a grammar and adult school; 2417 Central Avenue (Nekrasov School); Damen and Elston (Dostoyevsky School); 1628 W. Division (Maxim Gorky School), a grammar and adult school; Argo, Illinois (Argo School).

There are approximately about one hundred on the enrollment list, and the charge is \$1.50 per month for one, and \$2.50 for two, three, or more. The teachers are paid \$1 per hour. The schools are open about nine months in the year.

Interview with Mr. Myron Mikeoff

Mr. Mikeoff states that in addition to the schools, the Federation of Russian Children's Schools has organized a chorus of children, as well as outsiders, who are taught Russian folk and modern songs.

Mr. Mikeoff not only devotes his time and energy to the above mentioned school, but is also interested and active in the Workers' Circle of Dramatics. He is also a member of the Russian branch of the I. W. O.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) 94.1.21.218

IMPORTANT FOR MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES

If you want to know how to become specialist in any field or acquire an education without quitting your job, or losing time from work in order to attend school, come over and you will be told about this by Mr. Belous in his lecture. Should you happen to be in the commercial field, you will find out how it is possible to increase your income from 25% to 100% during this year, which promises to be quite a prosperous one.

At the lecture there will be presented a movie-drama in five acts.

The lecture will take place on Sunday, January 18, at 3 P. M., in the Educational Home, 1838 W. Division Street. Admission free.

(Ed. Note: Year not given.)

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RUSSIAN

Material owned by Dr. Moses Sahud, 549 W. Addison Street WPA (111) 100 1000

(Letter-Reply of Doctor Sahud to Mr. Noskov)

POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES IN RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO

"As a member of the Board, in answering your letter, I shall do my bit towards solving this vital question. I beg you to take it as my personal opinion..... The problem of opening a People's University was first raised by Professor Novakovsky. His profound belief in the necessity of training intelligent workers in all branches of industry and agriculture, so that they might eventually apply their technical achievements to newly-born free Russia, stirred every one in whom the love for Russia is kept alive.

"At this time the question of Bolshevism, which inflamed entire Russia, reached its peak in the Russian colony of America. Not a single meeting or undertaking would pass without touching in one way or another on the

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 7027

Material owned by Dr. Moses Sahud, 549 W. Addison Street

mighty Russian political question. This invariably brought dissension, which split the colony instead of uniting it..... Yet the spirit of the times is, and always has been, stronger than any groups, however wise, just, and practical their ideas may be..... It will thwart all that is good and useful for the people if the time for a change is ill-chosen, but will add strength to the very same thing when the right moment comes.

"Had there been only Bolsheviks or Mensheviks, or Cadets, or monarchists at the helm during the school's birth process, its beginning would have been also its end. Fortunately, the people at the helm understood that education must not become involved in party opinions, and so a multicolored political group got together and started to work. Members of the Soviet of the R. F. U., while collaborating in education with persons who were their enemies in politics, found out that, outside of politics, these same persons could be their sincere friends,

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL)

Material owned by Dr. Moses Sahud, 549 W. Addison Street.

real people. And so the monarchists, Cadets, Socialists and working men of all shades started to work all together in order that national education in the Chicago Russian colony may be realized in life.

"Yet the spirit of the time would not abate. It caused friction, existed also among the students; and no matter how much we guarded against it, nothing availed, political convictions did enter. However, the spirit which reigned in the school triumphed at last, partisanship without a sufficient reason disappeared; the students remained with a conscious desire to study, and the teachers, even more so, to teach."

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S. I. Novakovsky, Nuzhdy Russkoi Shkoly i Nashi Zadachi
(Needs of the Russian Schools and our Problems), Chicago:
Russian People's University, 1918, p. 15.

EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG RUSSIAN IN THE UNITED STATES (INCLUDING CHICAGO)

Little educational work is done; intellectuals are few in number; workers and party workers were chiefly concerned with questions of politics and partisan fights. Some clubs, it is true, were organized for lectures on science, economics, literature, but there has been no systematic educational work in the United States "up to the present."

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

S. I. Novakovsky, Nuzhdy Russkoi Shkoly i Nashi Zadachi
(Needs of the Russian Schools and our Problems), Chicago:
Russian People's University, 1918, p. 17.

HOW R. P. U. CAN SERVE RUSSIA

The Russian People's University can train groups of technical workers who can go to Russia and help to rebuild that torn country.

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S.I. Novakovskii, Nuzhdy Russkoi Shkoly i Nashi Zadachi
(Needs of the Russian Schools and Our Problems),
Chicago: Russ. Peoples Univ., 1918, pp.23-24.

"Fund for Aid of Young Russian students."

This fund is to be organized by R.P.U. and used to give Russia young and educated men who can help rebuild her. They can study in U.S.A. This will help not only Russia, but Russo-American relations. They might turn to Germany and this should be avoided in interests of world brotherhood.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA FILE 100-350475

(Unidentified newspaper clipping, Dec. 28, 1918)

Chicago, Dec. 28. - The convention of Cultural Progressive Organizations takes place in the Douglas Park Auditorium, 3202 Ogden Avenue.

Second Day of the Conference. The chairman, Professor Petrunkevich, opens the session at 10:30 in the morning. Owing to the illness of Secretary Jenderov's assistant, delegate Jesper is temporarily chosen for the post.

A Telegram of Sympathy to Professor Novakovsky. Delegate Volkov moves to send the ailing Professor Novakovsky a wire of the following text:
"Deeply esteemed Stanislav Yosifovich: The first Russian Cultural Progressive Convention in America, sponsored by the Chicago People's University, sends you its profound and sincere sympathy in your illness

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA 9-1-1961 3027

and regrets deeply that you are unable personally to participate in the sessions and various committees of the convention, you being the soul of it all. The convention sincerely wishes you a speedy and complete recovery, and hopes that in the very near future you will be able to return to the cultural and educational activity, which you started for the benefit of the Russian toiling masses."

The text of this message is unanimously approved. On the order of the day is the reading of a report on organizing a committee for a survey of cultural progressive educational institutions. Because this report was not prepared, delegate Volkov recommends the report sent by Mr. M. Vilchur, of the Russkoye Slovo editorial staff, and which is approximately on the same topic. Agricultural Engineer Volkov reads it, and the convention listens with interest.

Next is a report on the great need to teach the Russian immigrants farming. Delegate Jesper reads this report. Delegate Reshkov expresses

APR 11, 1963 302/5

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

a sentiment in favor of the opening of a Russian-American commercial institute. According to his statement, commerce and industry of Russia are completely in the hands of foreigners, chiefly Germans, and in order to nationalize the people's economy in farming and industry, adequate preparation for it is necessary.

Professor Galatsky reads a paper on the need to open temporary instructors' schools. He points out in his lengthy discourse the necessity for general educational work, and for preparing workers for a general education. "Difficult and intricate," says Galatsky, "is the general educational work, and each one in this field must be on the summit of the situation, must have adequate background for the job. As a leader of the people's mental development, as one who hands out to the latter a certain amount of information, one should before all else, himself be equipped with a sufficient background of general education. At present one of the chief problems of general informal

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA (ILL) PDC 30275

education is a civic education of the masses. The Russian people, having attained to the right of full participation in the government, have yet to acquire a knowledge of civics. But where is one to get it? Only a general educational program affords it. And the dispenser of general education must, before all else, himself acquire a civic and economic background.

General informal education means an all-round development of personality, mentally, ethically, aesthetically, and physically. Professor Galatsky finishes his discourse by saying that without serious preparation one cannot undertake such comprehensive work.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (TEL.) PROL 30275

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, p. 81.

Resolutions of the Convention of Russian Cultural and Educational Organizations, held in Chicago on December 27, 28 and 29, 1918:

1. To organize, if the necessary funds are available, regional educational institutions for the people.
2. To introduce, if funds are available, the teaching of agriculture into the programs of schools and people's universities.
3. To introduce the teaching of general educational subjects into the programs of people's universities and schools as a necessary part of these programs.
4. To introduce the teaching of hygiene, anatomy and physiology into the programs of Russian-American elementary schools and educational institutions.

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, p. 81. WPA (IL) : CRLJ 302

5. To make the teaching of the English language obligatory in Russian-American schools.

6. It has been found necessary to prepare and organize a staff of traveling lecturers for regional educational institutions.

7. Besides Sunday and evening classes for adults, to open in large centers, Sunday classes of Russian language, Russian history and geography for children.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

AIMS OF THE FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S
SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Aims were:* Uniting of all local children's schools on basis of educational work; systematic instruction in them in Russian language and subjects of interest to Russians which are unsatisfactorily taught in American schools; training of children in a worker's philosophy; bringing all the Russian emigrants into the school organization; educational work in the Russian colony through lectures, readings, etc.; classes for teaching the illiterate.

* From constitution.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, p. 3.

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO

1. To help raising the cultural level of Russian immigrants living in Chicago and suburbs by organizing popular scientific lectures embracing all the chief branches of science.
2. To enable all Russian immigrants in Chicago and suburbs to acquire both general and special education in various kinds of work.
3. To give assistance to all students desiring to be repatriated to Russia.
4. To further a closer cultural contact between Russia and America.
5. To further the study of the United States of North America in Russia by publishing special books on the history, geography and economics of

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RUSSIAN

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, p. 3.

the United States, and organizing lectures on the United States for Russian immigrants in America.

6. To assist Russian people's universities and Russian schools.

The Russian People's University in Chicago is a strictly non-partisan organization, spreading knowledge among the masses on purely scientific, non-political principles.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway

Box 1, PLO. 11A

Unidentified newspaper clipping, Dec. 28, 1918

AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chicago, December 28. The Convention of Cultural-Progressive Organizations takes place in the Douglas Park Auditorium, 3202 Ogden Avenue.

The Second Day of the Conference

The chairman, Professor Petrunkevich opens the session at 10:30 in the morning. Owing to the illness of Secretary Jenderov's assistant, delegate Jespar is temporarily chosen for the post.

A Telegram of Sympathy to Professor Novakovsky

Delegate Volkov moves to send the ailing Professor Novakovsky a wire of the following text: 'Deeply-esteemed Stanislav Yosifovich! The first Russian

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway

cultural-progressive Convention in America, sponsored by the Chicago Peoples University, sends you its profound and sincere sympathy in your illness and regrets deeply that you are unable personally to participate in the sessions and various committees of the Convention, you being the soul of it all. The Convention sincerely wishes you a speedy and complete recovery, and hopes that in the very near future you will be able to return to the cultural and educational activity, which you started for the benefit of the Russian toiling masses.

The text of this message is unanimously approved. On the order of the day is the reading of a report on organizing a Committee for a Survey of Cultural-Progressive Educational Institutions. Because this report was not prepared, delegate Volkov recommends the report sent by M. Vilchur, of the Russkoye Slovo Editorial Staff, and which is approximately on the same topic. Agricultural Engineer Volkov reads it and the convention listens with interest.

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4601 N. Broadway

(NY) PRG. 30276

Next is a report on the great need to teach the Russian immigrants farming. Delegate Jesper reads this report. Delegate Reshkov expresses a sentiment in favor of the opening of a Russian-American Commercial Institute. According to his statement commerce and industry of Russia is completely in the hands of foreigners, chiefly Germans, and in order to rationalize the peoples economy in farming and industry adequate preparation for it is necessary.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway

APR 30 1977

government, have yet to acquire a knowledge of civics. But where is one to get it? Only a general educational program affords it. And the dispenser of general education must, before all else, himself acquire a civic and economic background.

General informal education means an all-round development of personality, mentally, ethically, esthetically, and physically.--Professor Galazky finishes his discourse by saying that without serious preparation one cannot undertake such comprehensive work.

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, p. 54. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD, COUNCIL AND TEACHING BODY OF
THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

Honorary members:

Prof. B. A. Bakhmetyev.
General V. A. Yakhontov.

Members of the board:

President of the University, Prof. S. I. Novakovsky
Vice-President, Archmandrite Mardariy Uskokovich
Treasurer, A. M. Volkov
Secretary, A. E. Lutnitsky
Dean of the Technical Division, I. M. Bregovsky, engineer.
Dean of the Division of General Education, Prof. M. A. Scherbinin.

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, p. 54. WPA (ILL, PRCL, 202/6)

Presidents of the sections:

Section of Publications, Dr. M. Sahud

Section of Excursions, Dr. N. Spiegelglas

Section of Rational Entertainments, I. Erin

Members of the council:

S. L. Novakovsky, President

A. E. Lutnitsky, Secretary

Mrs. F. I. Bregovsky

I. M. Bregovsky

I. Bergenblit

A. M. Volkov

Mrs. E. P. Volkov

Z. Manuk

Mrs. S. A. Novakovsky

A. I. Perelmutter

K. M. Overuchev

I. Rumyantsev

S. Sheinman

N. Spiegelglas

M. A. Scherbinin

M. Uskokovich

Khaimovich, engineer

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, p. 54.

174 (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

M. I. Volkov
I. F. Erin
B. Krichevsky

M. Sahud
M. Salk
J. M. Stadnichenko

M. Khinoy
V. N. Fedorov
E. N. Braslavsky

Teaching personnel:

Russian Language: Prof. S. I. Novakovsky, Dr. S. A. Novakovsky, and A. I. Perelmutter; English Language: J. Kaybran, S. Weiner, and A. Coler; Arithmetic: Salk, engineer; Bergenblit, engineer; and V. N. Fedorov; Russian History: Prof. M. A. Scherbinin; Calligraphy: V. N. Fedorov; Technical Mechanical Drawing: Khaimovich, engineer; Physics: Bergenblit, engineer; Fundamentals of Metallurgy: Bregovsky, engineer; Geography: Professor Novakovsky; Physiology, Anatomy of Man: Dr. M. Sahud; Chemistry: Professor Krichevsky; Agriculture: M. I. Volkov, agriculturist; Hygiene of the Teeth and the Cavity of the Mouth: Dr. Spiegelglas; History of the Slavic States: Archimandrite Mardariy Uskokovich.

II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. Percy, 2559 W. Division Street.

Handbill issued by the Russian Center (Year unidentified) WPA (ILL) 87-01-3017

THE RUSSIA S OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO
OPEN
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST OF THE CURRENT YEAR

A PEOPLE'S SCHOOL
quarters:
2127 Crystal Street

Subjects taught: Russian language and literature, history and geography of Russia.

Schedule of lessons: On Mondays and Wednesdays from 4 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.
On Saturday (twice a month) educational excursions to the Art Institute,
to the Field's Museum and to other noteworthy institutions of Chicago
and suburbs.

Handbill issued by the Russian Center

WPA (LL), REC 30-0

Age: Children of both sexes from 7 to 14 years old (inclusive).

Tuition Fees: For children of members of the Russian Center 50 cents a month; for children of non-members, 60 cents a month.

Mr. V. I. Pustovoytov, engineer, is the principal of the school. Applications are accepted on Mondays and Wednesdays, beginning with November 1, from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M., at the quarters of the school, 2127 Crystal street.

The School Committee:

Miss B. O. Pikhotsky

Mr. D. K. Moroz

Dr. L. G. Pertsov

Mr. V. I. Pustovoytov, engineer.

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RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 21, 74

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN INTELLECTUALS OF CHICAGO

Article 1. The Society of Russian Intellectuals of Chicago has as its aim to serve as a unifying center for the Russian intellectuals in Chicago and suburbs, irrespective of their political views, national origin or religion. In order to fulfill this task the society arranges meetings, reports, lectures, etc.

Article 2. The Society does not pursue any political aims in regard to Russia, the United States or any other country.

Article 3. The Society bears the name: "Soyuse Russkoy Intelligentsii v Chicago" (Society of Russian Intellectuals of Chicago).

Article 4. The members of the Society are divided into: (1) honorary, and (2) full fledged. (a) Honorary members are elected by a general meeting upon recommendation by the administration of the society; (b)

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow's Material.....

WPA FILE #RG 30274

any Russian intellectual or any person who is interested in Russia can become a full fledged member. Such members are elected by the general meeting upon recommendation by the administration. Any person who wishes to become a member of the society has to apply through one of the members of the society. The administration must present a report on the candidates at the next general meeting; (c) the election of honorary and full fledged members is made effective by a two-third vote in favor of the candidate.

Article 5. The administration of the society consists of a president, a vice-president and a secretary (who is also the treasurer). All officers are elected at a general meeting for one year, by simple majority vote.

Article 6. The president of the administration is at the same time the president of the society.

Article 7. The revising committee, consisting of two persons, is

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- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Krasnow's Material

WPA (11-1000) 107

elected for one year at a general meeting by a simple majority vote.

Article 8. The membership fee is \$8 a year. Entrance fee is \$2. The fees are payable in advance for a year or quarterly. The administration has the right to free any member from paying the fees.

Article 9. The wives and children of the members of the society can be present at all the meetings as guests. Guests, with the exception of the wives and children of members of the society, can be present only if recommended by two members of the society.

Article 10. General meetings of a business character are called by the administration not less than twice a year. The presence of not less than a half of all the members is necessary for a quorum. If there was no quorum at the first meeting, the succeeding general meeting is valid irrespective of the number of those present. The

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RUSSIAN

WPA (11-190) 10274

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

PLAY GIVEN BY PUSHKIN SCHOOL, 11356 FRONT AVENUE, KENSINGTON

On May 3, 1930, the Pushkin School gave the play "Baryshnya- Pro-
kaznitsa" (The Mischievous Girl), performed by pupils under the
direction of J. J. Voronko. The proceeds went to the school.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (L.L.) Box 111

Miscellaneous Material owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

CONCERT GIVEN BY SOUTH SIDE SCHOOL

A chorus of the Ukrainian Workers Society sang. There were Russian songs, musical numbers and Russian dances.

This entertainment was given on February 3, 1929, at Walsh's Hall, Milwaukee and North.

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RUSSIAN

White Russian

WEA (ILL) 1915 10275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

CONCERT FOR ASSISTANCE TO WHITE RUSSIANS AND THE
NORTH SIDE PEOPLE'S SCHOOL, 232 ELSTON AVENUE

On December 24, 1930, the White Russian National Committee and North Side School gave a concert at Schoenhoffen Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee.

In addition there was a talk on "The National Problems of the White Russians in America."

WPA (ILL) PROJ 2027

News of the Russian People's University, No. 1, p. 81.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OF RUSSIAN
CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED
STATES OF NORTH AMERICA AND CANADA

Professor S. I. Novakovsky	President
V. N. Fedorov	Secretary

Members:

Bregovsky, engineer, Chicago, Ill.
M. I. Volkov, agriculturist, Urbana, N. Y.
D. Z. Krinkin, Doctor of Law, New York, N. Y.
Archimandrite Mardariy Uskokovich, Chicago, Ill.
Professor S. I. Novakovsky, Chicago, Ill.
K. M. Oberuchev, New York, N. Y.
V. N. Fedorov (by invitation), Chicago, Ill.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

**g. Forums, Discussion
Groups and Lectures**

Chicago Herald and Examiner, Apr. 18, 1938.

HERALD BY A. GUAN. TITLES IN RUSSIAN BLAST

Detectives Present to Thwart Threatened

Disturbance; 1,200 Hear For Premier

While police stood guard to avert anticipated trouble, Alexander Kerensky, Premier of Russia in 1917, told 1,200 of his countrymen yesterday that communism has sold the people down the river.

"Stalinism, fascism and nazism are identical," said Kerensky, speaking in Russian. "They are all built on terror. Each resorts to the firing squad or headsman's block to silence champions of the people's rights."

Police Guard Doors

Lieut. Mike Mills and detectives of the police industrial squad were scattered through the crowd in Ashland Auditorium. Uniformed police guarded the doors.

Chicago Herald and Examiner, Apr. 18, 1938.

These precautions were taken after a series of Communist meetings at which speakers urged loyal Stalinists to break up the Merensky gathering, held under auspices of the Russian Democratic Club.

Asserting that the democracies of the world must present a united front to avert a disastrous war which would destroy civilization Merensky went on:

"Stalin's regime is destroying Russia's national strength by murdering the nation's greatest leaders. The longer he remains in power the lower the morals of the Russian people must fall.

Denies Treachery

"Hundreds of great men executed in recent purges were not traitors, but conscientious fighters for the rights of their countrymen. Most of them were true Socialists who helped Lenin to establish the Soviet government."

The speaker declared these martyrs opposed Stalin and went to their deaths

Chicago Herald and Examiner, Apr. 18, 1938.

because the present government is not one of true socialism, but has degenerated to the old feudal system, making vassals of the people.

II B 2 g

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 19, 1936.

POORLY ATTENDED LECTURES

In recent years lectures in Chicago have been poorly attended, regardless of the lecturer and the subject.

Out of 70,000 members in the Russian colony, only one or two per cent attend. The reason for this everyone explains in his own way. We either know everything or are too lazy.

But the last two lectures of Maksimov were quite successful in comparison with the past lectures.

Maksimov during his two hour lecture, gave facts on the recent conditions in Spain and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. All seemed to be satisfied. The only bad point about it is that the lectures are too long and the public becomes too tired.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 10, 1936.

CPA - PRO: 1, 76

On Sunday, November 8, 1936, Mr. Masimov, editor of the Russian monthly Dyelo Truda (The Cause of Labor), gave a lecture on the revolution in Spain. About fifty persons attended this lecture.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

LECTURE BY [MME.] P.V. SVATIKOVA

On Sunday, June 7, a lecture will be given by [Mme.] P. V. Svatikova on "Pushkin and his Language". The lecture will be given under the auspices of the cultural and Educational Committee of R.I.M.A.S.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 20, 1936.

LECTURE ON PUSHKIN

On April 26 Mr. I. Y. Voronko will deliver a lecture at the Russian-American Citizens' Club. The subject will be "Pushkin and Children".

On Saturday, May 2, at the public auditorium, 917 North Wood Street, the Pushkin Memorial Committee of Chicago will present a literary evening at which selected verses of the great poet will be recited to the guests while they drink cups of tea.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 16, 1936.

LECTURE BY COLONEL Y. M. LISOVOY

On Sunday, April, 19, at two o'clock, in the clubroom of the Russian-American Citizens' Organization, 1902 West Division Street, Colonel Y. M. Lisovoy, former member of the Russian general staff, will deliver a lecture on "Politics, Diplomacy, and War--A Review of the Past, an Analysis of the Present, and a Look into the Future".

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 16, 1936.

PUSHKIN MEMORIAL EVENING

On Saturday, May 2, at 917 North Wood Street, the Pushkin Memorial Committee of Chicago is arranging for a memorial literary evening at which some of the great man's poetic works will be recited. A detailed program will be announced later.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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RUSSIAN

APR 11 1936

Novy Mir (New World), April 3, 1936.

THE FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS
IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS

The school federation shall not fall into the hands of counter-revolutionists, opportunists and massacre promoters. Chicagoans, as formerly, will raise high the banner of national culture and will serve as a noble example to other regions.

We have regained our federation.

The White Russian workers Voronko and Zmagar transferred from the Russian Viestnik to the New York Rassviet, where the federation, after the third convention, was called "the living corpse," "dead work," etc.

This barking no longer disturbs us.

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RUSSIAN

APR 11 1936

Novy Mir, April 3, 1936.

Our work was sailing on peacefully, quietly, without any symptoms of White guard fascist opposition.

On November 27, 1932, the federation celebrated the decennary of its existence with a grand ball at the Ukrainian Workers' Home in Chicago. Motivated by this, we have then written in the Novy Mir, giving the enemies of the federation their due. This selected rubbish, filth, which swam upon the surface of the waves of the October Revolution and has been carried away over the ocean; these pitiful people, full of lies and envy and fear, carefully concealing their real features under masks, shining with "education," and having at their disposal Viestniks and Rassviets, printed patterns of perverted human conscience; these people have been digging into our organization with intent to dissolve and destroy it, in order to create for themselves groups of trusting obedient sheep and, for the glory of a "Holy Russia," to live on them.

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RUSSIAN

WHL (LL) PK01.3027

Novy Mir, April 3, 1936.

But they have not succeeded.

The jubilee on the 27th of November was the celebration of our victory, and a thorn in the side of our enemies.

Children from various parts of our city and suburbs, in the presence of the Russian workers' colony who filled the hall of the Ukrainian Workers' Home to overflowing, have beautifully carried out a three-hour program and, besides, not in an international language as our enemies might say it, but in good Russian language; but the program was one-hundred-per-cent Soviet.

Regardless of all attempts of the enemies of the federation, the latter, as well as the schools composing the federation, have gained the solid

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RUSSIAN

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Novy Mir, April 3, 1936.

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ground of sincere workers' cultural organizations.

This is the work of conscious workers of the schools, the teachers as well as the members of the school organizations; this is the work of text-books, composed not to create slaves of capital, but for the rearing of a generation of healthy and free defenders of labor and truth; this, at last, is the work of our enemies themselves, who by their harmful activities gave us an opportunity, and by unmasking, showed their duplicity to the Russian workers' masses.

The Federation of Russian Children's Schools of the city of Chicago and suburbs looks back with pride upon the thirteen and a half years of productive activity and is preparing for its 14th consecutive convention.

At present it is composed of the following workers' schools:

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RUSSIAN

YIP (ALL) 1944-1945

Novy Mir, April 3, 1936.

1. A children's school in memory of L. N. Tolstoi (previously Douglas Park);
2. A children's school in Brighton Park;
3. A children's school in memory of F. M. Dostoyevsky (previously North Side);
4. A children's school in memory of Maxim Gorky (previously Wicker Park);
5. A children's school and school for adults in Pullman (which emerged from the previous school in memory of Fushkin);
6. A children's school in Argo;
7. A children's school in the memory of N. A. Nekrasov, in Chicago;

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RUSSIAN

Novy Mir , April 3, 1936.

8. A high school for former supporters of the children's schools in Douglas Park; and

9. The Russian Workers' National University on Division Street.

In all these schools at present there are approximately 150 students.

This, of course, is a very small number in comparison with the number of students in our schools eighteen and twelve years ago. But this may be explained.

The Russian immigrants who arrived here twenty, twenty-five, or even thirty years ago, had few children of school age. The first supporters of our schools have long ago themselves become family people.

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RUSSIAN

WPA 111-101 3075

Novy Mir (New World), April 2, 1938.

THE FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBS

In the winter of 1924-25 the fierce struggle was renewed. The White Guards mobilized all their forces in order to capture and destroy the federation.

At this they decided at any cost to get the "German" Eberhardt, who, they maintained, was a stumbling block to "Russian activity" in "their" city.

In the fall of 1924 the evening educational courses for adults began in one of the public high schools. The principal of these classes was an agriculturist, who voluntarily came to the Russian colony, a man by the name of M. J. Volkov. However, when Volkov presented the name of

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RUSSIAN

WPA FILE 100-1071

Novy Mir (New World), April 2, 1936.

a White Guard general as a candidate to teach Russian history in those classes, the president of the federation categorically protested and rejected the candidacy of the general. The Soviet of the Federation approved the move of the president. But the enemy's camp armed and brought up the question about the re-election of the federation's president. March 29th a special meeting of the federation soviet was held on the question of re-electing its president. The opposition was in full blast.

It has even succeeded in obtaining new "candidates," which was totally unforeseen. They presented their candidate, J. Romanovich. The result of the voting was a tie. The chairman of that meeting, G. Vladimirov, did not vote, and the problem remained unsolved. The fate of the federation as the vanguard of education of workers' organizations was hanging by a thread.

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Novy Mir (New World), April 2, 1936.

But the opposition lost round. Zmagar and Voronko at that time were thrown out of the White Russian National Society and were holding on in only two schools. Kaluzin also was "moved" from the Russian Viestnik. On March 29 the fight of the Federation was ended. At the new meeting of the Soviet Eberhardt was re-elected president by a majority of 13 to 9. The opposition with their right-hand man Romanovich were prepared to capture the Federation by "violence," but in face of their defeat wisely retreated. The open strife has been curtailed. Our "civil war" has ended, the Kaluzin "intervention" was extinguished, and our "socialistic construction" has begun anew.

The enemies have for a long time continued to work underground against the federation. They made one more desperate attempt to tear down the third convention of the Federation in 1925, but all was in vain. They have been forever alienated from our cultural organizations.

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RUSSIAN

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Novy Mir (New World), April 2, 1938.

At the third convention of the federation, the one on July 17-19, 1925, delegates of all schools were present except one, the South Side.

Zmagar and his clique again succeeded tearing away this school from the federation.

For the federation this was a great loss. This was the oldest school and the cradle of the federation, our "red pew." In the South Side School, at that time there were 200 students, but there were also White Russian chauvinists. It has remained in their hands for several years.

On the eve of the opening of the third convention Novy Mir, our newspaper since 1924, completed the leading article dedicated to the convention, expressing full confidence that victory will be ours.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 1, 1936.

LECTURE ON PUSHKIN

On April 26 I. Y. Voronko will deliver a lecture on "Pushkin and Children".
The lecture will be under the auspices of the Pushkin Committee.

Place and hour will be announced later.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

LECTURE ON TOLSTOY

To-morrow, Sunday, March 29, Branch Number Eighteen R.I.M.A.S. will present a lecture on "The Religious and Social Teachings of Tolstoy". The lecturer will be Mr. E. Moravsky.

The lecture will be delivered at the Russian-American Club, 1902 West Division Street.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 19, 1936.

GREBENSHCHIKOV IS LEAVING CHICAGO

G. D. Grebenshchikov, our Russian writer and philosopher, who has delivered a series of lectures in our city, is leaving Chicago for Detroit and other cities in the State of Michigan, where he will also give lectures to Russian and American organizations before he returns to New York.

MPA (ILL.) PR01.30275

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 19, 1936.

INTERVIEW WITH G.D.
GREBENSHCHIKOV

A reporter of Rassviet had a talk with Mr. G. D. Grebenshchikov, the noted Russian writer and philosopher, just before the latter left Chicago for Detroit. Among other questions our reporter asked the writer, who has delivered several lectures before Russian audiences in his visit here, just what impressions he is carrying away of the Russian colony in our city. After a few moments of smiling hesitation Mr. Grebenshchikov replied:

"To tell the truth, I have hardly seen the Russian colony in Chicago at all. By chance, and only in a casual way, I met some Russians at the entertainment given by your newspaper on the second day of my visit here. At my lectures at the Russian-American Club I always saw the same faces, although they tell me that there are fifty thousand Russians in Chicago.

I had thought that by taking advantage of their years of idleness the Russians here, having so much time to spare for self-education, might have grown culturally

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 19, 1936.

and developed a liking for the finer things in life, for art, literature, science, and among other things, lectures. But I was evidently mistaken. Not only in Chicago but also in other cities I observed, on the contrary, a flagging interest in Russian culture among the Russian people, whereas at the same time I noticed an increase of interest in it among American-born people and among those of other nationalities. It's a regrettable phenomenon that the Russian youth is altogether absent from the Russian lectures and from those that concern Russia.

"So it was much pleasanter to observe, at my lectures before American college students, only young faces, and to judge by the way in which the young people received me, constantly surrounding me and asking for autographs, they liked my lectures and my pictures of Russia."

Asked where his Russian audiences were most numerous, Mr. Grebenshchikov replied:

"They were most numerous in three cities: New York, Gary, Indiana, and Minneapolis.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 19, 1936.

In St. Paul there was also a larger audience than in Chicago. Even in Trenton New Jersey, in a comparatively small Russian colony, I found more listeners than here. Only at the lecture arranged by the Reverend Mr. Semkov at the parish auditorium, Western Avenue and 53rd Street, was there a comparatively large audience, consisting mainly of Carpathian Russians.

However, even these were not very numerous, but their constant attendance at my lectures, despite below-zero weather, moved me, as did likewise their attentiveness and their cordiality. I was treated with particular warmth and hospitality by the Right Reverend Bishop Leonty of Chicago, who headed the committee selected to arrange the banquet at which I met the flower of the Russian intelligentsia, the professors, the medical men, the lawyers, etc. Of course, there are many individuals and Russian institutions to whom and to which I shall express particular thanks, but first of all I wish to express my gratitude to the Russian churchmen with Bishop Leonty at their head and my particular thanks to the Reverend Mr. Timon, whose hospitality my wife and I enjoyed throughout our sojourn in Chicago. I also express to Mme.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 19, 1936.

Svatikova my cordial thanks for her efforts in arranging a number of lectures.

"My hearty thanks go also to many, many people whose names perhaps I cannot even remember, but whose hospitality and friendliness I highly appreciate."

WFFH (ILL.) PRIN 302/5

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn) Mar. 18, 1936.

LECTURE BY COLONEL Y.M. LISOVVOY

The Russian-American Citizens' League is making arrangements for a lecture by Y.M. Lisovoy, colonel of the general staff of the Russian imperial army, to be delivered on Sunday, March 22, at 2 P.M. The topic will be "A Survey of the Military Situation and of Current Events in Europe". The lecture will be delivered at the clubroom of the organization, 1902 West Division Street.

In view of the preparations going on for a war in Europe the lecture promises to be of very lively interest.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 18, 1936.

INTERESTING LECTURE ON PUSHKIN

Last Sunday E. Z. Moravsky delivered a very interesting lecture on Pushkin. The lecturer for an hour and a half spoke on Pushkin as a fighter for freedom, supporting his viewpoint on the great Russian writer by citing numerous passages from his works and from some of the letters written by the poet to his friends. The cardinal aim of the lecturer was to prove by documentary evidence that Pushkin was not only a great Russian national poet, the greatest cultural and literary reformer of Russia, but also one of her first fighters for the people's freedom.

The lecture was attended by some fifty people, among whom one could not help noting Bishop Leonty. After the lecture Bishop Leonty personally and in the name of the other listeners thanked Mr. Moravsky for his fine exposition of the subject, and Mme. P. Svatikova, who presided, in her closing words expressed the desire that Mr. Moravsky might repeat his lecture before a larger audience.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 18, 1936.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Pushkin Committee of Chicago. Mme. Svatikova also announced that in the near future the Pushkin Committee will give two more lectures on the life and works of the great poet. In the first lecture Mme. Svatikova will speak on "Pushkin and His Language," and in the second Mr. Voronko will speak on "Pushkin and Children".

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 17, 1936.

MR. VOLOS BACK FROM HIS LECTURE TOUR

Mr. G. Volos, former president of R.I.M.A.S., has returned from the lecture tour undertaken by him on the recommendation of the central executive committee of his organization. Mr. Volos on his trip covered practically all the large cities in the State of Michigan, and from his observations he states that in all places where Russians have their [own] organizations they live better and happier lives.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 14, 1936.

LECTURE ON PUSHKIN

On Sunday, March 15, in the quarters of the Russian-American Citizens' League, a lecture on "Pushkin and His Free thinking" will be given.

The lecturer is Mr. E. Moravsky, the editor of Rassviet.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 14, 1936.

INTERESTING LECTURE ON O. M. LOMONOSOV

On Sunday, March 15, St. George's parish, 917 North Wood Street, will present a lecture delivered by the Reverend P. Nirvanna. The topic will be "The First Russian Scientist and Poet, O. M. Lomonosov".

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 14, 1936.

FAREWELL LECTURE

by

G. D. Grebenshchikov

To-day the Russian-American Citizens' League in its quarters, 1902 West Division Street has arranged for a lecture to be delivered by G. D. Grebenshchikov, well-known Russian writer and philosopher. The subject of the lecture will be "What Is Life? (A Philosophic Thesis on the Meaning of Life.)"

The Russian colony in Chicago will have one more opportunity to-day to hear our noted thinker. The hour is eight o'clock, and the price of admission twenty-five cents.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 10, 1936.

GREBENSHCHIKOV TO READ HIS NEW NOVEL IN RHYME

It is more than a month since G. D. Grebenshchikov came to Chicago, and he will spend his last evening in our city as the guest of the Young Russians and their friends. Our noted writer at this literary evening arranged in his honor will read aloud his latest novel in rhyme, entitled Czarevich. The new work will be illustrated by lantern slides.

The literary evening will take place in the library room of the YMCA at 1621 West Division Street on Friday, March 13, at 8 P.M. The price of admission will be twenty-five cents.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 5, 1936.

TWO LECTURES ON WOOD STREET

St. George's parish, 917 North Wood Street, has made arrangements for two lectures which will be delivered by the Reverend P. Nirvanna. The first lecture will be given on Saturday, March 7, on the subject, "Individual, Family, and Church in the Ancient Christian World". The second lecture, occasioned by the recent demise of the academician Pavlov, the famous Russian scientist, will have for its subject, "Academician Pavlov: Conditional Reflexes and Their Significance for Psychology". Typical operations of Pavlov's will be shown as illustrations.

Admission is free to both lectures.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 25, 1936.

ORAL NEWSPAPER PRESENTED BY THE YOUNG RUSSIANS

Last Sunday the organization bearing the name of Young Russians staged a so-called oral newspaper. Brief speeches were delivered by Dr. Pertsov, Messrs. Novitsky and Bush, Attorney Pickel, and others. The Young Russians assembled about fifty people to listen to their oral presentation of the news.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 22, 1936.

GREBENSHCHIKOV'S LECTURE

Last Thursday G. D. Grebenshchikov, a well-known Russian writer, delivered a lecture in the auditorium of St. George's parish, 917 North Wood Street. The topic was "The Russian Peasantry and the Revolution".

Despite the fact that the lecture was scheduled for a weekday, it attracted the usual number of listeners. After the lecture slides depicting the life of peasants in pre-revolutionary Russia were shown.

Another lecture by the same author will be delivered in English in the same place on Wednesday, February 26. The topic will be "Russia the Unfathomable".

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 18, 1936.

LIKES THE SINGING, NOT THE LECTURE

On January 31 Bishop Leonty delivered a lecture on "Religious Motifs in A. S. Pushkin's Poetry". In the press announcement it was promised that in the intermission the Cathedral choir under direction of Mr. Grivsky would sing several songs of Pushkin's. Yet there was no choir but only three young women who recited some of the poet's verses. [The choir] had been the bait for the working class. I think that many people on so cold an evening came [merely] to hear the church choir. I myself came to hear the singing and not the lecture.

There were about four hundred people in the audience, among them many churchgoers. There were also present numerous active members of the Chicago Russian colony. It was noticeable that many listeners fell strongly under the influence of the Pushkin Memorial Committee. When the lecture was over, one of the Ukrainians in the audience wanted to say a few words about Russian peasantry and religion, but Chairman Nedzelnitsky declared that no debate would be permitted.

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P. Zaychenko had written about this lecture. He said in his article that one of the false beginnings is the beginning of atheism, which is the source of the slavery and the enslavement that we observe at present in Soviet Russia. I am not a defender of communism, but I ask Zaychenko to answer me without offending his conscience before God and Church, [the two] objects of his faith, whether there was not any enslavement of man by man under the czarist regime. If the answer is yes, then why should he heap all the blame on the atheists?

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 12, 1936.

MME KHRABROV'S LECTURE

Last Sunday a lecture was given by Mme. I. N. Khrabrov. The lecture was illustrated by numerous slides. Despite the cold weather the lecture attracted a good many people. Both the speaker and the audience were somewhat different from our usual gatherings of this sort. The lecture, or rather the report, was simply a gathering of Russian people to share the impressions of one who had just returned from a visit to Russia.

The lecturer spoke simply and intimately in beautiful Russian. Every word that she uttered reflected a deep love for Russia and unshakeable faith in its future. The concentrated attention paid to every word that was spoken by the lecturer was also an evidence of the deep concern felt by every one present for the future of Russia. And this love for the motherland and this deep faith in the future greatness of Russia invisibly united in one

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 12, 1936.

family the lecturer and the audience.

It remains for us only to desire that in the future, just as in the past, the Russian-American Civic League shall freely accord the use of its premises for lectures organized without any motives of personal gain or selfish ends and in the spirit of tolerance for free thought and expression.

As always in every cultural undertaking, Mr. I. F. Erin was the initiator, and he made all the necessary arrangements for the success of the lecture.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 10, 1936.

LECTURE BY MME. KHRABROV

Last Sunday Mme. I. Khrabrov gave a lecture at the Russian-American Club. The topic was "My Trip to Soviet Russia". The lecture was accompanied by the exhibition of lantern slides and of snapshots taken on the visit.

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LECTURE BY GREBENSHCHIKOV

Last Friday the well-known Russian writer, Mr. Grebenshchikov, delivered a lecture on "Siberia--The Country of a Great Future". The lecture attracted a large audience. As a native of Siberia Mr. Grebenshchikov very ably and intimately introduced the hearers to the fear-inspiring and yet most wonderful immensity of Siberia, with all its fabulous riches, and variety of climate, and of people. The lecturer predicted a great future for the vast land, in a small corner of which he was born.

He told of the neglected past of his native land, spoke of the untouched, untold riches lying underground, and wondered not that the Japanese cast covetous eyes upon it and attempt to snatch at least a bit of the immense territory called by the name of Siberia.

The lecture was illustrated with interesting slides. In the intervals a chorus of Kuban Cossacks sang numerous songs from their seemingly inexhaustible

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 10, 1936.

repertoire.

The lecture closed with the singing of "Long Live the Poet," dedicated to Mr. Grebenshchikov, who was rewarded with thunderous applause.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 5, 1936.

THE LECTURE GIVEN BY G. D. GREBENSHCHIKOV

On Saturday, February 1, the Russian-American Citizens' Club arranged a lecture to be given by G. D. Grebenshchikov, a Russian writer. The subject was "The Russian Revolution and the Peasants".

G. D. Grebenshchikov, being an artist in words and an eyewitness of all that happened during the course of the Russian revolution, ably presented the audience with a vivid and true picture of the social upheaval as it occurred in 1917. With bold, clear strokes he outlined events in Leningrad during that memorable year. He described the occurrences which led to the time when authority was weak, and things were in a state of confusion, when power was shifted from the hands of one political party to those of another.

He told his listeners how peasants were inveigled into supporting the revolution by slogans that promised much, and how they were disappointed later on.

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The lecturer compared the attitude of the former government with that of the present regime toward political enemies, and he told the audience just what the workers and the peasants had gained through the revolution. He told what the elements are which make up the present ruling party and government in Russia, and what the result has been of the Bolshevik attempts to eradicate religion.

In Mr. Grebenshchikov's opinion the October revolution was guided not by idealistic men but by low elements, by flotsam from the cities, by deserters from the military front, by criminals, and by Russians who had returned to their native land from abroad--people able to destroy but not to create or to build up. Of the same or of similar elements consists the present state machine of the United Soviet Republics.

The lecturer pointed to the total absence of any kind of plan in the building of "the socialist state" in Russia, of the unprecedented exploitation of

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those who have to work for a living, of the new unheard-of form of slavery, and of the millions of victims who have lost their lives.

Of course, after these facts had been revealed and these conditions had been described, there could be no question as to whether the Russian people are satisfied with the present form of government. The answer could be only a negative one, particularly with respect to the working people.

Further on, the author and lecturer made a purely historical review of state, social, and individual life and compared pre-revolutionary conditions with those of to-day, the old times with the present, the old civilization with the new machine age, and he proved that the new civilization with its technical progress has not brought any happiness to this world but on the contrary has brought confusion into social life and has created chains for humanity, which having assumed the chains cannot now get rid of them.

Turning to the Russian problem, the lecturer expressed the hope that Russia,

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after undergoing so serious **an** operation, will recuperate in the near future, and it is possible that even we shall live to witness a new dawn in our native land and happy days for our people.

In conclusion Mr. Grebenshchikov displayed a few slides depicting peasant life in the villages, portraits of the revolutionary heroes, and landscapes of European Russia and Siberia. The audience rewarded the author with loud applause for his pictures and promised to attend his other lectures in Chicago.

After the lecture the guests were offered a cup of tea. Many of those present **remained** to exchange a few words with the author or to shake hands with him and his wife, who always accompanies her husband in his travels over the country.

The tea party and the conversation lasted far into the night, and only the lateness of the hour compelled the guests to go home.

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There are not many social workers so active or men so distinguished as Mr. Grebenshchikov among us Russians in the United States. He is perhaps the only man who possesses the talent to sow what is good and vital for us all. May he live many years and succeed in his altruistic endeavors, and may they bear rich fruit!

Mr. Grebenshchikov, even here in a foreign land, has arranged his life as he lived it in Russia, as it existed in Siberia. He has founded a village and named it Churaevka, far away from any city, in the woodlands of the State of Connecticut, in the midst of nature unsoiled by our civilization.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 13, 1935.

THE DAY OF RUSSIAN CULTURE
IN CHICAGO
by
Paraskin

Celebration of the Day of Russian Culture in Chicago was an outstanding success. On that day the entire Russian colony gathered to pay respects and express its loyalty to Russian culture.

Speakers taking part in the celebration pointed out those great spiritual values which are embodied in the Russian culture.

The first speaker of the day was Mr. E. Z. Moravsky, editor of the newspaper Rassviet. In his speech he briefly traced the development of the Russian culture. In this speaker's opinion Russian culture is only a young growth as compared with the cultures of other peoples, for its history of development can be traced back only to a recent past--to the time of Pushkin and

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Lomonosov. These two men are regarded as pioneers. Prior to their time Russian culture was undergoing the embryonic stage of development, but since their appearance on the Russian scene the development of Russian culture has been rapid and broad. Creators of cultural values began to appear in all spheres of human endeavor. Russian literature and Russian art received from them a great impetus, and at present they occupy a place of honor in the world culture.

Russian literary works have already been translated into all languages. In all countries works by Tolstoy and Dostoevski are being read, for these authors are known by the entire cultured world for their writings. The same is true of Russian music and Russian song. They have spread their enchanting airs throughout the world.

The Russian ballet, as it was represented originally by Pavlova and Nizhinsky, has never been excelled anywhere. The modern version of the Russian ballet, known under the name of Monte Carlo, enjoys popularity all over the world

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and still occupies first place in choreographic art.

The Russian Art Theater, headed by Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko, has acquired a world renown. There is no equal to it anywhere in the world. World famous singers, Chaliapin, Kurenko, and others, still entertain the world with their interpretation of the Russian song.

With the coming of Bolshevism to Russia, the growth of Russian culture stopped, due to lack of freedom of expression.

Professor Henzel, another speaker of the day, pointed to the fact that Russian scholars honestly and loyally worked for the cause of science, that Russian scientists paid very little attention to comforts in their personal life, and devoted all their knowledge and genius to scientific studies. At present, Russian men of science are mainly engaged in developing applied science. As far as humanitarian sciences are concerned their development, under conditions imposed by Bolshevism on the country, is altogether impossible. Prior to the

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revolution Russian scientists enjoyed much greater freedom than now.

Dr. Pertzov, the speaker that followed Professor Henzel, briefly outlined the achievements of Russian scientists. He recounted the discoveries and inventions contributed by Russian genius to the world culture and its progress. He mentioned Lomonosov in the science of physics; Mendelyev, in chemistry; Pirogov, in surgery; Mechnikov, Bekhterev, Maximov, Pavlov, in anatomy and physiology.

Dr. Pertzov also told the audience that only recently A. L. von Grosse, a Russian professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago, discovered a new element while following clues offered by Mendelyev's table. He also pointed to the valuable research work and discoveries made by Professor P. I. Kapitza in the sphere of physics. Professor Kapitza is residing in Russia. Dr. Pertzov also referred to N.K. Peurich, the famous Russian painter, who initiated the pact which was accepted by all American countries as a guide to the preservation of the world culture.

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Last of the speakers was the Right Reverend P. Nirvanna, whose task it was to explain to the listeners that cultural attainments belong to the spiritual order of things, and have nothing to do with material well-being, and that a Russian culture of this sort has been created by the Russian genius. Spiritual culture is the cardinal factor in the progress and betterment of mankind.

The time of the speakers was limited and, consequently, they could not say all they wished or were able to say about the Russian culture. They did, however, tell a great deal about the Russian culture and its contributions to the world progress.

The Day of Russian Culture, I assume, will remain for a long time in the memory of those who attended the celebration, for it was truly a Day of Russian Culture. For that day the Russian people in and around Chicago united into one family, and gathered to honor their native culture in a foreign land. Our culture is our common heritage which glorifies Russia all over the world.

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Bolsheviks attempt to distort the great ultimate aims pursued by Russian culture, but the time is not far distant when Russian culture will free itself from the Bolshevik clutches.

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DEBATE BETWEEN INDEPENDENTS AND BOLSHEVIKS

Last Sunday a debate was held in Chicago on the question of whether or not the Bolsheviks have built the foundation for a socialist society. The debate was arranged between Local No. 18 of the R. I. M. A. S. (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society), upholding the negative, and Local No. 35 of the R. P. M. A. S. (Russian People's Mutual Aid Society), upholding the affirmative. Mr. Maximov was chosen to speak for Local No. 18, and Mr. Deviatkin for Local No. 35. Mr. Kutsko was appointed chairman for R. P. M. A. S., and Mr. Volodkin for the opposing side.

Mr. Kutsko, representing the Bolshevik local, opened the debate, and in his introductory remarks stated that "the present debate has been arranged by two locals of our mutual aid societies". In his subsequent remarks, Kutsko informed his listeners that the challenge to debate flung by Local No. 18 breathed defiance to the U. S. S. R. In his opinion, the written challenge did not reflect the sentiments of the whole membership of Local No. 18

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because the letter was written by "enemies of the working class". For this reason, the Bolshevik local accepted the challenge for the debate. It would give the Bolshevik local a chance to repudiate all the enemies of the working class.

It was mutually agreed that all the proceeds, above the expenses incurred in arranging the debate, should be turned over to the Mooney Defense Committee, said Mr. Kutsko, and this statement received considerable applause from the Bolshevik side. In conclusion, Mr. Kutsko read the agreement signed by both sides concerning the procedure of the debate, and appealed to the rules committees selected from both sides to enforce order during the debate. His final words were addressed to the members of Local No. 35 and to all other Bolshevik sympathizers in an appeal to them to observe "strict proletarian discipline" during the debate.

Then Mr. Kutsko surrendered the floor and introduced Mr. Deviatkin. All the Bolsheviks rose to their feet and began to sing "The International".

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Volodkin and Maximov also rose. On the stage, only the stenographer kept her seat. Many persons in the audience remained seated and took no part in the singing. The singing reminded one of Krylov's fable, wherein the author ridicules the lack of teamwork among a swan, a pike, and a lobster in pulling a load. The singing was harsh and dissonant. Rhythm and harmony were totally absent. The melody is hard on the ears and has a very depressing effect.

Mr. Deviatkin began his speech in the style of a typical windjammer, or a windbag. The essentials of his speech may be summed up as follows:

"Comrades, I share with you your enthusiasm for Soviet Russia. The Bolsheviks have really built the foundation of a new social order in the U. S. S. R. From a former prison house of nations, the Bolsheviks have created a socialist country. The authority there, which was formerly in the hands of the nobility, now rests with the workers and peasants. When the Bolsheviks seized power, the Russian bourgeoisie resorted to sabotage. The workers and peasants

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did not know how to run the railroads. The workers and peasants managed to chase the propertied classes out of the country because they were enemies of the working class. The workers fought against their enemies and were victorious in the struggle. A group of anarchists attempted to interfere with the building of socialism in the U. S. S. R. They proposed to entrust the bringing up and education of children to the teachers. Imagine for a moment what would happen if the whole educational system fell into the hands of some reactionary teachers. The whole project in which the anarchists were engaged, was abolished by the strong arm of the workers and peasants. In 1923 the working class made concessions to the bourgeoisie, and inaugurated the New Economic Policy. This policy was promulgated in order to set up the machinery for the transition from a state of scarcity into a state of socialist plenty. At present Russia has a firm foundation upon which to build socialism.

"In 1913 there were only a few workers in Russia, whereas the bourgeoisie was estimated at twenty million people. At present the number of bourgeoisie remaining is estimated at 147,000. Formerly, every village had a leech who

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sucked the lifeblood out of the peasants. The peasants had to give the land-owner twenty bushels of grain for every five bushels they themselves received. In place of leeches and kulaks, collective farms have been organized in the villages and artels in the cities.

"The exploitation of man by man should be considered the gravest of crimes. Classes do not exist any longer in Russia; they have been abolished. Some of the class enemies have been sent into exile for correction. In Russia, prisons have been made into institutions of correction. Baptists, socialists, and anarchists have been exiled for correction after they refused to abide by Bolshevik laws. One of the Baptist groups agreed to perform the work of a shock brigade in order that it might be classed as such. The shock-brigade movement is teaching the Russians how to live and how to build.

"What has the working class received from the revolution? The working class in the U. S. S. R. has its own organization of trade unions, and this organization guides the entire economic life of the country. The working class is

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engaged in creative activity in all phases of human endeavor. The workers are learning painting, music, dramatics, writing, etc. What is more, the workers in the U. S. S. R. enjoy many privileges of a very substantial nature. At present they enjoy annual paid vacations and spend their leisure time in government rest homes. Formerly, such privileges were accessible only to the bourgeoisie and the nobility. The liquidation of the bourgeoisie is one of the results of building the foundations for socialism in Russia.

"During the czarist regime, one-half of the babies born did not live longer than a year due to lack of proper care and food. Now infant mortality has been reduced to one-third of what it was. Today, the peasants can enjoy a life of plenty. During the past year, peasants received 94,500 tractors. Instead of using worn-out horses, they now use tractors for their field work. As a result of model collective husbandry, the year 1934 yielded an abundant harvest. In 1913 the czarist regime exported 600,000,000 poods of grain while the Bolshevik government exported only 300,000,000 poods. Consequently, the peasants have had enough bread to eat.

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"The U. S. S. R. has the strongest army in the world. It stands guard to preserve peace in the world. Bolshevik diplomacy is so powerful that not a single important event takes place without the participation of a Bolshevik diplomat. The proletarian state is armed with the theory of Karl Marx, cleansed of opportunism by Lenin, and it is led by Stalin. The U. S. S. R. is the only country in the world where the army and the workers are being brought up in the spirit of internationalism. We have come here together, not to prove whether there is a foundation for socialism in Russia, but to make our position clear.

"There are two roads to follow: bolshevism in Russia and fascism in Germany. Russia must not become a German colony," concluded Mr. Deviatkin, to the applause of the Bolsheviks.

We must add that Deviatkin used the term "comrades" every third word. His speech was senseless in content and very distorted in form. Throughout his speech he appealed to the emotions of the Bolshevik mob. Deviatkin said nothing that appealed to our mind or our soul. So far as the Bolshevik mob

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is concerned, we recommend only one thing: Let them go to the Bolshevik country and be convinced by personal study of the kind of socialism that is being built in Russia, and at what price. The building of socialism will be understandable to the Bolshevik followers only when they come in contact with Bolshevik realities, and not before. While they are in America, in the midst of the Bolshevik smoke screen, they will never understand just what is taking place in the land of bolshevism. Bolshevik followers can never be convinced by arguments because they lack common sense and sound logic.

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Volodkin said that the members of Local No. 18 are all peasants' sons, and, therefore, cannot be referred to as enemies of the working class. He pointed out that many members of the Russian colony had gone to the U. S. S. R., had stayed there for awhile, and then, after learning what the living conditions really were, had returned. If the conditions in Russia were what the Bolsheviks claim them to be, those Russians would never have returned to America. People,

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as a rule, remain in the country where living conditions are the best. Hundreds of thousands of letters received by Russians in the United States are the best testimony to what is going on in the Bolshevik state.

Maximov, in introducing himself to the audience, explained that R. I. M. A. S. is a Russian mutual aid business enterprise. Each local of the Society has full autonomy in its activities, while locals of R. P. M. A. S. can act only on the instructions of their Central Executive Committee, which has complete control over their affairs. Without its sanction, the locals of R. P. M. A. S. cannot act.

"First of all," said Maximov, "we must define the principles of socialism and then set them against the Bolshevik experiments and examine whether such experiments are compatible with the socialist principles. If the Bolshevik experiments do not contradict the basic principles of socialism, then, by analysis, we come to the conclusion that the Bolsheviks have really laid the foundation for socialism in Russia."

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Maximov attempted to explain the principles of socialism by quoting from the declaration made by the First Socialist International, in which this body declared that political liberty, economic equality, intellectual development, and moral improvements were the cardinal principles of socialism.

The Bolshevik rabble, in their ignorance, attached no importance to Maximov's explanation of socialism because they have been raised on the verbiage put out by the Bolshevik leaders in the form of cheap pamphlets.

In the further course of his speech, Maximov began to cite facts to prove that the working class as a whole cannot possibly govern a state. The government in Russia, in Maximov's opinion, is not controlled even by the Bolshevik party; it is in the hands of a few Bolshevik leaders, and in the last analysis is centered around one person, Stalin.

In the sphere of economics, we observe categories of wage earners, which put people on different economic levels. As long as hired labor exists, as long as

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some workers receive higher wages than others, as long as goods are bought and sold for money--as long as these conditions exist, there is no room for socialism. In a socialist state the factories belong to the workers, and the land to the peasants. The institutions, such as schools, hospitals, etc., are under the control of the society as a whole. Officially, the workday consists of seven hours, but in reality, peasants on the collective farms and workers in the factories and mills work much longer. The Bolshevik regime introduced a sweat-shop system for the workers--a system against which workers in all other countries wage a continuous struggle. To prove his contention, Maximov cited quotations from the Bolshevik newspaper Trud, published in Moscow.

The Bolshevik dictatorship introduced a high degree of centralization into the national government, and the centralization, in its turn, produced an immense army of bureaucrats, who devour a great part of the national income. Consequently, under the prevailing conditions, there is an abyss between true socialism and the Bolshevik experiment. The antagonisms within the Bolshevik party itself, the trials of opposition groups, the constant purges of undesirable elements

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occurring within the party--these the party of undesirable elements, are the best testimony to the animosity existing among the Bolshevik leaders and bureaucrats.

Maximov's speech was essentially a lecture or a report, and was not suitable for a debate. This shows that Maximov is not familiar with mob psychology, and particularly, with the psychology of a Bolshevik mob. An abstract explanation of a theory is a misdirected effort in a debate. The Bolshevik mob does not respect theories because they do not understand them. It would have been much more to the point if Maximov had subjected Deviatkin's speech to a thorough analysis, and then refuted all his statements. Instead he delivered a lecture on the subject of scientific socialism.

Deviatkin, on the contrary, throughout his speech appealed to the primitive instincts of his mob. He is thoroughly familiar with the psychology of his ignorant followers, his meek and befuddled sympathizers, whereas Maximov continued to restate "old truths" enunciated by K. Marx and F. Engels.

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The Kremlin dictators themselves do not pay any attention to the old Marxian theories, and, therefore, we do not blame our home-grown Chicago Bolsheviks for their lack of attention. For several years, Deviatkin has tried to impress on their minds the belief that they are the soul and conscience of the working class, the vanguard of the advancing proletariat, and all the rest of the workers--those who do not agree with Deviatkin--are counterrevolutionaries. Such thoughts have been deeply implanted in the minds of the Bolsheviks.

What is more, the Bolsheviks co-ordinate their actions and act as a unit, on instructions from their center. Therefore, it is no wonder that they gathered all their forces--not only those from Chicago, but from the surrounding territory as well--and appeared at the debate prepared in advance and well organized. As a result, their following constituted a preponderant majority. The debate went just the way they had planned. Once numerical superiority was on their side, they adopted a resolution which best suited their purposes, disregarding the agreement previously made. Bolsheviks will consider this debate as a signal victory for them. This once more confirms the conviction that they consider

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force as the only factor in life. They do not think anything else is important.

We must add that Deviatkin made the oft-repeated statement that there is no unemployment in the U. S. S. R. Maximov countered this statement by asking whether there is ever unemployment in a prison. The audience answered in the negative, and the speaker clinched the argument by stating that the Soviet Union is a huge jail, and, therefore, there cannot be any unemployment because everybody is forced to work. This was the strongest argument presented by **Maximov** during the debate.

Let this debate be a lesson to the Russians in Chicago, to those who are opposed to bolshevism. For it showed the need of organization on their part to combat the pernicious and destructive influences of bolshevism, which crippled, outraged, and all but destroyed the Russian culture. Over nine hundred people attended the debate.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 11, 1935.

WHAT DOES THE CHICAGO RUSSIAN COLONY TALK ABOUT?

It is rumored that members of the Russian People's Mutual Aid Society, Roov, are very doubtful of Deviatkin's ability [Translator's note: Deviatkin is the leader of the Russian communists in Chicago] to defend the communist position successfully at the debate scheduled for April 14. Members of the Branch #35 of Roov want to substitute Mr. Olgin, the editor of a Yiddish Bolshevik newspaper in New York City, in Deviatkin's place. The members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, Rnzov, reply that the substitution will have no effect upon the outcome of the debate, even if Roov puts Stalin himself in Deviatkin's place.

It is said that the whole Russian colony is interested in the outcome of the verbal fight, and the attendance at the debate will be large. A renewed interest in politics has been noticed in connection with the approaching contest between the two warring factions--between those who support Bolshevism and those who oppose it. The latter faction has, of course, always been

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numerically stronger than the former.

The general opinion is that there will be no disorder at the debate, a circumstance which is rare when these political enemies clash in deadly physical or verbal struggle. Both sides, it is understood, have agreed to use every possible means to maintain order during the debate. This is good news for many prospective listeners because it will thus be possible to listen and appraise both sides.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

BRANCH 35 OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S MUTUAL AID SOCIETY (RNOV)
IN CHICAGO CHALLENGED TO A DEBATE

Dear Editor:

Will you be so kind as to give space in your paper to the letter which was sent by our branch to Branch 35 of the society RNOV?

Respectfully yours,
T. Marchuk,
Secretary, Branch 18,
Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (RNzOV).

Respected Fellow Citizens:

Often your members and ours have expressed a desire that a debate be arranged between us, and that such a debate should be on the subject most vital to the

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Russians in Chicago. As you are well aware, there are two diametrically opposed views on the present realities of Russia.

One faction--and the one that sways most members of your society--maintains that the U.S.S.R. is a country of farmers and workers, that a free society of the toiling people is being built there, that there is no longer any exploitation of man by man, and that all the natural resources of the country are controlled by the peasants and workers; consequently, all of us, both as Russians and as working people, should by all means help and defend the Communist party and the Soviet government and its regime in the R.S.S.R.

Members of the society RNzOV in general, and our Branch 18 in particular, do not agree with these views held by your members. We maintain that workers and peasants in the U.S.S.R. enjoy no rights at all; that in the U.S.S.R. all rights, wealth, and privileges are enjoyed by only a small minority of the people, who call themselves members of the Communist party; that a most cruel dictatorship exists in the country; and that exploitation of man by man by the present rulers

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of Russia has developed to a degree and severity unknown even in the capitalist countries. In the U.S.S.R. every form of freedom was done away with, and, at the same time, every creative impulse among the working and peasant masses was extinguished.

Consequently, as members of our branch say, we should regard the Soviet government of the U.S.S.R., not as a government of the workers and peasants, but as a government which is like every other despotic government, and the Communist party as not a party of workers, but as a clique of parasites. The aim of both is not to build up a free socialist society, but exploitation for the benefit of the party members and the government bureaucracy.

Such, approximately, is the substance of the never-ending discussion which goes on between your members and ours. The disagreement always revolves around present-day Russian realities and what is being done there, what the economic and political status of the peasants and workers in the U.S.S.R. really is.

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Taking all this into consideration, Branch 18, at its regular business meeting, held on February 10, voted to challenge Branch 35 of the society RNOV to a debate. The subject of the dispute may be formulated as follows: "Have the Bolsheviks laid the foundation for a socialist society?" At the meeting it was proposed that a committee of five be appointed to make the necessary arrangements and to fix the rules of procedure. The committee has already arranged that the debate should take place on the premises of a neutral organization. The price of admission is to be fifteen cents. The two organizations should share equally in the costs and the money taken in. Two cashiers (one for each organization) should handle the money, and each club should appoint an equal number of men to keep order during the debate. There should be two chairmen, one from each side. The first speaker should also close the debate. Both sides should agree in advance to preserve order and quiet during the debate. If the challenge is accepted by Branch 35 we should be informed as to when and

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where your representatives will meet our committee in order to make the necessary arrangements.

Waiting your favorable reply, we remain,
Branch 18, RNzOV,
T. Marchuk, secretary.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 29, 1935.

DISCUSSIONS REGARDING A NEW ORGANIZATION

In Chicago, discussions have been resumed about an organization for all Russian intellectuals in the city, irrespective of political convictions or other considerations. It is difficult to prophesy the outcome of these discussions.

In business circles, the question of forming an association of Russian businessmen in the city is being heatedly discussed.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 12, 1935.

SOVIET PRISONS AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS

HOLD TWO MILLION POLITICAL PRISONERS

Madame Cherniavin's Lecture on Prison and Concentration
Camps in U.S.S.R. Holds Interest of Chicago Public

In questionnaires filed by applicants for various positions, the question: whether the applicant has ever been under arrest is included. The Soviet citizens in this connection jokingly remark: "Have you ever been arrested, and, if not, why not; or, if you have not spent time in jail, you will do it yet."

And so they go to jails en masse, by the thousands. The Soviet Government wages a continuous fight against first one group and then another, exterminating each one as "a class". First, czarist officials were the victims; next came the aristocrats, bourgeoisie, nobility, and officers of the former

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army. Of course, not all were victimized--only the most active ones suffered the penalty of the group or of the class and those who had influence in the group and played the role of leaders.

After the leaders and active members are destroyed the sense of group solidarity is also destroyed and any such group is regarded as disarmed and harmless insofar as the Soviet authority is concerned. When the switch to collectivism was made the same method of fighting the opposition among the peasants was employed. In the village the peasant resistance was crushed by brute force under the pretense of destroying the kulaks as a class. This hunting down of human beings in Soviet Russia never ceases.

Since 1927 the blows of the Soviet authority have been directed mainly against the intellectuals and peasants. Today they are persecuting the children's doctors. Why? Somewhere, somehow, epidemics of scarlet fever spread among

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the children; but in the U.S.S.R., according to the degrees promulgated by the Bolsheviks, no epidemics should occur. Such epidemics never occur in the capitalist countries and there must be, according to Bolshevik reasoning, much less cause for children's dying from epidemics in the U.S.S.R., for the proletarian state supposedly provides ideal medical help for those who need it. If, however, epidemics do occur, the children's doctors are regarded as deliberate harmdoers and are punished or persecuted as such.

They arrest veterinarians. Why? What for? Somewhere, somehow, epidemic diseases spread among the cattle and the animals begin to die en masse. And as you know, all sorts of epidemics in the U.S.S.R. are strictly forbidden. Again, it means that deliberate evildoers are at work. Veterinarians are, sure enough, poisoning the cattle. And so they fall under the ax.

On similar, or as flimsy and wild, pretexts as these they arrest agricultural

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experts, historians, chemists, engineers, etc. They arrest, of course, people entirely innocent of the alleged crimes. But once you are in the hands of the Gay-Pay-Oo there is no escape and you must be made into a criminal. Of course, there is no evidence whatsoever to prove that you are a deliberate evildoer; you have not committed the crime attributed to you; on the contrary, you have performed your duties according to the dictates of your conscience. But the Gay-Pay-Oo agent says you are a criminal and you must confess your "crime". "If you don't do it willingly, we will force your confession."

In what manner do Bolshevik inquisitors force the confession from the arrested victim? First of all, he or she is placed in a cell jammed to overflowing with other victims. In a cell designed to hold only twenty-eight men they jam, for instance, one hundred and ten men. They sleep on the floor, on and under the bunks, packed like sardines, without a chance to turn over without disturbing a neighbor. The windows must be kept open even during severe frosts

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for fear of suffocation. The rain and snow fall on those that sleep near the windows. The pound of bread given to the victim is insufficient to maintain life. Soup is no better than dish water. Barley soup was nicknamed "buckshot" soup.

Insufficient nourishment is designed to weaken the victim physically. As a result, an unavoidable and terrifying case of scurvy develops, making the victim a helpless invalid oblivious and indifferent to all. Such a condition is used to advantage by the Bolshevik persecutors and they force the victim to sign a "confession".

Agents of the Gay-Pay-Oo are not averse to employing still other and more inhuman and cruel inquisitions in their attempts to force "confessions". They make no distinction between the really criminal element and political criminals of their prisons. Political prisoners are incarcerated with bandits, thieves, prostitutes, and in contagious wards.

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Professor Cherniavin, for instance, Madame Cherniavin's husband, was incarcerated with two bandits who were later shot by the Bolshevik executioners. He became friendly with the bandits and found out that they were not altogether bad men, not worse than the Bolsheviks themselves. When he refused to sign the "confession" the Bolsheviks arrested his wife in order that she might influence her "obstinate" husband. She was placed in a cell together with a woman thief and a prostitute suffering with a social disease. All her protests to the prison administration were of no avail. The prison physician declared that she might avoid infection by being careful.

Bolsheviks also resort to still another more terrifying and inhuman method of forcing "confessions". In their prisons they have hot and cold cells. Madame Cherniavin knows of a case where the victim, an intellectual in this case, was forced to sign a "confession" after his wife and daughter were placed in a hot casemate. He was given an opportunity to watch through a hole how his wife and daughter were being suffocated after they were stripped

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naked. They were crawling on the floor seeking a breath of fresh air. After they have been reduced to a state of semiconsciousness the victims are transferred to a cold cell. Such change from hot to cold cells is repeated several times. Only a few victims with exceptionally strong will power can overcome such tortures and suffering and still refuse to sign "confessions". A preponderant majority succumb, give in and sign on the dotted line. These "confessions" later are introduced as prima facie evidence against the accused. Most of the verdicts are handed down in the absence of the offender.

The Soviet prison population has now reached an enormous figure. This is truly a Soviet "accomplishment". According to Madame Cherniavin, the Svirsk concentration camp holds 50,000 victims; the Belomorsk-Baltiyski camp (on the canal construction job), 250,000 prisoners, of whom 180,000 remained in confinement after completion of the work; the Solovki camp holds 200,000; the Dmitrovski, 80,000; the Amur-Baikal camp, engaged in building a new railway to the Pacific coast, employs 800,000 prisoners. Madame Cherniavin

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has no figures for the number of prisoners in other concentration camps, such as Votkins (for men and women), Samarsk, Uralsk, Cheliabinsk, Obdorsk, Eniseysk, Irkutsk, Far Eastern, and others.

The conditions under which the camp prisoners live are horrifying. They are forced to work sixteen hours a day. The day of rest falls only on every tenth day. They live in frame barracks and in some camps in dugouts or shelters improvised from tree branches; and all this takes place in latitudes of the far north, in places far beyond the Arctic Circle. Snow falls into the barracks, each of which shelters one thousand prisoners. Each inmate is allowed only fifty square centimeters of space. One must sleep on the side. Prisoners are given two pounds of bread a day. In the morning breakfast consists of porridge so thin that "one grain chases after another with a stick"; for dinner, and then only at times, a piece of putrid camel meat is given, besides a muddy, malodorous soup.

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According to Madame Cherniavin the concentration camps in the U.S.S.R. contain at least two million outlawed Soviet slaves. The peasants are in the preponderant majority, but there are intellectuals also.

Inmates in the camps die by the thousands, but this fact does not disturb the Bolsheviks at all. They say that 180,000,000 people are at their disposal; one million of prematurely dead people is of no importance to them.

The men sent to the camps by the Bolsheviks are, according to Madame Cherniavin, indispensable to them as free labor on the numerous construction jobs undertaken by the Soviet authority, and this is the only reason for the camps' existence. The Bolsheviks are in need of architects, engineers, and other specialists, and why should they pay salaries when it is only necessary to declare a man a criminal, put him under arrest and make him work gratis?

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After the lecture several questions were asked Madame Cherniavin, to which the lecturer gave proper answers.

Summing all this up one may state that the young generation in the U.S.S.R. is being brought up outside of religion, even though one should not infer that religion was destroyed or forgotten. It has taken on new forms which the Bolsheviks cannot stamp out. There are many Jews in the concentration camps. Bolsheviks have created a strong state machine and it cannot be crushed unless war or some other calamity intervenes and helps to overthrow the hated regime.

Madame Cherniavin does not attempt to predict what will come to replace Bolshevism, but tells us that the Russian people are searching in earnest for new ways of life since the old ones have been discarded entirely. The lecture was attended by many intellectuals among whom one could not but notice His Grace,

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Bishop Leonty of the Russian church, and guests who came from Gary, Kenosha, and **other** near-by towns. The talented woman was very warmly received by the Chicago audience.

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[MADAME] T. V. CHERNIAVIN'S LECTURES IN CHICAGO

(An Editorial)

Madame T. V. Cherniavin's lectures have proved to be the most outstanding event in the life of the Russian colony for a number of years past. It is several years since the Russian colony has heard any eyewitness accounts of what is going on in Soviet Russia, in what direction and by what paths the Bolsheviks are leading a bleeding and turbulent nation. Madame Cherniavin briefly referred to all this in her two lectures.

In passing, we may state that Madame Cherniavin is not a professional lecturer. She is more a narrator than a lecturer. She does not deliver purely academic lectures in conformity with well-established traditional rules from material prepared in advance. She simply relates her experiences and observations, as it were, in private talks to her listeners. She tells what she saw, tells of her escape with her husband from the Solovki concentration camp. All that she relates comes not so much from her intellect as from her sensitive Russian soul. For that

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reason her narratives have so much more value than purely academic talks.

Have her appearances been successful or not? It's very difficult to answer this question. The auditorium was filled to a degree of overcrowding. There were no incidents or disturbances of any sort during her lectures, as the local Bolsheviks did not honor her lectures with their frequently undesirable presence. Each time Madame Cherniavin appeared on the stage she was greeted with tumultuous applause. Each time she finished her talks she was warmly acclaimed by her audience. From this point of view her lectures were very successful. On the other hand, her lectures led many of her listeners to gloomy thoughts, for she made many ominous statements that resounded with gloomy forebodings. But this was not Madame Cherniavin's fault.

The lectures were attended by many intellectuals; Russian churchmen with Bishop Leonty at their head were present at both her lectures. There were guests from other nearby cities. There were representatives of other nationalities. One

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could observe in the audience the most advanced and cultured elements of the old immigration; but there were only a few ordinary rank-and-file members of our organizations and still fewer of their leaders. This is, of course, extremely regrettable. One would expect every member of the Russian colony to visit these instructive and very interesting lectures, for they are eager, no doubt, to know how the Russian people get along under the Bolshevik rule; they want to know the truth about Russia. But there were very few members of the colony present. This only goes to show that the preponderant part of the Russian colony is actually very little exercised about the fate of its fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers, and still less about the fate of the Russian people as a whole. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Russian colony in Chicago does not represent a force that anyone need reckon with; that it is neglected and slighted by other national groups.

It is very possible that, from all we have said about the attendance at Madame Cherniavin's lectures, adventurers from Novy Mir [Translator's note: Novy Mir was a Bolshevik newspaper published in New York] will hastily draw certain con-

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clusions tending to show that the masses of the Russian colony support the Bolsheviks' views on all that is transpiring in the U.S.S.R.; but these inferences will be plainly misleading, because the attendance at Bolshevik lectures and other gatherings promoted by them is only a fraction of what it was at Madame Cherniavin's lectures.

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MADAME CHERNAVIN'S LECTURE IN CHICAGO

The first lecture of T. V. Chernavin, "The Wrecker's Wife," was delivered last Friday at the University of Chicago. The hall of the University was jammed with people, most of whom were students who had come to hear the talented Russian woman tell of her daring escape from the clutches of the Bolsheviks. The conditions under which intellectuals in Russia live, must have been of interest to American intellectuals because the attendance at the lecture was very good.

In her lecture, which lasted nearly two hours, Madame Chernavin drew a picture of the ugly conditions under which the Russian intellectuals live, particularly the older generation of professional men and specialists who are forced to work under Bolshevik control.

In the past, Russian intellectuals were a class of free, independent people who were not subjected to any kind of official control. Russian intellectuals,

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according to Madame Charnavin, had even had certain tendencies toward anarchism, and these led to frequent conflicts with the czarist government, and these conflicts, in turn, generated revolutionary sentiments.

The great majority of Russian intellectuals approved of the revolution, and naturally so, since they had, to a great extent, participated in preparing the soil for its coming. The preponderant majority of the intellectuals were ready, conscientiously, and not through fear, to work hand in hand with the Soviet regime.

But from the very first days of the revolution a cleavage appeared between the Bolshevik authority and the intellectuals, whom the Bolshevik leaders regarded with suspicion.

Lenin understood that a small group of Bolsheviks would not be able to accomplish anything in Russia. Socialism, he said, must be built by somebody else's hands and the Bolsheviks should retain only the leadership. Those

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"somebody else's hands" proved to be those of the intellectuals. The intellectuals understood that they were being outlawed and hamstrung in their work by a good many Bolshevik overseers.

As a museum specialist, Madame Chernavin worked in many first-rate museums. Her superiors in most places were ignorant, almost illiterate Bolsheviks--roofers, tailors, and other such proletarians--who displayed their carelessness when they handled museum rarities.

When Madame Chernavin protested against these proletarians taking Imperial drapes to be made into dresses for their wives, the Bolshevik supervisors told her that it was none of her business as the museums were a part of the proletarian property and they were free to do what they pleased.

The higher Soviet officials also regarded the museum valuables carelessly. Rare paintings of the great masters were sold at ridiculously low prices.

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In their struggle for foreign currency the Bolsheviks stop at nothing. Chernavin's protests led her to frequent conflicts with the authorities, which ended as a rule with arrests.

In most cases specialists are arrested with no justification, for the purpose of intimidation and of breaking down their will to resist and protest.

Specialists find themselves outlawed if they happen to have been born members of the privileged classes. Not only they themselves, but their children, who have been born since the revolution, are deprived of the elementary rights enjoyed by members of the proletarian class. The intellectuals are being subjected to a glaring injustice when their children are deprived of the right to receive higher technical or other special education.

The harsh treatment of intellectuals is indicated in their frequent transfers from one place of work to another, and their changes of assignments. Frequently they are assigned to work for which they are not qualified. Protests

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are of no avail in such cases; the specialists are told to learn what they do not know and thus qualify for the new job. In case of refusal, they are regarded as "wreckers".

Such conditions interfere with the work of the specialists and create chaos in the country and in the life of the people. The Bolshevik leadership, of course, denies its responsibility for all the economic failures and lays all the blame at the door of the specialists, those scapegoats for all of Stalin's sins. There is no deliberate wrecking on the part of specialists. The noisy court processes are staged with the aim of pulling the wool over the people's eyes and diverting the resentment of the masses from those Bolshevik leaders who should be charged with the full responsibility for the chaotic economic conditions existing in the country.

Of course, no lecture can take place without the presence of a group of Bolsheviks. Some of the Bolshevik-minded students questioned the lecturer.

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In all of her answers they received a proper rebuff. One of the Bolshevik students pointed out that such intellectuals as Maxim Gorky, Ilya Erenburg, Demian Bedny, and others enjoy their life under Soviet rule and are popular among the people.

In response to this, Madame Chernavin declared that Gorky was now the richest man in the U.S.S.R., but even though they [aforementioned individuals] "like bolshevism" they still prefer to live either in fascist Italy or bourgeois France. If Stalin extends his favors to these men, it does not mean that they are highly esteemed by the Russian people, who are oppressed by the Bolsheviks.

But perhaps the conditions are better under which the young specialists work--that is, those who have grown up under Bolshevik rule, and have been educated by them. No, answers Chernavin. They are persecuted for Stalin's failures just as much as the older specialists. Concentration camps in the U.S.S.R. already hold a large number of such young inmates.

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Intellectuals merely ask to be permitted to work for the good of the country without fear that at any time, one may be seized and thrown into jail without cause, or sent into exile. The hopelessness of the situation forced Chernavin, her husband, and their thirteen-year-old boy to flee from the concentration camp and escape, despite unbelievable and at times insurmountable obstacles, to Finland.

A very attentive crowd of listeners received Madame Chernavin with thunderous applause upon the conclusion of her lecture.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 27, 1935.

A LECTURE WHICH WAS A FAILURE

by

I. Raskatov

On Saturday, February 10, Branch 13 of RNzOV (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) held a lecture. The subject discussed was: "Will the Russian colony die with us?" The lecturer, who had been invited for the evening, was Mr. A. Cherepuk-Zhmager. Prior to the lecture the floor was taken by Mr. N. Grib. As a member of the organizing committee, he said a few words about RNzOV and its aims. He pointed out that the Society is confronted with serious and immediate problems which must be solved. One of them as the speaker pointed out, is a membership drive, particularly among the youth, and the development of cultural and educational activity. Mr. Zhmagar, who delivered the lecture, followed Mr. Grib. The topic under discussion was quite absorbing; it is timely and reflects the attitude of the Russian people in America. The question--Will the Russian colony die with us?--disturbs the mind of every Russian living in this country. Everyone of us older immigrants, should ask

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I C himself: If we older immigrants die out in about ten or fifteen years, who will take our places? Is the Russian name to be obliterated from the annals of American history? If all of us begin to think seriously about the problem, we will realize that the task is a very difficult one, but it must be solved by every means at our command. With this thought in mind, I went to hear Mr. Zhmarar.

I thought that the lecturer would paint a true picture of the future, and would draw certain conclusions which might help us to find ways and means of preserving our Russian identity from total extinction in America. Judging by the topic, it seemed to me that the lecturer would devote the major part of his attention to the problem of the Russian youth in America and would discuss ways and means of attracting the youth into our ranks, of instilling a love of the Russian language of Russian culture and customs into our children. But my expectations were not justified. The lecturer not only did not point out ways and means of approaching the problem, but seemed deliberately to avoid the subject completely.

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I C Mr. Zhmagar began his lecture with a dramatic monologue, as though he were an actor appealing to the emotions of his audience instead of their reason. Afterwards he began to attack the Russian colony, claiming that it had not done anything worth while, that it was lazy and lacked the spirit of enterprise, that we Russians in America were incapable of independent action and that we were devoid of creative thought and creative power.

On many points one might agree with the lecturer, if he had made any reservations to his charges. Everything in the Russian colony is not dead; we can still see some activity. We have done things in the past and we will continue in the future. After the lecture, in an open discussion, N. Grib, Moroz, the author of this article, and others pointed out to the lecturer his errors. In their remarks, they stated that either Mr. Zhmagar did not know the history of the Russians in America or he did not care to know it, and therefore disregarded it entirely. In many ways we fail here not because we are lazy or apathetic but because most of us did not come here to stay, but simply to

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I C earn some money and go back home. When our fathers, mothers, or wives bid us good-bye, they expected our return in a year or two. Everyone of us left the mother country with this thought in mind.

But suddenly war was declared and we were stranded. Everyone of us had left somebody behind. Some of us left father and mother, others--a wife and children, a third group--beloved friends or sweethearts. Besides, we were very young and naive. We could not even think of getting properly settled because every Russian who came here prior to the Great War, during the first years of his residency here, thought only of returning home. We could not think of getting organized when each one of us was lonesome and dreamed of native forests and fields, of dewy mornings and quiet evenings in the villages of the mother country. This was the first tragedy that we had to endure during our early years here. The author of this article has lived through such a period. The first two or three years were the most difficult ones for every Russian immigrant who had torn himself away from the quiet life of the Russian

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RUSSIAN

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 27, 1935.

III G

I C peasant. I remember how my young friends, my village neighbours in
Russia wept bitterly during the first years here and cursed the hour
which had sent them away from the native village; I too wept bitterly.

But no matter how difficult it was to reconcile oneself to the situation and to adapt oneself to a life of loneliness in a strange country, we overcame every difficulty, for we still had hope, and we were confident that we would return home as soon as the war was over. We lived with this hope and faith until the revolution definitely shut the door before our eyes and we were left stranded here, in America. At first we believed that the social upheaval which had overtaken our country enhanced our chances of a speedy return to our native soil. Of course, as the years rolled by, we realized more and more that our hopes were in vain. This time we had to live through the second and most fateful tragedy. We began to realize fully that we had been only dreamers during all this time, that we just lost and wasted our lives without doing or creating anything worth while, although during those long years we could have accomplished something.

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RUSSIAN

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 27, 1935.

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I C The lecturer might have deserved credit for pointing to our short coming if he had gone to the trouble of examining the extenuating circumstances which had left us inactive and in a state of suspense, but Mr. Zhmagar did not do so.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 19, 1934.

A LECTURE AT THE "RED HOUSE"

"The War Spirit in Europe" was the topic of a lecture given recently in the Russian National School building, 927 North Wood Street. The lecturer, Mr. Victor Niedzielnitzky, who arrived recently in this country from Europe, began his interesting two-hour lecture by reading a number of excerpts from European newspapers and magazines, revealing the feverish preparations for the impending war. During his lecture the speaker said that Hitler in his talk before a large Nazi gathering had declared that Germany had been so squeezed on all sides that it was absolutely necessary to widen its territory, and widen it not only to the west, where they would be opposed by two of the mightiest powers, England and France, but also to the east, where the uncivilized Slavs could easily be crushed and utilized as manure for the expansion of German territory and the great German "kultur". In the opinion of Mr. Niedzielnitzky Hitler will try not only to conquer the Ukraine, but also Caucasia and all of Asia as far as Persia.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 19, 1934.

the lecturer, with the aid of slides, described to the audience the large territories of Manchuria now in Japanese hands and formerly a province of Russia. Mr. Niedzielnitzky stated that Manchuria should go back to Russia because czars of Russia spent many millions of rubles building railroads, houses, hotels and other improvements.

The writer of this article does not agree with the views held by the lecturer in respect to Manchuria. This writer maintains that Manchuria should not belong either to Japan or Russia, but should be given back to China, its rightful owner, from whom it was sold out to Russia by two treacherous Chinese warlords, who paid with their heads for their treason.

Continuing his lecture, Mr. Niedzielnitzky showed moving pictures of the red army, fully equipped and fully armed, stationed on the border of Manchuria and waiting for the signal from Moscow to start marching into Manchuria. New Russian tanks and other modern armaments to be used against Japan were also shown on the screen.

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During the second part of the program Mr. Wiedzielnitzky exhibited some pictures of the old buildings in Moscow and in Leningrad, following which he showed the latest modern structures erected by the Soviets in various parts of the Soviet Republic, some of which, in the words of the lecturer, are as tall and as modern as the New York skyscrapers. The lecturer also showed a number of pictures of the Russian peasant girls in the new Russia. These girls appeared to be well fed and well clad, silk kercheifs on their heads, and colorful patterned aprons on their clean, white skirts.

This writer was struck and astonished by these last pictures. They contradicted what we here in America know about the conditions in Russia. We read in the letters received from our relatives in Russia that people are dying like flies from starvation, and here we see them on the pictures well fed and happy. This leads this writer to believe that there must be a lie hidden somewhere. The question now arises: whom should we believe--the pictures of the lecturer or our relatives in Russia? It is possible that some of the members of the Independent Society may be inclined to think,

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after seeing these fine-looking Russian girls on the screen, that there is no hunger in Russia. But I am disposed to think that perhaps Mr. Niedzielnitzky thought that his lecture would not be attended by the Independents but by the Bolsheviks. Or perhaps he might have thought that we had been serfs for such a long time that we would not be able to understand his lecture anyway.....

Here we see an example of how some of our Russian intellectuals living outside of Russia are currying favors from the Red lords by trying to fool and benumb the Russian peasants living in America. They are ready to burn truth and justice at the stake in order to satisfy the Moscow Reds.

These are my impressions of the lecture given by Mr. Victor Niedzielnitzky.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 17, 1934.

THE ST. GEORGE FRATERNITY GIVES A LECTURE

"Conquering the Air by Man" was the title of a lecture given Sunday, March 11, in the Russian National School building at 917 North Wood Street, under the auspices of the St. George Fraternity (Branch No. 1 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society). Mr. A. Romko, Russian air force pilot at the time of the World War, was the lecturer.

He gave in detail the history of the development of the airplane and of aviation from the time there first appeared the desire in man's mind to be king of the air to the present day of highly developed air transportation and military aviation. The lecture lasted over two hours, and was profusely illustrated by slides.

It was very noticable that the audience was extremely interested in the lecture, since it followed closely the lecturer as he demonstrated on the screen old and new airplane models.

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Let us hope that these popular lectures, now regularly arranged by Branch No. 1 of the R.I.M.M.S., will greatly help our people to increase, and systematize their general knowledge, and at the same time stimulate their interest in education. It is to be regretted that our intelligentsia are so reluctant to spread among the common people the knowledge and learning they possess. By their disinterest and abstention from participation in our public life our intellectuals make it possible for various politicians and adventurers to draw our people into their holes, thus beclouding their insufficiently enlightened minds with deceitful ideas and promises.

There are many subjects in the field of popular science which could be used by our lecturers to good advantage for popular lectures. Our people crave such lectures.

It is desirable that other branches of our Society follow the example set by Branch No. 1, and organize a series of popular lectures for their members as well as for non-members. All our activity is directed to one goal--progress, the progress of our organization and also of each individual member. In this

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way we shall serve as a model for all Russian activity of this sort in America.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Jan. 6, Jan. 19, 1933.

LECTURES BY MR. G. D. GREBEUSHCHIKOV

Report of two lectures by the well known Russian writer, G. D. Grebeushchikov, on January 9, and January 10, 1933. The themes were: "The Truth. Sacrifice and Hope of the Russian People" and "Holy and Rejected Russia".

From an article by Mr. I. Raskatov, containing an account and criticism of the first lecture, we learn that Mr. Grebeushchikov dwelled in it exclusively on the bright side of the Tsaristic regime in Russia, ignoring entirely its dark side, showing thus, an entire lack of understanding of the causes of the Russian revolution.

Rassviet, Nov. 2, 1931.

AT A KINO - LECTURE

A Kino-lecture was given on Friday, October 30, 1931, on the premises of the Russian-American Citizen Club, and the hall was packed with interested Russian immigrants, who had come from all parts of the city of Chicago.

The picture was accompanied by explanations in English, and illustrated the development, step by step, of the daily press industry in the United States, from the felling of trees, from which the paper is produced, to the printing of the daily press.

The representatives of the Chicago Daily Tribune are very pleased to see that the Russian immigrants are so interested in lectures of this kind. At the end of the lecture the representatives of the "Committee for Enlightenment," of the Russian-American Citizens Club, thanked heartily





Rassviet, Nov. 1931.

the representative of the Chicago Tribune for the lecture, and later made a request to organize an excursion for an evening to the Tribune building for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of the press industry. They have been assured that such an excursion will be welcomed at any time.

After the departure of the representatives of the Tribune, the members of the Enlightenment-Committee asked those present if they desired to see the various processes of printing a newspaper in the Tribune building. The response to this proposal was great and many of those who were present agreed to enlist. The day and time of the excursion will be announced in the newspapers.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Oct. 28, 1931.

PROF. SWANISH'S LECTURE ABOUT SOVIET RUSSIA

The lecture given by Prof. Swanish on Oct. 18, 1931, at the premises of the Russian-American Citizens Club, met with success. The public attended in spite of the fact, announced in the newspapers, that the lecture would be in English. It is apparent that at present many Russians understand the English language well enough.

Prof. Swanish in his lecture gave an impartial illustration of the contemporary life in Soviet Russia. He mainly dealt with the collectivization of agriculture.

Prof. Swanish declared that the Soviet government is not forcing the peasants to join the collective farms.

The organization of collective farms is carried on in the following manner. A party organizer comes to the village; he calls a meeting and explains to the peasants the beauty of the life in the collective farms. For the illiterates he has special ready made "snapshots" of



Rassviet, Oct. 28, 1931.

existing collective farms. These snapshots portray not the real life on collective farm at all, but a paradise.

After the report the question was to be decided by vote; those who were in favor of collective farms had to raise their hand, and if there were few people present, the meeting would be postponed for another time.

In general the life of the peasants and workers in Soviet Russia is unenviable. They live through great scarcity, are fed only on "slogans," which in Russia are so numerous that they may be said to be innumerable.

Everybody awaits the end of the five year plan, after the fulfillment of which so the young Communists predict, life will not be a struggle, but, a pleasure; the elders, however, are skeptical about it.

On surveying all the events that take place in Soviet Russia, the following question involuntarily arises. How is it possible for such a Government, as the Bolshevik, to still remain in power?

To this there are several answers. In the first place, no one is allowed



Rassviet, Oct. 28, 1931.

to leave Russia. In the second place, the Russian people still hopes that the slogans of the Bolsheviki will become realities in the future.

The third reason is the endurance of the Russian people. These are the reasons why the Bolsheviks still retain the power.

The Bolsheviks who were present in the hall started to raise objections. Prof. Swanish was not affected by their action. He politely addressed them and said: "If you do not believe me, then I advise you to go there and be convinced that I am telling you the truth. And if any one from you will give me his word that he will not return, then I will pay his expenses." A roaring laughter and applause met this statement. Prof. Swanish answers to the various questions were very pleasant and witty. Question: "Have they got bread lines in Russia?" "Yes, every laborer hurries to get in line earlier, as he is afraid that the goods will be given out before his turn comes."

Question: "Why then Bernard Shaw, an English author, praised so highly the Soviet system?"

"That is why: When Bernard Shaw visited Moscow, he was welcomed pom-



Rassviet, Oct. 20, 1931.

pously. From the R. R. station of Alexander he was driven in a luxurious automobile to one of the best hotels of Moscow. There, in his home, an artistocratic banquet was given. After the banquet Mr. Bernard Shaw with Lunatcharsky, and other Communist leaders went to the theatre, where a special program was presented in honor of the distinguished guest. The old man was accommodated in a luxurious box. Between intermissions he went behind the curtains and became acquainted with the actresses.

Bernard Shaw, left the next day for Tambov in a "special car." From Tambov he visited the collective farms, where everything was prepared in advance to give him a hearty welcome. The children were washed combed and wore new dresses. The old men were decently dressed and shaved.

Bernard Shaw, when looking at such jolly life on collective farms, was greatly impressed.

One of the Bolsheviks asked the lecturer the following question: "What regime in your opinion, fits better the Russian people?" To this Prof. Swanish answered: "I have come here not to recommend "governments" to the Russian people, but to tell you what I saw in Soviet Russia."



Rassviet, Oct. 28, 1931.

"I would like myself to know, what government in your opinion would be the best for the Russian people?" No answer followed.

Question: Do they have in Russia at the present time railroad cars of different classes?" Yes, they have three classes: there are cars with soft, medium and hard seats. The foreigners travel on soft seats, the communists use the medium, and the laborers and farmers the hard.

The audience was with the exception of few Bolsheviks very pleased with the lecture.

Professor Swanish spoke of what he has seen in Soviet Russia.

One of those present.



Rassviet, Mar. 13, 1931.

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PROFESSOR P. HAENSEL'S LECTURE ON THE SOVIET'S FIVE YEAR PLAN

At the meeting of the Chicago Commerce Association, Prof. P. Haensel, well known Russian economist, gave a lecture on the Soviet five year plan. In his lecture Prof. Haensel said, that the Soviet Government had created the five year plan with the purpose of establishing its industrial domination over the whole world, but the results were as follows: tremendous waste of money; poor quality production and terrible living conditions of the Russian workers.

Prof. Haensel stated, that the idea of the five year plan was praiseworthy in general, but that the absence of efficient management and leadership, brought to naught all the advantages that could have been derived from this plan. As an example, a steel factory, recently built by the Soviet Government is situated 800 miles from the coal region. A Soviet automobile factory is expected to have a yearly production of 140,000 automobiles, to be completed by autumn; but the problem of supplying enough steel had not been solved. The Stalingrad tractor factory produced poor tractors.

The quality of production is gradually becoming worse. This will appear

Rassviet, Mar. 13, 1931.

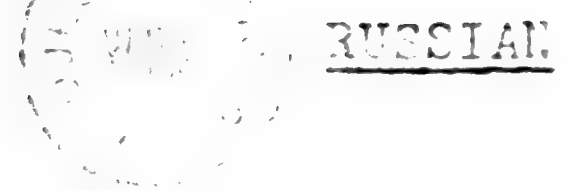
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quite natural, if we take into consideration the impossibility of finding the necessary number of skilled workers and efficient managers in such a short period of time.

"If any progress was made it was chiefly due to the enthusiasm of workers, but nonetheless the exploitation of the workers in Russia is outrageous. All other classes are in a state of serfdom. "Piece-work is introduced wherever possible. The Soviet factories work 360 days a year, and employ three shifts a day. The wages are very low, --\$1.60 a day on an average."

Before arriving in the United States, Prof. F. Haensel occupied a chair in the Moscow University.

Rassviet, Mar. 5, 1931.



PROGRESSIVE CLUB SPONSORS LECTURE

On Saturday, Mar. 7th, at 3:00 P.M. in the Douglas Park children's school hall at 2724 W. 18th St., an important lecture will be given on the subject, "Centralism and Federalism".

After the lecture, questions and discussions will follow. J. J. Orkovich will be the lecturer. Admission free.

Lecturers' Committee,

Progressive Club.

Rassviet, Mar. 4, 1921.

Mar. 11, 1921

LECTURE

On Saturday, Mar. 7th, at 7:30 P.M., at the People's School, 917 N. Wood St., the Russian St. George's Brotherhood will arrange a lecture on an extremely interesting and popular subject:-

"Future Problems of the Russian Colony".

Lecturer - Dr. J. L. Spivak.

Admission free.

D. Mikhalchik, Chairman.

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RUSSIAN

Moscow, Jan. 1, 1931.

MR. KONIAKOV'S LECTURE

On Wednesday, Feb. 25th, in Chicago, the Secretary of the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society gave a lecture on natural aid. He spoke of natural aid among animals, men, and in the vegetable kingdom. For example, he quoted from the well known book by L. Huxford, "Natural Aid as a Factor of Evolution", and from other sources. The lecture was purely scientific, without any reference to politics.

Nevertheless, an incident occurred. The Bolsheviks on hearing of this lecture came as an organized group, headed by the chief of "chekists", Kutsko, Klimko, Trushinsky, and others. They came to the lecture not to promote natural aid, but to make an appearance and to talk nonsensically.

To the Russians in Chicago, the Bolsheviks are well known. They settled on Division St., and no worthwhile activities of theirs were heard of in the Russian colony. Most of them were engaged in economical and political affairs.

Mr. Koniakov's lecture offered the Bolsheviks an opportunity to create a disturbance. They came not alone, but with Polish and Latvian Communists, with the intention of agitating the people. They mobilized, so-to-speak, their entire small army, undoubtedly intending to interrupt the lecture.

Rassviet, Mar. 2, 1931.



But their plans were frustrated. The public was aware that the Bolsheviks represented the minority in the hall, and the majority of the people did not permit them to interrupt the lecture. The Bolsheviks made an attempt to go through with their plans. Just as Mr. Novitsky began to speak, Mr. Nutsko (Manager of the Bolshevik cooperative restaurant, who escaped from the Bolsheviks' Utopia and built himself a home here, in Chicago, becoming thus a "kulak", according to Bolshevik terminology), demanded that the right of the floor be given the Bolsheviks, in order that they could voice some objections.

The public, being hostile to the Bolsheviks, refused to support Mr. Nutsko's motion. After numerous threats uttered by Mr. Nutsko's supporters, the Bolsheviks were made to understand that they would be permitted to remain in the hall only if they agreed to listen to the lecture quietly, without causing any further disturbance. The Bolsheviks, seeing that they could not achieve their purpose, remained orderly for the rest of the lecture.

It is necessary to mention that business in the Bolsheviks' restaurant is not too good. The restaurant has a deficit. At the same time, strangely enough, the comrades who worked there acquired houses of their own, and the food in the restaurant became worse. This caused many customers to cease patronizing it.

(A Visitor)

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Moscow, Sept. 1930.

CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CLUB

1. The organization is "The Russian-American Club."
2. The Club is located on the northwest side of Chicago.
3. The Club is a Russian-American organization, absolutely non-partisan and working in the United States of America.
4. The objects of the Russian-American Club shall be:

The bringing together of Russian and American people on the basis of culture through the acquaintance and study of the English language, technique, science, arts, American living conditions, the history of America, its laws, habits, usages, etc.

5. The propagation of Russian music, singing, theatre, literature among

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Moscow, Sept. 1930.

American people.

6. The cultural work in the Russian colony with full cooperation of other organizations and institutions of the same character, and with the Russian press in the United States of America.

7. School education for members of the Club, their families and also for the entire Russian colony as far as circumstances permit.

8. Cooperation with American people on the basis of mutual respect, understanding and work.

9. Free first aid, judicial, medical, and dental, for members of the Club and their families; also the protection of their interests in all American

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Moscow, Sept. 1930.

immigration, civic and judicial institutions.

10. Free employment bureau for members of the Club and their families;
loans; placement in boarding houses, etc.

11. Financial and material help to needed members of the Club and their
families.

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RUSSIAN

Moscow, Sept. 1930.

THE OBJECT OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CLUB

1. The Club shall put forth all efforts to organize a series of popular, educational, and social lectures, discussions, meetings, trips, excursions, picnics, shows, concerts, etc., in the Russian and English languages, inviting for this purpose experienced lecturers, social workers, teachers, engineers, artists, musicians, etc. A special Committee, consisting of three members elected by the Assembly of all the Club from among people having sufficient experience and desire of cultural work, has complete charge of this work.

2. The Club shall put forth all efforts to establish a library, reading room, recreation room, gymnasium, Russian school with kindergarten, night school (English language, study of America, the people, life and customs). The Club shall help the Russian youth desiring to enter American schools to make their way through school. The Club shall also assist the working people who cannot get a normal education to enter the American free

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Moscow, September 1930.

summer schools, to secure work and vacations for them. For the execution of this work a special School Committee shall be elected by the Assembly, of all members of the Club, from among the best teachers and doctors. This Committee shall have three sections: General, women's, and children's.

3. The Club shall propagate its ideas and attainments among Russian-American people through newspapers, magazines, booklets, book, radio, etc. The Club shall correct all untrue statements in the American press regarding Russian life, culture, etc. The Club shall cultivate the love for the printed word among Russian-American youth. A special committee, entitled Press Bureau, shall take complete charge of this work, acting in closest contact with all Russian and American press, supporting the Russian-American Club.

4. The Club shall establish connection with all Russian and American cultural organizations, state and federal institutions and organizations in order to improve the moral and material conditions of members of the Club and their families.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Jan. 29, 1930.

CHINESE AND NEGROS ATTEND RUSSIAN LECTURES

(Editorial)

A very strange phenomenon has been observed recently in the life of the Russian colony. Chinamen, Negroes, Mexican, Serbians, Bulgarians and other foreigners have begun to attend Russian lectures, especially those of an anti-Bolshevik character.

What is the explanation of such a strange phenomenon? What force makes these people who do know Russian, attend Russian lectures?

The explanation of such a phenomenon is very simple. These people come not through their own initiative but, are compelled, by other forces to do so. Some of them are professional "wreckers," others from the rank and file of the Communist party. Their main object in view in coming to these lectures, is not the study of the Russian language or of the problems of the Russian colony, but to cause disturbances and demonstrations.

Rassviet, Jan. 29, 1930.

The American Communist party does not commission Russian communists to the Russian lectures for two reasons: first, there is only a very small number of Communist in the Russian American colony, it is therefore likely that they may not succeed to cause a disturbance; secondly it is dangerous to send Russian Communists to these lectures, because an anti-Bolshevik lecturer may be influential in changing their view points and cause them to join the ranks of the "counter-revolutionists." As the result, the American Communist party send foreigners who do not know the Russian language. Some of them, as we have said, are professional "reckers" and necligans, who are rewarded for their "work" and also others belonging to the rank and file of the Communist party.

We do not have much pity, for the charlatans even if attending Russian lectures, results in broken noses and broken teeth for them, but we do pity the Communists, because they must come whether they wish it or not, if ordered by the leaders of the Communist party to participate in any demonstrations or any other methods of propaganda. Naturally these leaders themselves avoid their own appearance if they have reasons to believe that their participation would endanger them in any way.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Jan. 24, 1930.

CHERNOV'S LECTURE ON SOVIET RUSSIA.

Despite the predictions of the communist official organ, the Daily Worker, that Mr. V. M. Chernov will get the same reception in Chicago as he got in San Francisco, where he was attacked by the local communists, his lecture last Wednesday in Chicago was a success. Present at the lecture were several communists, who caused no disturbance surprisingly enough, but attentively listened to Chernov's criticism of the famous Soviet five year plan. Mr. Chernov based his lecture on facts and data obtained from recent official Soviet publications. From these data he drew his conclusion as to the practicability of these grand Soviet plans.

The five year plan, according to the Soviet papers, is carried on so successfully that the program of the project of the socialization of industry and of the collectivization of farming will be fulfilled before the indicated time. The speeding of the project has, certainly, increased the sum assigned in the budget, which has reached the amount of 11,500,000,000 roubles. From what sources does the Soviet Government expect to obtain this money?

By indirect taxes they could extract from the population only a few billion

Rassviet, Jan. 24, 1930.

roubles. The rest of the amount is covered by issuing "greenbacks" which will depreciate the Soviet currency.

On the industrial front the Soviet government puts all its energy into creating the heavy industry, while the light industry is disregarded. As a result, the population suffers from a chronic goods' famine. According to the avowal of one Soviet economist, the share of each individual in Soviet Russia is one-half meter of woolen fabric per year. At the end of the five year plan it is estimated that this figure will be raised to one meter per man. With hides and consumers' goods the situation is still worse. And that is why even a Soviet economist asks the question: "Is it possible to reach socialism bear-footed?"

The Peasants Storm the Collective Farms.

Mr. Chernov, states that the socialization of the villages took an unexpected turn for the Bolsheviks. The peasants flocked to the collective farms. The Bolsheviks promised them wages for eight hours per day in the collective farms, with extra pay for overtime and free meals. The peasants most willingly agreed to all these terms.

What happened in reality? The result was that the collective farms and state

Rassviet, Jan. 24, 1930.

farms, under that system of labor, proved to be unprofitable. Who had to cover the state farms' deficit? Naturally, the state! From what sources can the state draw its revenue? By means of taxing those farmers, who conduct individually their farms. But if they collectivize all the peasants, who will be the "goats" to cover the state and collective farms' deficit?

It is clear, that the Soviet government kills the hen that lays the golden eggs. Perceiving this, the Bolsheviks decided to proceed slowly with the collectivization of the villages. The peasants, for example, under threat of severe punishment, are prohibited to slaughter their cattle and to liquidate their household effects. Mr. Chernov indicated that under the present Soviet tax policy the enmity between the city and village is unavoidable. The Soviet industrial goods are three times more expensive than similar goods on the world market; and at the same time the Bolsheviks take the peasants' crop and pay for it far below the regular market price. In 1913, the peasants netted from the rouble received for his corn 70 copecks, while in 1926 - 1927 he netted only 42 - 43 copecks.

There is no equality in the field of taxation, nor in the earning of wages, between the peasant and the city worker. The annual income of the peasant does not exceed on an average 229 roubles, while the average earnings of the city

Rassviet, Jan. 24, 1930.

workers are 693 roubles. The inequality is much more conspicuous in comparing the living expenses of both concerned. The yearly budget of the city worker is estimated at 222 roubles, while that of the peasant is only 74 roubles.

In politics the same inequality exists; the vote of one city worker equals the votes of five peasants. In general, according to the opinion of Mr. Chernov, the Soviet five year plan is based on wrong principles and leads the country towards a disaster. The condition of the Soviet population is not improving; it is becoming worse. In the cities the lack of goods is felt also in food stuffs. The former days of famine of the "military" period of communism are restored.

Mr. Chernov finds that the fundamental mistake of the communists consists in this, that they consider the restoration of heavy industry as the main cornerstone of the five year plan. One should begin the construction of the industrial building not from the roof, but from its foundation, i. e. from light industry, which serves the vast majority of the population consisting of peasants. Funds, spent for the construction of the Dnepr power plant and similar projects, should be used for the improvement and help of the agricultural industry, which is the live nerve of the country. After strengthening the

Rassviet, Jan. 24, 1930.

foundation - agricultural industry - one could proceed with the building of the upper structure of the commonwealth. The Bolsheviks act just the other way. They build the upper structure on a weak foundation full of cracks, which well might crumble at any time and cause a catastrophe.

Questions and Answers.

Following the lecture, which lasted about three hours, the lecturer answered various questions put to him verbally and in writing. His answers were sharp-witted and irrefutable. The following straightforward question was put to Mr. Chernov: "In other words, if Mr. Chernov was in power in place of the Bolsheviks, then everything would be O. K.?"

Mr. Chernov's answer was as follows: "I do not claim that everything would be O. K. I only insist on this, that the population should be asked whether it considers the Bolshevik regime to be good or bad? But this is exactly what the Bolsheviks avoid to find out. If I were in their place, the first thing I would do, would be to put this question before the people fearlessly."

From further questions and answers the attitude of Chernov becomes clear. He

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does not wish new upheavals and revolutions in Soviet Russia, where already enough blood was shed and enough suffering endured. The present Soviet policy, destructive and ruinous for the country, may bring about new disasters. The communists must renounce their dictatorial methods. The Bolsheviks annihilated the other political groups and parties and have reached the point where they abolished the right to free thinking and free speech, depriving of these rights the members of their own party - even such former leaders as Trotsky, Zinoviev, Bukharin, Rykov, etc.

In Soviet Russia, the democratization of the Bolshevik party, the Soviets institutions, etc., has become necessary. And because the Bolshevik regime has deprived the citizens of the right of freely expressing their will, this regime is not safe from a revolutionary upheaval.

A Soviet Specialist Has a Word to Say.

Present at the lecture was a Soviet specialist, who had recently arrived from Russia, and who participated in the creation of the five year plan. He expressed the wish to say a few words. This was willingly granted to him. The audience was amused by his speech.. This is what he said: "In Soviet Russia everything is planned in advance; the Soviet plans are very good, we

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cannot make a step without a plan. We have plans for everything. The only misfortune is that we miss the money. According to the plan, for example, it is required to spend three hundred million roubles on a project, but in the state treasury we have not got even thirty cents. One can easily imagine the consequences...

"The Soviet Government in carrying out the five year plan, lacks seven billion dollars. This sum cannot be obtained from the country. If America should give this amount, then the five year plan could be realized." He finished his speech thus: "Things are going well in Soviet Russia, all is done according to some plan, but one cannot live there."...

The lecture lasted until midnight. The public listened with great interest and rewarded the talented lecturer with stormy applause.

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SHALL WE RETURN TO OUR NATIVE COUNTRY?

The first forum of this season, arranged by Moskva, a monthly review, was held on Saturday, January 11. The subject discussed was: Shall We Return to Our Native Country? The audience listened with rapt attention. Besides the persons announced on the program several workmen among the audience also participated in the discussion.

Dr. Pertsov, who as usual was late, tried to explain in his introductory speech the reason for the choice of subject.

"America," said the doctor, "is a wonderful country; nevertheless we feel attracted to our native land, the land where our fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers made their abode. There are many reasons for this. One of the chief reasons is that it is impossible for us to become firmly rooted in America. The whole tenor of life in this country, its tempo, all the

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surroundings, do not allow us to feel at home here. We cannot breathe freely in this atmosphere. When we sleep, we dream of our fatherland. And it seems to me that the Russian intellectualls feel the burden of life in a foreign country more intensely than those less well educated. You have to consider that you, the old immigrants, came to the United States from the small villages of the western provinces of Russia. You had not seen the largest centers of Russian culture. Through no fault of your own, of course, you were unable to partake of the intoxicating, enchanting, powerful, sweet content of the cup of Russian culture. In spite of that you yearn to see your old homes again. How could we help feeling the same yearning, we who have partaken of the sweet, intoxicating wine of the spiritual riches of our native land and are unable to renounce it? Many of us have achieved here a degree of material welfare by no means insignificant. Yet even such Russians do not feel at home in this country. For them also their home is across the ocean.....

"We want to go home because only there, in our native land, can we do any

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creative work. We should be able to continue there the great work of enriching Russian culture, contributing thereby to the welfare of our fatherland.

"But this is not the chief reason why we decided to raise right now the question of the return to Russia. We believe that the foundation on which Russia is built, the very groundwork of that country's prosperity and strength, is the Russian peasantry. And when this peasantry is forced to adopt a collectivist regime--when in the thirteenth year after the revolution a series of most embarrassing obstacles has been created, interfering with the normal development of peasant farming--we mean such measures as the forcing of peasants to join various collective farms and agricultural communes--when all this is being done, it is obvious to us what the results of such a policy will be. Soon it will be possible for us to return to our native land.

"Up to the present time not one of the projected Utopias has been realized.

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And the experiments with Russian peasants made by the Communists will also prove to be a failure. The more intelligent elements of the Communist party have understood this for a long time. But just as it was in old times, so it is now; nobody in Russia, not even a high official, is allowed to have any opinions of his own.

"And the experiment of socializing peasant farming is conducted in Russia by men who are perfectly well aware of the fact that this experiment is doomed to failure. What do the experimenters, for whom Russia is only a laboratory, care for the fact that this laboratory is the habitation not of guinea pigs, but of live peasants? Their business is not with Russia. Russia is just a detail. What they are aiming at is a world revolution for which the Russian revolution is merely to serve as an example to all nations. And the severely stricken country squirms under the lash of pain. The Russian peasantry groans, a peasantry anarchistic by its nature and not inclined to tolerate any domination, be

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it that of the Czar or that of the Soviets. The peasants are deprived of the most potent stimulus which incited them to creative activity and progress. The Communists endeavor to destroy the instinct of acquisitiveness, deeply rooted in the nature of every peasant. But is it possible to uproot in five years, and that not from the nature of an animal but from that of a rational being, a man, an instinct which was developed thousands of years ago? It can never be done.

"And this is why we shall be able to return to our native land very soon. Eighty-five per cent of the present Russian population is incapable of being forced to join the collective farms. Hence the hateful forms will vanish, and a healthy farming industry will be reborn and effect the rebirth of the whole country, and at the same time sound principles of statesmanship will take the place of violence, despite oppression. And then we shall return to our native land."

The next speaker, N. S. Gribov, then brought to the memory of the audience the

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year 1917, when Kerensky's government held sway.

"After the October revolution," said Mr. Gribov, "the more radical elements thought that every Russian immigrant would return to Russia. They were even expecting that Lenin would send a special steamer to bring them all home. But they were disappointed in their expectations, though many persons sailed for Russia independently. When they arrived there, they were robbed of all their belongings. Many have gone even lately who still believe that when they reach Russia, they will find it to be a land flowing with milk and honey. But during the last few years the stream of Russian immigrants returning to the fatherland has dried up. A multitude of letters and communications sent from Russia by those who had returned there have refuted the fairy tale about the Soviet Paradise, and those among us who wish to be stood up against a wall are getting scarcer and scarcer. However, the so-called Communists among us still seem to believe in all these nursery tales about the Soviet Paradise; I happen to know personally ten Communists who left for the Bolshevik Paradise, but they have

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almost all fled from it (if necessary, I can reveal their names). One of them lives in Poland now, under the Pilsudski regime; eight have returned to capitalistic America, and one vanished without leaving any trace in Soviet Russia (probably having been shot by the Cheka). Not less than ninety per cent of the Communists who have left America for the U.S.S.R. have fled thence and have returned to this country. But they do not tell us what they have seen there. They still want the minds of Russian immigrants to be amazed by the Bolshevist bluff. For example, there is here a certain Communist by the name of Zhuk who has returned from Russia, but when he sees me, he crosses to the other side of the street, since he does not want to meet me. If you happen, nevertheless, to get hold of some such Communist, giving him no chance to escape from you, he replies to your questions:

'We have returned to bourgeois America in order to work for revolution.'

"And this in the face of the apathy which reigns at present in the ranks of the

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Communists! If you inquire further about this revolutionary work which they are doing, wishing to know what kind of work it is, you will find out that one of the Communists is working in a restaurant as a cook, another as a waiter, a third has opened a grocery store, and so on. This is effective revolutionary work! And for the sake of such achievements they have shed rivers of blood.

"In the labor unions you do not meet workers of this type. They do not go there. As you all know, the American Federation of Labor is not a revolutionary organization, but anyhow, it defends the interests of workmen."

Here the speaker brought in many facts illustrating the inner life of the labor unions.

"You do not find any Communists in them. It is quite true that sometimes Communists come to some union meeting, get noisy, and raise a hell of a row. This is the kind of revolutionist that they are! They did not want to stay in

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a beggared country, and they quickly returned to America.

"And such people want to misrepresent the truth about Russia! They want to throw dust in our eyes by spreading false reports, telling us that in Russia the peasants are better off than any other class of the population; that Russia is the peasant's paradise. But we know that this is far from the truth, and this gives us the right to believe that soon we shall return to our native country, where the peasantry, that backbone of Russia, will come into its own."

After Mr. Gribov the third speaker, Mr. E. Z. Moravsky, took the floor. We shall quote only excerpts from his speech, since he spoke for almost an hour, provoking some fierce attacks on the part of Mr. Gominuk, a representative of the Communist party who happened to be present.

"Dr. Pertsov made a splendid report on Russia, reviewing all the facts pertaining to the subject of our debate in an impartial way as befits a true defender

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of the Soviets. But he said very little about the possibility of returning to Russia. He was in the clouds, if I may say so. It is easy to say: 'I am leaving for Russia.' But can it be done? Dr. Pertsov is a dreamer. Many of you would also like to forget all about the cruel realities of life, thus deluding yourselves.

"Before the war it was easy to travel from one country to another. But at present it is very difficult to set out on the way; you have to get passports and visas and to pay taxes. I tried to leave Russia in 1921 but found that it was impossible. Ultimately I succeeded in getting a visa from the Italian consul. At that time there was no direct communication with Italy via the Black Sea, and I had to apply for a transit visa to the Germans; but they refused to help me out, and I was forced to remain in Russia. Yet now as before Americans get visas quite easily. They are considered desirable guests everywhere, for even those who do not like the Americans themselves like the American dollars. But for one who belongs to the so-called "Constantinopoltsy" White

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Russians, as those who fled from the revolution to Constantinople are often called⁷ it is impossible to return to Russia. I am quite ready to believe Dr. Pertsov when he says that he desires to return. But they won't let him in. As to trying to get in by some illegal means, it is very risky, and I do not believe that Dr. Pertsov will take that risk. I left Russia of my own accord. I am not a refugee nor a White Guard. I am a voluntary emigrant. It should seem, therefore, that I ought to have the right to return to Russia whenever I wish to do so. But two years ago I made private inquiry and learned that I had forfeited my Soviet citizenship, and that Soviet authorities would in no wise allow me to be repatriated.

Every one of us yearns to return to Russia, and I want to go there no less than you do. If I could return, I would even agree to suffer there, to go hungry, to eat all kinds of rubbish, such as even pigs would not eat here in America. I would even submit to things worse than that because I would not trade Russia for any other country, since I cannot endure spiritual hunger.

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"Dr. Pertsov is perfectly right when he says that it is much more difficult for intellectuals to get used to life in a foreign country than for one of the older Russian immigrants. But the uneducated Russian also yearns to return to his native land; for he also intensely loves Russia. This love of one's country is very similar to the love of one's mother.

"We love even a bad mother, just because she is our mother. Ask a child about it, and it will not be able to tell you why it loves its mother so dearly. There is no mother like his. It is a mysterious, unfathomable love. Or take the case of a man who has fallen in love with a girl. He worships her, she is his ideal. It is this same kind of mysterious, unfathomable love that we harbor in our hearts for our native land. Maybe this native country has proved to be a step-mother rather than a real mother; nevertheless our love remains undiminished.

"If conditions were different, many of us would already have returned to Russia.

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Under different political conditions I would not have remained here one day longer. All other immigrants are better off than we Russians; whenever they want to do so, they can declare that they are tired of living in this country, and that they want to be repatriated, whereas we Russians have lost our citizenship and our fatherland. Even I, who left my native country voluntarily, cannot return there. It is difficult to understand how this came about. There is no precedent for it in history.....(Let French Revolution serve as an example; at that time the emigrants were treated much more humanely.) They do not want us in our native land; they consider us as foreigners. Many did not return to Russia because they were afraid of the Red terror; even some of those who were already registered in the Soviet consulates did not go. This is a most complicated and tragic problem. If it were as easy to return to Russia as Dr. Pertsov believes, thousands of us would rush there immediately. The fathers, mothers, wives, and children of many of us are there, but we cannot leave the United States. The doors of our native land have been closed upon us by the Soviet government.

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The question which we are discussing may be answered as follows: We will not return to Russia while it is ruled by its present government, which will not grant us admittance. But sooner or later that government will be overthrown. Many Bolsheviks maintain that the present regime has become stronger, that the country is progressing, and that all difficulties will be settled in the future; but this is just a boast. The present government of the U.S.S.R. is based on the G.P.U., (secret police), just as the Czar's government was founded on his corps of gendarmes. Yet the Czar's government did not treat its victims so badly as the government of the worker and the peasant does.

The former government did not suppress freedom of thought so relentlessly as this is done by the Soviet authorities. The conclusion which we draw from all this is that the more crushing the oppression, the stronger the discontent. And only when the oppression ceases shall we return to Russia. At present none of us desire to go there because we know only too well what sort of life they

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really live in Russia. Gzilov, who spoke here a while ago, was right when he said that while the Bolsheviks praise their "Paradise", they do not want to stay in it.....The U.S.S.R. can be compared to some arbitrarily ruled medieval principality or to an oriental despotic state. The present regime in Russia is not very much different from the regime which flourished there when serfdom was still in existence. And even if the Bolsheviks did allow us to enter Russia, it would be dangerous to go there."

Moravsky recounted his wanderings and tribulations in Soviet Russia. He spoke of the absence of spiritual food.

"There was no material bread to be had in Soviet Russia, but this did not trouble me so much as the fact that no spiritual food at all could be found there."

Moravsky also spoke about the position of the press here and in the U.S.S.R.

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The same lack of freedom which crushes the daily press is conspicuous also in the case of so-called "harmful books" and of publishing activities in general. In conclusion Mr. Moravsky spoke of the absolute spiritual famine reigning in the U.S.S.R.

"You cannot speak, because if you do, you will be accused of being a counter-revolutionist; if your ideas happen to be at all dangerous, you are quite likely to be shot. In 1917 it was very easy to leave Russia (by crossing the Finnish frontier). I was ready to do so. I had already received the necessary documents. But I was reluctant to leave my native country and decided to stay there. And I remained there from the year 1917 to the year 1923, so that I am perfectly well acquainted with all the beauties of life under the rule of the Soviet authorities. I began to feel there like one who is strangling. The civil war, which was always referred to in order to find some apology for the horrors of the Soviet regime, had already come to an end a long time ago; nevertheless

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the executions were just as frequent as before. The Cheka (secret police) reigns supreme, nor has freedom of speech or freedom of the press been restored.

"In spite of that the corrupt press extols the unshakable firmness of modern Russian absolutism. All this only bears witness to the weakness of the Soviet government. If it were really unshakable, it would not need the executions and the Cheka.

"Thus the question of returning to Russia must be shelved. It is a matter of the distant future. We ourselves would not return to Russia even if we were permitted to do so. Going there would be just like stepping into a mousetrap. Even if you are an American citizen, it is no guarantee that the G.P.U. will not have you stood against a wall and shot. In my opinion it is still premature to raise the question of returning to Russia."

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After Mr. Moravsky, Mr. Tarasenko, one of the audience, obtained the floor. He voiced some objections to what had been said by Mr. Moravsky. He believed that if one acted as recommended by Mr. Moravsky, the Soviet government would remain in power forever.

"No," said Mr. Tarasenko, "we should go to Russia and fight the Bolshevik regime, as is done now, for example, by the students in the northern part of the Caucasus." He also found that Dr. Pertsov's opinion that Russian peasants are anarchists by nature is rather a strange one.

After this speaker Mr. V. D. Maslov took the floor. He declared that he was not going to defend any one; that a change of regime in Russia is approaching, which is necessary. We all use here the expression "the Russian people," but every one of us has his own idea about this people. Mr. Maslov understands also why an intellectual yearns more than any one else to return to his native land.

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"It is," said Maslov, "because apart from all the talk about culture the intellectual has also lost there his material possessions."

He also disagreed with the assertion that the plain, uneducated man loves his native country less than the intellectual. As an example he pointed to the Russian war prisoners in Germany, who were portrayed in the well-known book written by E. Remarque.

The next speaker from the audience was Mr. Selivonchik. This speaker divided the Russian colony into two camps: the camp of the workers and the camp of the intellectuals. These of course have no common language, so that they do not understand each other. In Russia, under the old regime, none of the workers could receive any college education; hence members of these two camps have quite different ideas about things. The speaker asserted that the Russian worker who emigrates to America soon forgets not only Russia but even his own relatives who suffer there.

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"We workmen," said he "remain here the same ignoramuses which we were; we do not yearn to return to Russia; we have forgotten our native land because we did not possess any adequate knowledge of it when we came to America some twenty years ago. The intellectuals, on the other hand, yearn to return and to recover their property. Well, let them go; we ourselves feel comfortable enough in America."

After Senkevich and Zatsa had made a few remarks, the Communist Gominuk made a fiery speech, addressing both the debaters and the audience. This speaker protested first of all against the very word "fatherland".

"This is an old superstition, said Gominuk; "where the worker dwells, there is his fatherland. Why are you all shedding tears here because of your native land? Why are you complaining that the Soviet authorities do not allow you to return to Russia? Why do you not fight capitalism here, in America?

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Moravsky said that he was dissatisfied with the government of the U.S.S.R. But what kind of government does he want to take the place of the Soviet government if the latter falls? What system could be substituted for the Soviet system now prevailing in Russia? All the capitalistic countries take part in this campaign against the Soviet regime, and you walk hand in hand with them. But all your attacks mean nothing."

The speaker would have continued in this vein, but his time was up and it was getting late. After Moravsky had answered all his opponents, the chairman, Dr. Pertsov, made a concluding speech, explaining the usefulness of forums and emphasizing the necessity of arranging for them more frequently.

Hassviet, Dec. 17, 1929.

AT THE LECTURE OF THE R.O.C.S.

The lecture which was given on Saturday by the Russian People's Orthodox Society of Chicago (R.O.C.S.) at the People's School, 917 N. Wood Street, on the subject of the Rise of the Russian State, was very successful. The school hall was crowded. The lecturer, G. I. Orlov, began his lecture with a description of the tribes which existed in the land, which is called Russia, before Rurik was invited to rule, and concluded with the reign of Grand Duke Vladimir. All those who attended the lecture listened with the greatest of interest.

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Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 23, 1929.

THE ZNANIE SOCIETY PREPARES FOR A BIG EDUCATIONAL
PROGRAM

Znanie Society (Knowledge Society) seems desirous to live up to its name to be, in the true sense of the word, a distributor of knowledge among the Russians in Chicago. It is known to us that there are schools connected with this Society. We know also that there is in existence a fair chorus, dramatic circle etc.

And now, we found something new and interesting. Znanie intends to arrange on its premises scientific lectures. For this purpose, the society will invite experienced lecturers and illustrate their lectures on the screen with slides or moving pictures. We are sure that those lectures will be a great success.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), April 17, 1929.

MR. CHERNOV'S SECOND LECTURE

Mr. Chernov's second lecture took place on April 14, 1929, at the Douglas Park Auditorium. His theme was "Fascism and Bolshevism." This lecture was also a great success.

By his masterly exposition of this subject and by the interesting facts with which he illustrated his statements, Mr. Chernov held the audience spellbound to such an extent that the Bolsheviki who had come to this lecture with the intention of protesting and causing a disturbance forgot all about it and just listened.

Mr. Chernov's lecture lasted more than two hours. His criticism of Fascism and Bolshevism was crushing. He proved by numerous quotations from Bolshevist and Fascist publications, quite conclusively, that in spite of an apparent contrast between Bolshevism and Fascism, there is a certain spiritual affinity between these two systems. Both these

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movements are characterized by an absence of faith in the creative capacities of the people and by a denial of the right of the people to freely manifest their will. This leads to the crushing of all freedom and to the establishment of a party or personal dictatorship. "Obey as if you were a living corpse," such is the meaning of both the Fascist and the Bolshevist dictatorships. Under both regimes there is no freedom of opinion, even for the highest officials. The will of Stalin or of Mussolini is supreme. Zinoviev, who had incurred the displeasure of Stalin, used the following expressions in characterizing his own progeny, the dictatorship: "One can criticize the party's politics -- after one has made his will."

On the evening of the same day there was a banquet at the Morrison Hotel in honor of Mr. Chernov. About 150 guests were present. Representatives of several social organizations made speeches.

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On April 20, 1929, Mr. V. Chernov gave his third lecture, this time at the Mirror Hall. The subject was "The National Question and Its Economic Foundation."

In this lecture Mr. Chernov expounded the following theses: At the present time there is going on the formation of great amalgamations of of capitalistic enterprises which are being unified into trusts, syndicates and large concerns. Thus in Europe there exists a Franco-German steel trust which controls the European market. This trust competes in the world market with the American and English steel trusts.

The various large financial and economic amalgamated capitalistic concerns, having an international character, are a threat to the separate countries. Not everyone of the latter acting separately can withstand the onslaught of these large amalgamated concerns. Hence, there arises

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Mr. Chernov believes that the old way of solving national questions, -by artificially keeping all the non-Russian nationalities as parts of the USSR and forcing them to submit to violence, -is an outlived, harmful and dangerous policy. The USSR should be organized as a federation, and the alliance of the nations forming this federation should be voluntary, based on a free mutual agreement. If some nationality would find it undesirable to remain in this federation, it should be allowed to secede from it.

Separatist movements, according to Mr. Chernov's view, arise unavoidably when one large nationality oppresses a smaller and less powerful one. And when such oppression becomes weaker, the separatist movement among the smaller nationality is also weakened in the same degree. It is quite possible that if Bolshevism would not be the ruling power in Russia, if the people had enjoyed complete freedom, and if the non-Russian nationalities had been considered as having equal rights with the Russians, they

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might not have seceded from Russia. The oppression of smaller nationalities, according to Mr. Chernov's view, does not make a country stronger, but, on the contrary, weakens it and often is the cause of great catastrophes. The World War, as we know, arose because of the oppression of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austro-Hungary. Only the unconditional recognition of the right of every nationality to enjoy equal rights and equal consideration with all other nationalities can result in a peaceful neighborly life and cooperation of all nations.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), April 2, 1929.

V. CHERNOV IN CHICAGO

On Sunday, March 31, 1929, there came from New York the well-known leader of the party of Russian Social-Revolutionists, Mr. V. M. Chernov.

In spite of the very bad weather, - the rain was coming down in sheets, - there had gathered in the depot a considerable crowd of people who wanted to greet Mr. Chernov. Representatives of various currents of thought started immediately to ask Mr. Chernov questions, and he answered them in a very lucid and exhaustive way.

At the same time a photographer was busy trying to get a good snap-shot of Mr. Chernov.

The representatives of the American press asked Mr. Chernov some very interesting questions about important matters concerning the present situation in Russia.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), April 2, 1929.

Mr. Chernov gave several very instructive lectures, illustrated by pictures projected on a screen. In these lectures he gave a very complete review of the chief events that have occurred in Russia since the revolution had begun, and of the evolution of the social and economic life of Russia during the ten first years following the revolution.

The first lecture was given at the Amalgamated Center on April 7, at 2 P. M. The theme was: "The Present Situation in Soviet Russia and the Prospects of the Future."

Towards 3 P. M. the public filled the large hall which can hold over two thousand persons. When Mr. Chernov appeared on the stage the public gave him a rousing ovation. He was greeted by representatives of various Socialist organizations; among them were some Ukrainians and White Ruthenians. There proved also to be in the hall a small group of Bolsheviki

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), April 2, 1929.

who had come in order to interfere with the lecture by causing some disturbance. When Mr. Chernov started to talk they became noisy. But a police inspector rebuked these troublesome Bolsheviks and spoke to them as follows: "The American constitution guarantees freedom of speech, so that anybody can express his opinions, even though these views may not please us. You can express your objections to such views in a peaceful, lawful way, but have no right to cause disturbances. If you will not keep quiet and continue to make trouble during the lecture, I shall be forced to remove you from the hall."

But the Bolsheviks did not obey the request of the police inspector, and when Mr. Chernov started to speak again they began to shout at him. The police lost patience and removed from the hall six of the most troublesome and noisy Bolsheviks. After that there were no more disturbances during the lecture.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), April 2, 1929.

WPA (U.S. FRO) 34273

Mr. V. M. Chernov conquered the hearts of the audience by his inspiring and poetical speech. His exposition of his theme contained much valuable information and was masterly as to its form. He spoke for two hours, and the audience listened to this long lecture with the greatest attention. Even those of the Bolsheviki who had remained in the hall listened most attentively, forgetting about the intended protests.

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Anonymous - Moscwa (Monthly), Mar. 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LECTURES GIVEN, AND PAPERS READ AT THE RUSSIAN CENTER

February 10, literary and musical evening in memory of Griboyedov.

February 16, paper read by Mr. Karl Borders, ex-director of the House of Enlightenment in Chicago. Subject: "Three years in Soviet Russia".

February 23, talk by Mr. A. Ilyin, "On Russia".

Rassviet (The Dawn), December 18, 1928.

WFO 6-2, PRO. 35271

DEBATE ABOUT THE RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

On December 16, 1928, a debate about the recognition of Soviet Russia took place. The debate was arranged by the Rassviet Society. The hall was very crowded and many of the people could not find any place. One of the orators, Dr. Pertsov, in his speech tried to prove the necessity of the recognition of Soviet Russia. He read an indictment against the Bolsheviks, pointing out the many crimes committed by them. He called the Bolsheviks Jesuits and followers of Machiavelli. He came to the following conclusion: the recognition of Soviet Russia must be obtained in order that the Russian immigrants could return to Russia and play there a decisive role in the fight of the Russian people with the Bolsheviks. Mr. Moravsky, who spoke against the recognition of Soviet Russia, pointed out all the inconsistencies of the arguments of Dr. Pertsov: first, that there is nothing to gain by imitating the

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Rassviet (The Dawn), December 18, 1928.

APR 11 1946 301

Bolshevik tactics; secondly, that even if the Bolsheviks would be recognized, the return of Russians to Russia would be not permitted because of the decree of the Soviet Union that any citizen who had not registered before a certain date loses his citizenship. Even if Soviet Russia will not be recognized by the United States, the Soviet government will certainly admit to Russia emigrants who want to be repatriated. But the Soviets will admit only Russian Bolsheviks and their sympathizers, as it is being done at the present time.

Though many Bolsheviks and sympathizers were present at the discussion, the audience was against the recognition of Soviet Russia. This could be seen from the applause given the opponents and also from the discussion in which took part Mr. Ilyin V. Khomich, Doctor Chapman, who were for the recognition of the Soviet Union, and Mr. Yusefovich, Mr. Senkevich, and Mr. E. Duvan, who spoke against the recognition.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), December 18, 1928.

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In spite of the rainy weather, many of the people arrived from such places as Gary, Ind.; Pullman, Ill.; Kenosha, and many other towns. The debate lasted nearly five hours. Mr. P. Rozhin was chairman.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 6, 1928.

WH. 111. 25 3075

On October 6, 1928, at the hall of the F. Dostoyevsky Memorial School, 2201 N. Robey Street, there was announced an interesting lecture in the English language. A well-known American lecturer and economist, Mr. A. L. Brown, will lecture on the subject: "The Founding of the City of Chicago, Its Development and Its State Before the World's Fair of 1933."

The lecture will be accompanied by screen pictures from the history of our city. After the lecture there will be given a translation of it into the Russian language.

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Rassviet, August 25, 1928.

LECTURE

On Sunday August 26, at the Evangelical House, 2127 Crystal Street, a lecture by Mr. Johnson, on the theme: "The struggle of light with dark," was given.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), August 25, 1928.

WPA (SL) 1903 3027

LECTURE

On August 25, 1928, at the YMCA, 1621 W. Division Street, a lecture on the theme "On the 50th Anniversary of the War for Liberation of the Bulgarians" (the Russo-Turkish war), was given by A. M. Yuze-fovich.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), May 26, 1928.

THE ARRIVAL OF PROFESSOR P. N. MILUKOV

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Mr. Moravsky and Dr. Percy received from New York a communication concerning the arrival to Chicago of the well-known Russian historian and scientist, Professor Milukov.

Professor P. N. Milukov agreed to lecture not only in the City Club and at the University of Chicago, in English, but also for the Russian colony, in Russian. The lecture of the esteemed scientist on "The Present Situation and Future of Russia," will take place at the Schoenhofen Hall, on June 2, 1928.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), March 27, 1928.

DR. STEINBERG'S LECTURE IN CHICAGO

Dr. I. Z. Steinberg, who came to Chicago from Europe, gave a lecture in Russian for the Chicago Russians on March 24. His theme was: "The Situation in Soviet Russia at Present." He believes that the October Revolution gave expression to all the desires of the Russian population. And if the Bolsheviki, after confiscating private property, would not have confiscated also freedom, the Russian revolution could be considered as completed. But the Bolsheviki proved to be different from what people imagined them to be. They proved to love power above all, to be cruel, intolerant towards other people's opinions, and they have cheated all the population of Russia. They talked one way, but acted in a totally different way.

Mr. Steinberg began his lecture by characterizing the conditions which

Rassviet (The Dawn), March 27, 1928.

had caused the October Revolution. Before the mental eye of those who were listening to him passed a panorama of all the events that had happened in Russia during the last ten years. Dr. Steinberg's approach to this complicated problem was chiefly a psychological one. His opinion is that the October Revolution did not happen because of the attacks of the Bolsheviki on the Kerensky government, but because the slogans written on the banners of the October revolutionists corresponded to the yearnings of the soul of every Russian. The population of Russia, freed from the yoke of the autocratic regime which it had borne for centuries, was pursuing two aims: improvement of material welfare and achievement of both political and economic freedom. "It would be difficult to tell," said Dr. Steinberg, "which was the stronger motive affecting the consciousness of the Russian peasant - the desire to get some land or the desire to get freedom. But anyhow, it would be very unjust to believe that all that the Russian peasants wanted was to grab the land that belonged to the rich landowners."

Rassviet (The Dawn), March 27, 1928.

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They are not the kind of monsters that would think only of filling their bellies."

✓ Note: Dr. Steinberg was one of the chief leaders of the maximalist (extreme) fraction of the Social-Revolutionist Party and held the post of commissar of Justice in the beginning of the Bolshevist regime. The maximalist fraction had decided to cooperate with the Bolsheviki.
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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 3, 1928.

THE VALUE OF ORGANIZATIONS

In 1927 there were arranged by the Russian organizations in Chicago eighty-six entertainments, distributed as follow: Theatrical performances, concert-balls, school and family festivities, bazaars and picnics. Of theatrical performances and concert-balls there were twenty-six. Of school and family festivities there were forty-eight; six picnics and six bazaars. Theatrical performances and concert-balls were arranged in specially rented halls. Festivities and bazaars were held in the halls owned by the organizations. I shall mention the costs and profits of these entertainments. The gross average returns from concert-balls and picnics were \$525. The average expenses were \$385. The average return from festivities was \$100; the average expenses were \$35; bazaars, average return, \$140, expenses, \$55. Thus all these festivities and entertainments cost in one year \$22,440. This figure includes only the material cost, as the labor was done by the members

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 3, 1928.

free of charge. Of this sum there remains a net profit of only \$8,110. But this is by far not an exact figure, because the above information concerns only those entertainments which have been reported in the Russian daily Rassviet.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 15 & 16, 1927.

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P. A. KROPOTKIN'S DAUGHTER VISITS CHICAGO

(Compiled from a telegram that appeared on the first page of the November 15, 1927, number of Rassviet, and from an article by Mr. Rubezhanin in the next number of the same paper.)

In the middle of November, 1927, the Princess Alexandra Petrona Kropotkin, daughter of the celebrated anarchist leader, Petr Alexeyevich Kropotkin, visited Chicago. Her father had given up his title and a military career and became a champion of the oppressed, a scientist, and one of the greatest theorists of anarchism. The daughter does not scorn the princely title. When speaking to reporters of the Chicago papers, who were interviewing her, she expressed astonishment at the existence in Chicago of numerous slums, which she had observed while driving through the city. These slums, she said, reminded her of some of the worst quarters of Moscow, where the Soviet government tries

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 15 & 16, 1927.

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to get rid of such ugly conditions. Miss Kropotkin remarked that she was not an admirer of the Bolsheviki. "I do not uphold the Soviets," she said, "just as I did not favor the tsaristic regime; but I am a friend of the Russian people that will outlive the Soviets, just as it has outlived the tsaristic autocracy."

On November 15th the Princess Kropotkin gave a lecture on Russia, which was attended by a large audience. The Hirsch Hall on Grand Avenue, which can hold over 3,000 people, was filled to overflowing.

The lecturer was greeted by the audience with much applause. She has a weak voice that could not reach those who were seated and standing in the rear part of the hall. In the beginning she spoke about the contrast existing between the theory and the practice of revolution, the ideal and its realization. Then the lecturer expatiated about the immediate causes of the revolution - the weak-willed personality of

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 15, 16, 1927.

Tsar Nicholas II; the sickly mysticism of the tsarina, which caused her to fall under the influence of the notorious Rasputin; the precarious state of the army at the front, caused by the lack of ammunition; the demoralization of the rear of the army, the result of graft and profiteering; the resulting general discontent among all classes of the population. All these facts and conditions, well known to every Russian, culminated in the murder of the nefarious Rasputin by Prince Yusupov.

The views of Alexandra Petrovna Kropotkin on Bolshevism proved to be somewhat vacillating. She does not agree with the theories of the Bolsheviki. She thinks that the Marxian theories may be true under the conditions existing in industrial countries, but are not adapted to agricultural countries such as Russia. Yet, the lecturer finds that the Bolsheviki have achieved some good things. She said that their regime had aroused among the peasants interest for the activities of the government, - interest that did not exist before. The Russian

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 15 & 16, 1927.

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peasant previously practically ignored the activities of the government, except in such cases when these activities made him feel very uncomfortable. All this has been changed now as though by magic, and the peasants at present show interest in the doings of the government, and they desire to use to the utmost the rights acquired by them.

Mr. Rubezhanin finds this estimate of the influence of the Soviet regime on the Russian peasants to be an error. His opinion is that the result of the Bolshevist activities in the rural districts of Russia was only to instill into the hearts of the peasants a hatred for all organized government, i. e., a purely negative interest in the governmental activities.

The lecturer does not share her father's anarchistic views. She esteems

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 15 & 16, 1927.

democracy highly, and finds that the Soviet system of government would not be bad either, if the voting would be by secret ballot. She also thinks that the Bolsheviki have done some good in educating the people. Mr. Rubezhanin does not agree with this opinion of the lecturer, and says that she apparently does not know that even from the Moscow and Leningrad colleges, persons are being graduated who know very little about spelling. What can one expect under such circumstances from the teaching given in the Soviet elementary schools, especially in those of the rural districts? Mr. Rubezhanin also points out the contradiction existing between the "critical" attitude of the lecturer towards Bolshevism, and her pleading for the recognition of the Soviet government by the United States. He says that such a recognition of the Bolshevik regime, which is doing such a terrible harm to the population of Russia, would strengthen this regime and enable the Soviet government to get a loan from the United States. For this is the ultimate aim of the Soviet authorities in seeking recognition.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), October 20, 1927.

NEW YORK: 1927

THE MUTUAL AID SOCIETY AND CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK

By K. Oberuchev

The writer of this article discusses the question whether the Mutual Aid societies, which are professedly non-political, should include into their educational programs lectures and discussions on the social sciences. There are those who believe that the introduction of such subjects would inevitably lead to the discussion of political questions, and this, instead of uniting people of various political views on the basis of purely economic and cultural pursuits, would tend to produce dissensions and thus weaken the society. And it is obvious that such a society can efficiently organize relief for those who are in need of it only if it has a large membership. The writer of the article does not quite agree with such a standpoint. He says that a

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Rassviet, Oct. 20, 1927.

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clear distinction should be made between an unfair, partisan presentation of social questions and a really scientific study of these problems which demands that they should be considered from various standpoints, as almost every particular standpoint has in it some truth, and among the members of every party there are men who sincerely want to do that which is conducive to the welfare of the people.

We are told that when classes and lectures are arranged on such subjects as mathematics, physics, chemistry, etc., this cannot lead to any dissensions, as the facts and laws of such sciences are well established, and nobody would try to dispute them. But when it comes to history we meet difficulties because historical facts can be interpreted in a totally different way by persons holding antagonistic political views. This applies in a still greater degree to the teaching of social and political sciences.

There is some truth in this. It cannot be denied that the discussion

Rassviet, Oct. 20, 1927.

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of such questions often arouses the passions and creates enmity between those who participate in such discussions. But, says Mr. Oberuchev, this need not be so. It happens only because those who undertake to explain or discuss such questions are intolerant, fanatical, and do not understand thoroughly either the teachings which they defend, or those that they oppose. Therefore lectures on social questions should be given only by such persons who are real students, who are broad-minded and are actuated only by the desire to elucidate the truth, and not to defend at all costs some sectarian standpoint. In other words, such lectures should be really scientific, and not given for purposes of partisan propaganda or agitation. Under such conditions these lectures would help those who attend them to consider the social questions in a more impartial way and thus help to draw nearer to each other those who previously thought that they could be only irreconcilable enemies. Instead of producing dissensions and quarrels, such lectures would on the contrary, create greater unity and inculcate a tolerant attitude without which no successful social activity is possible.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 19, 1927.

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IN THE RUSSIAN CENTER

The lecture on the theme "Evolution" which was arranged in the Russian Center in Chicago attracted a big audience. The announcer, Mr. D. L. Orlovsky, in his introductory speech mentioned that an account of the desire of many in the audience to participate in the discussion, he decided to make his opening address short. Mr. Orlovsky defended Darwin's theory very skilfully. One of the strongest of his opponents was Mr. A. G. Ilyin, who proved that it is possible to be attracted by Darwin's theory and in the same time to believe in God. Many others participated in the same discussion.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), April 26, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 31276

KERENSKY'S ADDRESS

A. F. Kerensky's arrival to Chicago is the sensational event of the day in the Russian colony. His address on Sunday, April 24, at the Ashland Auditorium, had been expected with great impatience.

Though the zenith of the fame of this hero of the February Revolution, who has achieved such great notoriety, had passed at the time of the fall of the Provisional government, the name of Kerensky, so intimately connected with the first grand days of a liberated Russia, has not yet lost its glamor and attractiveness.

Consequently, it is not to be wondered at that every public speech made by Kerensky attracts the attention of all those who are for some reason or other interested in the fate of Russia.

Kerensky's public appearance before the Chicago Russians coincided with

Review (The Dawn), April 25, 1927.

April 25, 1927.

the Russian Easter. The Russian in general of this generation forget on this day all their earthly concerns and tribulations. On this day it is most difficult to deliver a lecture or address. And only Karsky's logical manner could have made the day from the Easter holiday to a lecture. And this meeting was attended not only by Chicago Russians, but also by the many who had come from other cities.

The tickets for admission to Karsky's address were being sold speedily during the whole last week at the office of the Association, and on the day of the address just as speedily at the booth at the entrance to the hall which was open early in the morning.

The hall of the Chicago Ashland Auditorium which holds more than 5,000 persons began to be filled a long time before the hour announced for the meeting. Many provident Russians came very early in order to secure good seats. They could see well the ex-premier and not miss any word spoken by him.

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Moscow (The Dawn), April 26, 1927.

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On the whole the evening of acts was going on without any incidents. A part of the public was somewhat intoxicated. The communistically-minded "comrades" did not lag behind those who had been "celebrating"; they had absorbed some liquor, perhaps in order to increase their courage or, maybe, to show their protest against a religious "superstition." The or last, according to a strategic plan, worked out beforehand by the communist "cell," composed of a compact group, some of its members were in the center of the hall, and some also in the galleries.

Some more important communists belonging to the "left" (Note: LP stands for "New Main Line Policy." P. S.) class penetrated to the stalls, and the most enterprising took the fight on the stage.

It is already 2 o'clock - time to call the meeting to order. But Kerensky is not there yet. The communists in the galleries applaud noisily, protesting thus against the lack of punctuality of the speaker, that "counter-revolutionist."

Rassviet (The Dawn), April 23, 1927.

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However, Kerensky does not make them wait very long. He appears on the stage accompanied by some important-looking gentleman. The ex-premier is greeted by loud and prolonged applause which ultimately becomes a stormy ovation. Gradually the enthusiasm of the audience quiets down; Kerensky bows to the public without saying a word and sits down.

The "important-looking gentleman," who is the chairman of the meeting, presents to the audience the editor of the evening newspaper, Evening Post Mr. Clark, saying, as is usual on such occasions, a few complimentary sentences about this gentleman's merits and importance. Mr. Clark is a tall, gaunt American; he is not a bad orator and is very fond of presenting to audiences public men and politicians. He talks loud, but his voice is not resonant; his speech is smooth, there is no hesitation about it; one would think that he is dictating an editorial to his stenographer for the next issue of his newspaper.

"It is not America's business," says the worthy editor, "to meddle with the internal affairs of any other nation (America does it, of course) -

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Prosvet (P. 1927), April 21, 1927.

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which is seen not at first to be a personal opinion, but believes to be the expression of the approval and admiration of the first heroic days of Russian freedom which it lived in Russia in the days of the February Revolution. The new Russia, which is great, having a heretofore and of true freedom - such as, perhaps, no other country has known.

After this praise given to the February Revolution, Morozov took up the attacks against his rivals, his political enemies from among the "rights" - the monarchists. Morozov, he said, was a traitor. Rasputin, treason among the officers, especially the "disloyalty" of the tsaritsa and the monarch's princesses, and the "other" with some of the high dignitaries of the court were held responsible for all the reverses at the front - all the "disloyalty" in the "towards" the reigning dynasty into all social classes of the Russian people, and the "inflexible" enemies of the "dynasty" were to be found among the extreme right elements of the monarchist parties, among some aristocrats

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Tassvict (The Dawn), April 23, 1927.

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at the imperial court, army generals and the ruling bureaucrats. In other words, those who were supposed to be the staunchest supporters of the government had deserted it just before the February revolution and wanted to get rid of the Romanov dynasty even at the cost of a revolution.

Kerensky says that now it has been proved by later history evidence that not only the court, but even the government of Delyanov was conducting anti-nationalistic political activities amounting to defection, helping the cause of Germany by endeavoring to bring about the defeat of Russia.

No, Kerensky, and Rodzyanko did not want a revolution and turned the tsar against the impending danger. But the tsar did not want to make any concessions and continued to do the will of the tsaritsa and of Rasputin.

Thus the February revolution was the result of the fusion of two streams: on one hand of the monarchist parties of the right which had

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Message (to the Left), April 27, 1917.

WPA 711, 120, 1073

lost all respect for the authority of the Right; on the other hand of the Left, the revolutionary parties. It is difficult to see the outcome of this situation except the overthrow of a regime which had degenerated and was in a state of dissolution.

And monarchism, of course, has died once for all and is not going to be resurrected.

(Meronkoy's Address, and in full text -- April 27, 1917).

The February Revolutions and the Political and Social Reaction of the Bolsheviks.

The February Revolution was not only a political one, but also a social one. It recognized as sacred rights the inviolability of personal freedom and their liberties. It made the workers and the peasants the real masters of the country, broke the bourgeoisie who were in Russia; and the intelligentsia went hand in hand with the masses of the people during the February Revolution. Not the Bolsheviks, but the February Revolution

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Decree (The Decree), April 11, 1917.

WPA (U.S. PROCL. 897)

gave the land to the peasants. The decree abolishing private land-ownership had been signed by the Minister of Agriculture of the Provisional Government (a member of the Constitutional-Democratic Party), Shingarev.

And if with the coming into power of the Bolsheviks the land from the people, still the Bolsheviks did not dare to take the land from the peasants. And this is the reason why, Mensky thinks that tsarism cannot be restored in Russia, as the peasants know very well that its restoration would mean also the restoration of the land to their former owners.

When such a sworn enemy of Russian freedom as Lenin, said Mensky, has declared once in the Soviet of workers' and soldiers' deputies (it happened while the Provisional Government was still in power) that there is no greater land than Russia - no land where the rights of the workers would be so thoroughly guaranteed.

Novich (The Dawn), April 26, 1927.

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According to Novich's opinion Bolshevism arose in Russia because of the weakness of national feeling and owing to dissensions in the Provisional Government itself. On one hand the rights were to remain the Provisional Government for making too many concessions; they were saying that it is necessary to take back these concessions; yet this would have aroused the indignation of the country; while the lefts reproved us for having taken too little. And in such conditions, when the army was disorganized, we had to put through social reforms and to carry on the war An extraordinary responsibility was put on the shoulders of the government - a responsibility the more heavy because in the government itself there was not sufficient unanimity.

The Bolsheviks took advantage of the vacillation and the weakness of the Provisional Government and seized power. They brought with them an absolute political and social reaction. They not only destroyed all the liberties, but instituted a complete slavery for the workmen and peasants. These last they rob by levying exorbitant taxes; and in no other country are the workmen exploited as cruelly as they are in Russia. A workman is

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Russ.let (1st Sem), April 21, 1927.

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forced to work in a factory, working for 11 to 12 hours, and all his energy is being sucked out of him by a system of piece-work.

The Bolsheviks did not abolish exploitation. The Bolsheviks were relentlessly destroying the old bourgeoisie, but at the same time they were creating a new, worse edition of exploitation. If in the tsar's regime the Jews were not allowed to reside and work beyond the limits of certain restricted areas, now the Bolsheviks have moved the Jews into such an area where no one could freely reside there he chose nor move when he wanted to do so.

While Russia was participating in the World War, it lost seven million men. But the Bolshevik dictatorship cost Russia twenty million men, as admitted by the Bolsheviks themselves.

The liberation of Russia from the Bolsheviks can come about in two ways. The Bolshevik regime can be overthrown by a new revolution. Kurosly holds that a revolution costs too much in the country where it happens. This applies especially to Russia which is at present entirely exhausted

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Pasoviet (The Town), April 26, 1927.

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both economically and spiritually. It would be much better if the Bolsheviki, having begun to listen to the voice of reason, would restore to the people the liberties of which they have robbed Russia, and if they would do this without waiting for any serious disturbances. In such a case they may remain in power.

But, says Kerensky, we do not know of any such occurrences in the history of humanity. He never heard of tyrants or despots voluntarily making the necessary concessions to the people. Therefore Kerensky thinks that Russia cannot avoid new revolutionary upheavals which will bring to the country some horrible experiences.

At the close of his address Kerensky made an appeal to all Russians for national unity, for the creation of one will and one endeavor to liberate Russia from the yoke of the Bolsheviki. When the Russian people in Russia are all fused into one body by their one desire to get rid of the Bolsheviki and by the consciousness of the necessity of such liberation. Then even the guns of the chekists will cease shooting.

Rasvied (The Dawn), April 26, 1927.

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In Kerensky's opinion Russia will return sooner or later to the liberal regime, i. e., to a democratic republican regime; to a rule of the country according to Abraham Lincoln's formula: "by the people, for the people."

Kerensky finishes his speech. He is given a stormy ovation. The majority of the audience rise from their seats.

Mr. Clark, who acts as chairman, reads in English a short summary of Kerensky's discourse for the benefit of those among the audience who do not understand the Russian language. The Americans interrupt from time to time Mr. Clark's reading by applause, being strongly impressed by some passages of Kerensky's address. The reading of the summary of Kerensky's address in English is finished, and Kerensky agrees to answer questions put by persons from among the audience.

Questions and Answers

From all ends of the hall are heard voices of persons asking to be given

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As. viet (The Dawn), April 25, 1927.

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the right of the floor. Many hands are raised. The Communists who have been listening attentively to the address without emitting one sound seem to have awakened to the situation; now they begin to be noisy, they become excited and swear as leftists "comrades." They want, of course, to cross-examine Kerensky, to make him admit some blunder in order to be able to declare before all the people that he harbors some "counter-revolutionary" designs.

The Chicago chekists have, naturally, been preparing for such an emergency, and they were triumphing beforehand, expecting to be victorious in this encounter with Kerensky. But they were disappointed in their expectations, as always happens with all Communist plans.

The answers which Kerensky gave to the attacks of the Communists proved to be so weighty that the Communists went away not with their heads proudly raised, but rather ashamed; some of them may even have lost confidence in their communist creed.

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Massvict (The Dawn), April 20, 1927.

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In quote below a few questions illustrating the depth of the Communists' wisdom.

- You, Mr. Kerensky, maintain that in Russia the Communists form less than one percent of the population. If such were the case how would it be possible for the Communists to rule Russia - a country with a population numbering so many million people - for ten years?

The Communists applauded the person who has asked this question, meaning by this applause that this question hits Kerensky pretty hard.

Kerensky warns the applauding Communists not to celebrate a victory prematurely. His answer to this question is as follows:

- The Communist Party numbers 500,000 members. In Russia everybody who has a membership card of the Communist Party is a member of the government. Now the Communists reason in the following way: If some time Nicholas I had declared that he rules Russia with the help of 100,000

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Kassvict (The Dawn), April 26, 1927.

WPA (111 1927)

chiefs of the police why should we, communists, not be able to rule Russia with the help of 500,000 members of our party?

Kerensky's very pointed answer is rewarded by stormy applause. But the Communists do not want to consider themselves beaten. One of them, wishing to prove that the democratic form of government is unsuitable speaks about the oppression of the workers in democratic America and mentions the policemen armed with clubs.

- But in Moscow there are more policemen and chekists armed with guns. And in Russia strikes are entirely forbidden, retorts Kerensky.

Some Communist "nepman," looking pretty well fed, tries to assure Kerensky that in Moscow the proletarian fares very well while in America he is in the clutches of poverty.

Kerensky answers:

I E

Rassviet (The Dawn), April 16, 1917.

... 170 202

- Anyone of you, American workmen, in Russia would be considered as a "millionaire," an arch-bourgeois. I saw many American workmen going out of a factory and looking for their own automobiles which were standing right near the factory. They got into these automobiles and go home. But the Russian workman, after working 11 or 12 hours in a factory, gets out dressed in ragged clothes, and, dragging his tired, unshod feet, walks home.

Someone asks Kerensky why he ordered the army to continue the war.

- The Provisional Government acted thus because of the following considerations: no allied country had the right to end the war by concluding a separate peace as this could lead to very disastrous results, first of all for the very country which would act thus. Our considerations proved to be quite correct. For the peace concluded in Brest-Litovsk the Bolsheviks had to pay a very high price; they had to give away some of the best regions of Russia; Rumania, a part of White Russia, Lithuania, the Baltic provinces, Finland, and on top of that they had

Rassviet (The Dawn), April 26, 1927.

WPA (ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED)

to pay a contribution to Germany which had been defeated. Not to mention the millions of human lives lost during the civil war which had been caused by that very same anti-national policy of the Bolsheviki.

Why don't the Bolsheviki allow the Russian immigrants to return to Russia?

In Europe the Bolsheviki are even agitating, trying to induce the Russian emigrants to return to Russia; they are even organizing societies of Russians who want to be repatriated. It is in their interest to carry on such an agitation which brings disintegration into the ranks of the emigrants. But as soon as the persons who had trusted the Bolsheviki consented to return to Russia, the Bolsheviki would not always be willing to allow them to be repatriated, as they (the Bolsheviki) were afraid that the miserable actual conditions in Russia would cause the repatriated to become disappointed.

Many other questions were asked, but we shall not dwell on them.

II B 2 g

II B 2 g (Czech)

II B 2 g (Polish)

II B 2 g (Yugoslav)

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PP01.20275

Rassviet (The Dawn), April 8, 1927.

SLAVONIC CLUB

A few months ago at the Chicago University was organized the Slavonic Club. The club includes all students of Slavonic origin: Czechs, Yugoslavs, and Poles. The club is intended to do cultural work among people of Slavonic origin. The students meet at the University of Chicago. Lectures on the following subjects are given: literature, art, music, and languages of different Slavonic countries.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), November 30, 1926.

APR 19 1927

SUCCESSFUL LECTURES

Short notice about two Russian lectures on November 27 and 28, 1926. The first was given at the 'Courses for General Education,' by Mr. M. M. Timofeyev, who spoke on philosophy and religion. The lecture was attended by about thirty persons. The other lecture took place at the Russian school of the Trinity, near Douglas Park. Dr. A. I. Nedzelnitsky was the lecturer. He spoke on the care of the sick and of children. The Most Rev. Feofil, bishop of Chicago, visited this lecture, which was attended by some sixty persons.

II B 2 g

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 2, 1926.

WFO 100-200-30275

VISIT OF MR. M. M. TIMOFEYEV TO CHICAGO

Mr. M. M. Timofeyev, well-known Ukrainian social worker, has arrived in Chicago and intends to give several lectures on philosophy and history. Mr. Timofeyev is a graduate of the Kiev University, where he has attended the lectures of the well-known Russian historian, Prof. M. V. Dvornar-Zapolsky.

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II B 2 d (1)

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 20, 1926.

WFO 100-200000-1275

THE OFFICE OF THE RASSVIET MADE AVAILABLE FOR LECTURES

Alterations have been made in the rooms used by the editorial staff of the Rassviet, so as to make these rooms convenient for lectures.

Dr. Nedzelnitsky, Mr. Moravsky, Mr. Voronko and others have volunteered to lecture on various subjects.

II B 2 g

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 25, 1926.

WFO 44-38861-200

LECTURE ON BYELOROSS IYA (WHITE RUTHENIA)

A notice in the Rassviet about a lecture on White Ruthenia, which was given by Prof. I. Tarasyevich before an audience of Americans. The lecture was given in English.

II B 2 g

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik i Rassviet (Russian Daily Herald and
Rassviet), June 5, 1926.

WPA 1931 2037

MEETING OF THE WHITE RUSSIANS (BYCLORUSSY)

Notice about a regular meeting of the White Russian People's Society to be held on June 7, 1926, in the House of the Worker, 1902 W. Division Street.

Note: The society mentioned above was still active in Chicago in 1931 under the name of 'White Russian-American National Union.' Mr. Voronko was the chairman. He would know all about this society. D. S.)

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik i Rassviet (Russian Daily Herald and
Rassviet), June 5, 1926.

MPA (111) 10000

ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIAN EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS

Besides regular services on Sundays at the House of the Gospel (Dom Yevangheliya), at 2127 Crystal Street, the Russian group of Evangelical Christians often arranged meetings and lectures on various subjects. Thus, on June 5, 1926, there is a notice in the Russkii Viestnik i Rassviet about a meeting at the Lord Community House, 1858 W. Division Street, where the Russian Evangelical preacher, V. E. Narkevich, was to speak on the subject of "How the Russians of Chicago Could Be Unified." The same lecturer was also to speak on June 6 on "Faith in Christ and Opium for the People," at the auditorium of an American church at 1137 N. Leavitt Street.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 16, 1926.

W.D. 11-11-26 2:71

WHITHER IS RUSSIA GOING?

On Sunday, April 18, at the quarters of the YMCA, 1621 W. Division Street, near Ashland Avenue, Dr. Mark Slonim will give his last lecture, organized by the Russian Center of the city of Chicago. The subject of the lecture will be, "Whither is Russia Going?"

After the lecture there will be an open discussion.

The lecture will begin at 2 P. M. sharp.

The Committee.

II B 2 g

RUSSIAN

Russkii Vliestnik (Russian Herald), April 5, 1926.

100-111711-1000

CONCERNING PROFESSOR D. P. BODER'S LECTURES

As we have already communicated, professor D. P. Boder is at present a resident of our city.

For five years our countryman held the post of professor of the Mexican National University and was also superintendent of the Mexican State Psychological Laboratory.

At the present time the professor is making a study of the psychological aspect of the work done by telephone operators of the Bell Telephone Company, which is very much interested in his investigations. These investigations, besides their purely scientific value, can have some influence on the practical aspect of the telephone business, namely, by diminishing the number of mistakes in connecting.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 5, 1926.

Professor Boder will give in Russian a series of very interesting lectures on problems of experimental psychology. He will also demonstrate various apparatus and appliances which are being used for the investigation of the mental faculties of man.

The professor intends also to organize a series of excursions with the purpose of visiting certain industrial concerns and penitentiaries (a telephone station, a penitentiary for children, etc.)

The lectures will be interesting; and a series of lectures (5) on such a subject as experimental psychology - lectures of a strictly scientific character, yet easily understandable - given by a specialist, is something new for our colony. In his lectures, the professor will pay much attention to the problem of the education of the young generation. For many of us it would be useful to attend these lectures.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 1, 1926.

ATA (111) 1001 26271

WHAT IS THE STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD

On Saturday, April 3, the Russian Center organizes a lecture at the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th Street. A. M. Uzefovich will speak on the popular scientific theme: "What is the structure of the world?"

Beginning at 7 P. M. Admission free of charge.

II B 2 g

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 1, 1926.

WPA (LL) PRD. 30275

LECTURE AT THE DOSTOYEVSKY MEMORIAL SCHOOL

On Saturday, April 3, the Russian Center organizes a lecture at the quarters of the Dostoyevsky Memorial School, 1950 Webster Avenue. S. G. Prokopov will lecture on "The liberation of the slaves in the United States."

- 1) Beginning and causes of slavery in the United States.
- 2) When slavery flourished.
- 3) The awakening of humane feelings.
- 4) The movement in favor of liberation
- 5) Causes of the movement and obstacles to it.
- 6) The bloody struggle.
- 7) The results of the struggle.

Beginning at 7 P. M. Admission free of charge.

The Secretary.

II B 2 g

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 27, 1926.

WPA (LL) 2500 4000

LECTURE AT THE PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL

The second scientific lecture at the Progressive School, 1704 Fullerton Avenue, will be given on Sunday, March 28, at 6:30 P. M.

The subject will be: "Is the control of childbirth admissible?" N. Kaluzhin will be the lecturer. The respected public is requested to visit our lecture. Admission free of charge.

The Committee.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 26, 1926.

DR. NEDZELNITSKY'S LECTURE

WPA (ILL) PP01 30075

The Courses for General Education of Teachers announce a lecture for Saturday, March 27, 1926. Dr. Nedzelnitsky will be the lecturer. The theme will be: "Infectious diseases (typhoid fever, plague, small-pox, scarlet fever and others)." The lecture will be illustrated by pictures. It will take place at the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th Street. Beginning at 8 P. M. The public is requested not to come too late.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 20, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A LECTURE

On Saturday, March 20, at the quarters of the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th Street, the Progressive Club organizes a lecture on the following subject: "Is the materialistic teaching about evolution satisfactory?" D. Stranden will be the lecturer.

Beginning at 7:30 P. M. Admission free of charge.

The Secretary.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 20, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

A LECTURE AT THE RUSSIAN CENTER

On Sunday, March 21, in the large hall of the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th Street, Mr. Grigoriy Senkevich will read a paper on "The Economic Situation in Modern Russia" (based on material derived from Soviet sources). After the reading of the paper, there is expected to be a lively discussion in which representatives of all shades of political views existing among the members of the Russian colony of Chicago are invited to participate.

Beginning at 2 P. M. Admission free of charge.

The Secretary.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 12, 1926.

WPA (ILL Y PRO) 30275

A NEW GUEST IN CHICAGO

The lecture on Bolshevism given by Mr. M. L. Slonim, a literary man and a prominent member of the party of Socialist-Revolutionaries who has come to Chicago, proved to be very instructive, well thought-over and rich in serious and well authenticated data.

One can agree or disagree with the conclusions reached by the lecturer (this depends on the views held by the respective person), but one cannot but acknowledge that his lecture was a brilliant one, as it contained a rich material founded on fact, was based on logically sound promises, was carefully thought over and, in spite of the fact that the lecturer belongs to a definite party, was free from any prejudice. (This is something rare).

We Russians living in Chicago have been used to lectures in which some representative of a certain party or current of thought speaks most

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 12, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

excitedly and spitefully about some other party or current of thought of which he is an enemy. Very often spiteful reproofs and "critique" are being fortified just by our celebrated "in general," and not by any solidly established facts, by true knowledge and logical arguments such as are required for a good lecture.

On this occasion, however, we had before us a highly cultured lecturer, possessing marvelous erudition, and one who was quite free from the tendency of appealing to the base passions of man.

The lecturer is a socialist-populist (narodnik) of very strong convictions. He spoke about Bolshevism, considering it from the standpoint of a socialist.

What appealed to one strongly in his lecture was his staunch faith in

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 12, 1926.

WPA 611 17021 70275

the creative forces of the Russian people and in Russia's bright future.

Another appealing feature of this lecture was the aversion of the lecturer to all the bloodshed that has been going on in Russia.

"Too much precious blood has been spilt by the Russian people." These words resounded from the platform several times.

And one could feel that these words were spoken by a man who had been deeply affected by the horrors of the civil war.

The lecture did not come off without some of those curious incidents which are such a common thing in our colony; some rightists and extreme leftists interrupted the lecturer by wild questions and exclamations.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 12, 1926.

WPA (LL) RCCL 302/6

We have been told that in a few days Mr. M. L. Slonim will lecture on "Literature in Soviet Russia."

We recommend to the members of our colony not to miss this lecture. Mr. M. L. Slonim has the reputation of being one of the outstanding authorities on modern Russian literature. His Critical Essays are very interesting reading.

Zemetchinsky (S. E. Scheinmann).

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 11, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3023

A LECTURE

On Sunday, March 14, at the quarters of the House of the Workman, 1902 W. Division Street, the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society organizes the fifth lecture of the series, "On Physiology and Hygiene."

Dr. M. Sahud will be the lecturer.

Beginning at 2:30 P. M. Admission free of charge.

The Secretary of the Society.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 9, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A LECTURE

On Saturday, April 10, at the quarters of the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th Street, the Progressive Club organizes a lecture on the subject of "Mutual Help Among Animals and Men." D. Stranden will be the lecturer.

Beginning at 7:30 P. M.

The Secretary.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 6, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PP61.30275

CHANGES IN THE UNION OF RUSSIAN INTELLECTUALS

The Union of Russian Intellectuals, at the regular session of its general assembly, which took place on March 3rd, has resolved: (1) To change the name of the society, which will be called henceforth, "The Russian Club of Chicago"; (2) To change some of the clauses of the by-laws, making it easier for new members to join the society; (3) To lower the membership dues, making them 50 cents monthly; (4) To participate in a more active way in the life of the Russian colony.

The following persons were elected members of the board of directors for the current year 1926: M. I. Volkov, president; A. E. Lutnitsky, vice-president; D. S. Kondratiev, treasurer; V. T. Slavogorodsky, secretary; V. V. Shumkov and V. I. Antsiferov, members of the board.

Members of the Revising Committee: Dr. A. Gabreliants and V. V. Cheslavsky.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 6, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROC. 20274

Temporary address - the secretary's address: 313 S. Richmond Avenue.
Telephone: Van Buren 8274.

The Secretary of the Club.

V. Slavogorodsky.

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RUSSIAN

Ruski Vjestnik (Russian Herald), March 4, 1926.

WFF JUL 1961 36275

A LECTURE ON TRUTH

For lovers and seekers of truth a meeting will be held, and V. Markevich will speak on "What is Truth and Where is it to be Found?" The meeting will be held on Sunday, March 7, at the auditorium of the American church, 1137 North Leavitt street (near the Leavitt street Russian Orthodox church).

Beginning at 4 P. M. Doors open at 3:30 P. M. Admission free of charge. The public is invited.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 19, 1928.

WPA (M) PRO 30275

LECTURE

On Wednesday, February 24, 1928, at 8 P. M., the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society arranges a lecture. The subject will be "The family hearth and woman's social position." The lecturer will be the well-known writer and public worker, Miss Antonina Scholich, who has recently arrived from Poland. The lecture will take place at the quarters of the House of the Workman, 1902 N. Division street. Both men and women are invited to attend this lecture. Admission free of charge.

The Secretary of the Society.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 19, 1926.

WPA (L) 100-30271

LECTURE

On Saturday, February 20, at 1030 W. 14th street, the Progressive Club arranges a lecture on the following subject: "The social ideal of Christianity." The lecture will begin at 7:30 P. M. Admission free of charge. D. Stranden will be the lecturer.

The Secretary.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 12, 1926. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20275

POPULAR LECTURES

The Courses for General Education and for teachers in Chicago, 1080 W. 14th street, announce a series of popular lectures and of papers to be read on subjects of a general educational and scientific character.

A number of lecturers have been invited

The first paper will be read on Saturday, February 13, at 6 P. M., at the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th street. Mr. N. A. Soloviev will be the lecturer. The theme is: "Architecture and Progress." The paper will be illustrated by screen pictures. There will be a charge of 20 cents for admission to any of these lectures.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 12, 1926.

WPA (ALL) 95-3027

A LECTURE

On Sunday, February 14, at the House of the Workman, 1902 W. Division street, the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society arranges the fourth out of a series of lectures on "Physiology and Hygiene." Dr. M. Sahud will be the lecturer. Beginning at 2:30 P. M. Admission free of charge.

The Secretary of the Society.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 5, 1928.

APA (ILL) 1802 3027

A NEW LIFE

On Sunday, February 7, at the auditorium of the American church, corner Leavitt street and Haddon avenue, near the Leavitt Street Russian Orthodox church, V. Harkevich will speak on the following subject: "Glimpses of a new life in the Russian colony." The Russian public is invited. Beginning at 4 P. M. sharp. The doors will be open at 3:30 P. M. Admission free of charge.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL - PPD) 10/1

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Novoe Russkoe Slovo (New Russian Word), New York, June 4, 1925.

LECTURE ON VENEREAL DISEASES

On June 6, 1925, Dr. H. R. Krasnow gave a lecture on "Venereal Diseases, Their Causes, Consequences and the Means of Fighting Them." The lecture was illustrated by moving pictures. It was given at the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th Street.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Friday, April 17, 1925, in the Home of the Worker (former Soviet School), 1902 W. Division Street, a well-known literary figure, the co-editor of Novy Mir (New York), M. Olgin, will lecture on the subject: "What Did the Revolution Give the Russian Workers and Peasants?" Comrade Olgin recently returned from Russia, where he personally became acquainted with the trends of the revolution and collected much material.

Come to the lecture and bring your friends. Beginning at 7:30 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Arranged by the Russian section of the Workers' Party.

Read the Novy Mir, the only workers' Communist daily in the Russian language. It is sold on stands.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 28, 1925. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30274

IN THE SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN INTELLECTUALS OF CHICAGO

The Society of Russian Intellectuals of Chicago had a business meeting at which the administration approved the program worked out and accepted also some changes and additions in the constitution. One of the most interesting points in the revised constitution is to enlist all the members of the society in more active work.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I. Owned by Dr. H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway,
Chicago.

CITIZENS:

In order to elevate the Russian colony of Chicago, culturally and educationally, the Progressive Club of the Russian immigrants is arranging a series of educational and philosophical lectures on very interesting subjects:

1. The object of life, or pessimism and optimism.
2. Art - - a necessity.
3. Rights and Ethics.
4. Idealism and Materialism
5. The Reign of Death or the Insanity of Socialism.
6. Anarchism and its Branches.

The first lecture, - The Object of Life, - will be held Sunday, December 14th, 2:30P.M. The second, - Art - a Necessity, - Tuesday, December 16th, 7:30 P.M..

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I. Owned by Dr. H.R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway,
Chicago.

The third, - Rights and Ethics, - Thursday, December 18th, 7:30 P.M. The fourth, - Idealism and Materialism, - Saturday, December 20, 7:30 P.M. The fifth, - The Reign of Death, - or the insanity of Socialism, - Sunday, December 21st, 2:30 P.M. The sixth, - Anarchism and its Branches, - Tuesday, December 23rd, 7:30 P.M.

The fourth lecture, - Idealism and Materialism, which is scheduled for December 20th, 2:30 P.M., will be held at Hull House, 800 S. Halsted St.

The remaining lectures will be held at the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th St.

Citizens! Do not miss this rare opportunity, come and hear these interesting lectures. Admission is free. The lecturer is a new arrival.

Progressive Club of Russian Immigrants.

(Ed. Note: - The year is 1924).

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 29, 1924.

WPA (ILL) P501.30275

CHANGES IN THE UNION OF RUSSIAN INTELLECTUALS

We have been told that new officers have been elected in the Union of Russian Intellectuals.

Instead of Professor Struve, who was the president of the union, Dr. Popov has been elected; Mr. Lednitsky has been elected vice-president instead of Mr. I. Y. Voronko; Mr. Slavogorodsky has been elected secretary instead of Mr. Prokopov.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 29, 1924.

WPA (ILL) P96.30275

IN THE RUSSIAN COLONY

Information has come to us that new elections have taken place in the Union of Russian Intellectuals and that a new committee has been elected.

It is to be desired that the new committee of the union would not repeat the mistakes made by the old one.

The new committee should remember that the Union of Intellectuals will develop and flourish if its activities will be in line with the needs and demands of the Russian colony.

In order that this would be so, it is necessary to attract into the union all the best intellectual forces of the Russian colony. It is necessary that all the most active intellectuals of the colony would join the union - such men as know the needs of the colony, are willing to serve it and are trustworthy.

Russkii Viesnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 28, 1914. WPA (11) P22 122

The colony needs intellectual workers; a great need is felt in lecturers, teachers, artists, public men.

Having blended its activities with the life of the colony, the union would soon feel the blessing of such fusion. It would not be a lifeless group, segregated from the colony, having no vital connection with it, such as it has been heretofore.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 27, 1924.

WPA (III) 1924 122 5

DR. A. I. MEDZELNITSKY'S COURSE OF LECTURES

At the courses for general education, 1080 W. 14th St., it has been announced that a series of lectures on hygiene will be given, starting on Jan. 1, 1925.

Dr. A. I. Medzelnitsky, formerly assistant professor of the Novorossiysky University, has been invited to give this course of lectures. The lectures will take place on Wednesdays from 9 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Outsiders interested in hygiene are invited to join this course of lectures, which they can do free of charge.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924.

WPA 100, 100 100

A LECTURE ON RUSSIA

Last Sunday, December 21, 1924, at the Walsh's Hall (Chicago), Mr. McKella, the well-known journalist, gave a lecture, "The Present Situation in Russia." The hall was crowded. Bolsheviki, non bolsheviks and plain Russian people were all there. All came with the one desire - that of hearing the truth about mother Russia, so far away and yet so close to the hearts of all of them.

Mr. McKella has been residing in Russia 20 years, but it appears that a foreigner, and especially an Englishman, cannot master the Russian language so that he can lecture in Russian. Mr. McKella addressed the audience in Russian, begging it to be allowed to give the lecture in English, and the audience, after having heard the few words which he spoke in Russian, was quite willing to grant this request of his.

"You probably all remember from your studies of the history of Russia,

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924. WPA (ILIO) PRO 1021

the period of the Tartar invasion, the period of internal trouble, when the Poles tried to subjugate Russia, and the times of Ivan the Terrible. The present situation in Russia is very similar to the state of affairs during these periods."

These were the words with which Mr. McKella began his lecture. And as he went on with it, he drew a series of pictures, communicating facts and drawing conclusions from them as an eye-witness. Mr. McKella related how the people live in Russia, what kind of freedom of speech and freedom of press they have got there, who rules the country and how foreign to the Russian people is the so-called "bolshhevism."

After the lecture, the lecturer answered questions; it was even allowed to all those who wanted to do so to criticize the conclusions of the lecturer, speaking not longer than 5 minutes. The lively exchange of

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 24, 1924.

WPA (RU) PROJ 30275

thought in which persons holding different views were participating made this lecture exceedingly interesting; one did not want even to leave; but the discussion had to be stopped as the hall could be used only till 6 P. M.

The organizers of this lecture have to be congratulated: perfect order reigned during the lecture and the discussion, and everybody was pleased.

V. Slavgorodsky.

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Dec. 6, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) 71-C, 21275

A SERIES OF LECTURES ARRANGED BY THE PROGRESSIVE CLUB

Citizens!

In order to raise the cultural and educational level of the Russian colony of the city of Chicago the Progressive Club of Russian Emigrants is arranging a whole series of lectures on the most interesting scientific and philosophic themes.

The first lecture will be on, "The Meaning of Life, or Optimism and Pessimism." This lecture will be given on Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

Second lecture: "Art is a necessary thing." On Dec. 16, at 7:30 P. M.

Third lecture: "Law and Ethics," on Dec. 18, at 7:30 P. M.

Fourth lecture: "Idealism and Materialism," on Dec. 20, at 7:30 P. M.

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Dec. 6, 1924. WPC 100, 102

Fifth lecture: "The Kingdom of Death, or the Madness of Socialism," on Dec. 21, at 2:30 P. M.

Sixth lecture: "Anarchism and its Ramifications," on Dec. 23, at 7:30 P. M.

The fourth lecture, that on Idealism and Materialism, on Dec. 20, will be given at Hull House, 800 S. Halsted St. All the other lectures will be given at the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th St.

The lecturer is a visitor to Chicago. Admission free of charge.

The Progressive Club of Russian Emigrants.

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Dec. 4, 1924.

LECTURES

On Dec. 6, 1924, at the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th St., Mr. Ivan A. Burdin will give a lecture entitled, "Russia in Pictures" and "Chicago."

On Dec. 7, 1924, at the quarters of Fullman School there will be given a lecture on the following subject: "Education among the Russians in America, and its Influence on the Economic Development of the Russian Colony." Mr. I. Volkov will be the lecturer.

On Dec. 6, 1924, at the club, "Svyetlaya Zvyezda," (Note: "The Shining Star." D. S.) 1650 Fullerton Avenue, there will be a lecture on the following subject: "Venereal Diseases and the Struggle Against Them." Dr. A. N. Nedzelnitsky will be the lecturer.

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), Nov. 14, 1924. *Nov. 14, 1924*

A LECTURE AT THE HOUSE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

The second lecture of the series of lectures on Natural Science will be given on Saturday, November 15, at the House of Enlightenment, 1030 West 14th Street.

The program of the lecture is as follows: (1) Sexual Selection; (2) Adaptation of Organisms to Their Surroundings; (3) Classification of Plants and Animals; (4) Elementary Notions about the Physiology of Plants; and (5) Life Processes in the Animal Kingdom.

A. F. Braghin has been invited to lecture on these subjects.

The lecture will begin exactly at 7:30 P. M. Admission free of charge.

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RUSSIAN

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), Nov. 3, 1924.

REF ID: A7201102

A CHAIN OF LECTURES

Beginning with the November 9, 1924, there will be given at the House of Enlightenment, 1080 West 14th Street, a series of lectures on natural science.

The subject of these lectures will be: "The Origin of Life on our Earth."

The lecturer will be the well known A. P. Eraghin.

Admission free of charge.

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Oct. 24, 1924.

WPA (1) 100-1002

AMILITNES (S. OSIROSHY)

Lately there have been arranged in the Russian colony many interesting lectures on various subjects: political, scientific, religious and others.

Quite recently we had to publish a notice about a lecture by Professor Bobrovnikov. His theme was "Science and Religion," an unusual subject for a lecture in our colony. On the same evening there was another lecture also on an unusual theme: "Singing and Russian Songs." The tenor Mr. George Morozov was the lecturer.

The audience listened to this lecture very attentively.

Lectures on such subjects are a rare thing in our colony. It is also something new that such lectures attract very attentive audiences.

This is a proof of the fact that we are progressing.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 22, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

We are informed by the Board of Directors of the Union of Russian Intellectuals in the city of Chicago that on September 1, this union had 24 full fledged members. Among these we find the following names: Prof. A. N. Maximov, Dr. Medzelnitsky, Dr. I. Novikovskaya, A.
Lugis, Dr. M. Sahud, Dr. I. Shokhat, Dr. M. Liett, and others.

At the next regular general assembly of the union there will be examined over 40 applications of persons who desire to become members of the union.

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) September 4, 1924

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN INTELLECTUALS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

The first meeting of the Society of Russian Intellectuals of the City of Chicago, which took place on Sunday, September 1st was a very lively one.

Professor A. A. Maximov was the chairman, and Professor O. L. Struve read a report on the constitution and laws of the Union. The assembly accepted, with a few amendments and additions, this constitution which had been worked out by a special commission.

The chief features of this constitution are as follows:

"The Society of Russian Intellectuals has for its purpose to be the center around which may be unified the educated Russian of the City of Chicago as well as those outside of Chicago, irrespective of their political views, national origin or religion."

In order to achieve this ~~purpose~~ the Society arranges meetings, readings of reports, lectures etc.

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) September 4, 1924

WFA (10) 500 3057

SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN INTELLECTUALS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

"The Society does not pursue any political aims, either as regards Russia or the U. S. A., or any other country."

"Educated Russians and persons interested in the purposes of the Society are eligible to regular membership."

Persons desiring to become members of the Society present their applications to the Board of Directors of the Society through one of the members. The Board of Directors examines their applications and makes a circumstantial report on the candidates to the next General Assembly of the Society.

"The membership fee is \$8.00 a year, the admission \$2.00."

Guests recommended by two regular members of the Society are admitted to the meetings of the Society.

After having accepted this Constitution, the Assembly elected by closed ballot the first Board of Directors of the Society of Russian Intellectuals of the

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik) September 4, 1924 WPA 912.175.1.1

City of Chicago, consisting of the following persons: Professor O. L. Struve, President; I. Y. Voronko, vice-president; S. G. Prokopov, Secretary and Treasurer. The temporary address of the Society is: Society of Russian Intellectuals of Chicago, 1080 West 14th Street, Chicago Illinois.

(Note: I did not translate the complete Constitution of the "Society of Russian Intellectuals", of which I enclose the Russian text copied by Mr. Korecki, as the important paragraphs are included in this article.
D. S.)

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 24, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 39275

THE HOUSE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

On July 26, 1924, Mr. A. P. Braghin will begin a series of lectures on Russian history and history of Russian literature.

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WPA (ILL 3 P 25) 3027

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 13, 1924.

THE HOUSE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

This institution is already in the fifth year of its existence.

It is known to almost every member of the Russian colony of Chicago.

In spite of its being so generally known at times one hears strange rumors about it.

Sometimes one hears that this house belongs to a religious organization, to the Baptists. Some people hold the opinion that the House of Enlightenment belongs to anarchists; others maintain that it is in the hands of monarchists; and some say that it belongs to the communists.

In the presence of such rumors and opinions, it is difficult for some people to come to any conclusion as to what this institution really is.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), July 16, 1924.

In order to refute all such remarks, it is necessary to point to the activities of the House of Enlightenment. This institution wants that its name should be taken in the broadest sense.

Taking into consideration the very broad meaning of the word "enlightenment," this institution cannot be considered as belonging to any narrow-minded partisan organization.

Literally all persons, whatever their political and religious convictions and opinions may be, can be members, visitors, guests, sympathizers and friends of the House of Enlightenment.

Freedom of thought and conscience is not interfered with by anybody.

People are allowed to discuss without fear any question that may occur to them, whether they want to do it in the auditorium, or in the club, or just in a private conversation.

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WPA (U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE)

Russkii Vostok (Russian World), July 15, 1924.

The spirit of brotherhood, equality and freedom - such is the motto of the House of Enlightenment. One who discusses questions with some one who holds antagonistic views, must listen to his opponent without bashing of teeth. That is the most important part of human education.

The House of Enlightenment endeavors not only to foster the spirit of mutual respect among men, irrespective of the difference of their views, (but, it also does its best to broaden as much as possible the mental horizon of its members; to give as wide an outlook on the unlimited field of human life and activities as possible. With this purpose in view, lectures are given in the House of Enlightenment; excursions are arranged, and classes are organized. In order not to leave these statements unsubstantiated, I shall briefly illustrate them as follows:

During the last two years there have been given at the auditorium of the House of Enlightenment more than 15 scientific lectures. These

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WPA (ILL) P303.30275

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), July 18, 1924.

lectures were given by experienced, well-trained persons, sometimes bearing well-known names. It may be interesting to enumerate the persons who have been giving these lectures and the subjects of the latter:

S. Prokopov has given lectures on the following subjects: Astronomy, physics, chemistry, zoology, archaeology, botany, psychology, history (ancient, medieval and modern), history of the development of industry, Darwinism, etc.

(Note: As far as I know, Mr. Prokopov, who is the writer of this article, is not a well trained specialist in any of the sciences enumerated, nor a graduate of any college. His name should not stand first in a list containing such names as Dr. C. Struve, Professor Bidoni, Professor Popov and others, U. S.)

A. A. Krasnow - on anatomy and physiology.

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WPA (LL 144) 80276

Russkii Vostok (Russian Herald), July 13, 1941.

Professor Sidoni - on "The Downfall of the Power of the Tsars." (An episode from Russian history).

Prof. G. Popov - on Heredity

Dr. G. Bruve (Russian Scientist) - on "The Role of the Nurse."

Dr. Ilstin - on Biology

Dr. Stepanov - on "The Evolution of the Solar System."

Dr. M. Sahud - on "The Food Elements and Health."

Dr. L. Volkov - on "The Chemical Elements."

I. Voronko - on Botany

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Prokhorovich (note: Col. Prokhorovich is dead), July 18, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PR 11302/E

Professor Prokhorovich (note: Col. Prokhorovich is dead. S. S.) - on "Einstein's theory."

Besides these persons many others have contributed to this long series of lectures. Also about 20 excursions to various noteworthy places have been arranged under the direction of S. Prokhorovich.

From all that has been said the reader will understand that the House of Enlightenment is not bound to any narrow religious or political creed.

On the contrary, its doors are wide open for all political views and religious creeds.

S. Prokhorovich.

(Note: Mr. Prokhorovich does not mention that the House of Enlightenment was founded by the American Church of the Disciples of Christ in order

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RUSSIAN

Moskii Listnik (Russian Herald), July 12, 1914. WPA (III) 1001.10275

to create a center where Russians seeking to improve their educational, moral and spiritual standard, could gather, in some cases even live, use the library and the reading room, attend lectures, etc. Its program was that of all so-called settlements, but it was not intended by its founders to become a center for the propagation of revolutionary and atheistic ideas. Mr. Earl Borders was put at the head of this institution, which has contributed much to the enlightenment of the Russian colony. It could have done even more good if Mr. Earl Borders had not invited assistants who were in sympathy with bolshevist communism and atheism, such as Mr. Yaroslavsky and Mr. Trokopov represented. When the Russian Evangelical Christians of Chicago broke relations with the American Church of the Disciples of Christ, that church liquidated the House of Enlightenment. D. S.)

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), July 7, 1924.

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The Society "Enlightenment," (Prosvyashcheniye), arranges in this season the first bi-weekly excursion to one of the largest astronomical observatories of the world.

The group of excursionists who have already expressed the desire to go to the Pulkovo Observatory must meet on July 12, not later than 3:30 P. M., at the House of Enlightenment, 1830 N. 14th Street. For those who want to join this group must give notice about this beforehand to Mr. S. Arkhrov, at the House of Enlightenment, in order that he should know for how many persons to prepare quarters for the night.

The Observatory has made special arrangements so that the excursionists will have access to the newest instruments of astronomical technique and can inspect the newest apparatus used for the observation of the celestial bodies (the planets, the stars). The well known Russian astronomer, Dr. I. Struve, will put his knowledge at the disposal of the excursionists.

Russian Herald, (Russkii Vestnik), July 6, 1924. WPA (ILL) 100. 701/6

He who has had the pleasure of having listened to the lecture given by Dr. Struve at the House of Enlightenment must not miss this opportunity of seeing all that has been so beautifully described in this lecture.

The journey to the Observatory (at Williams Bay) and back, if a whole group undertakes it, will cost only about „3.50 per person; but for a single person it would cost „3 only to get there.

Art. Laselevsky.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), May 27; June 4, 14, 26; WPA 611.1.20.1.5271
July 3, 1924.

LECTURES GIVEN DURING THE PERIOD OF MAY 31 TO JULY 5, 1924.

(Summary)

The period indicated above was very rich in lectures. The chief contributor was Colonel A. F. Braghin, who gave all his lectures at the House of Enlightenment (Dom Prosvyeshcheniya), 1080 W. 14th Street. The following is an enumeration of his lectures:

1. May 31. "The Life and End of the Last Romanov."
2. June 7. "An Elementary Exposition of Einstein's Theory."
3. June 14. "Occultism." (First lecture).
4. June 21. "Occultism." (Second lecture). The program of this lecture was as follows: (1) The Source of Modern Occultism, (2) Christian Occultism, (3) Russian Occultism, (4) Hindu Occultism, (5) H. P. Blavatsky and the Theosophical Society, (6) Spiritism, (7) Hypnotism and the Experiments of Charcot, (8) Satanism, (9) A New Experiment with the "Doubles"

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), May 27; June 4, 14, 26; WPA (ILL) PROC. 10/78
July 3, 1924.

of living men.

- 5. June 28. "Occultism." (Third Lecture)
- 6. July 5. "Occultism." (Fourth lecture)

Besides Colonel Braghin's lectures several other lectures were given during the same period. Among others the agriculturist M. I. Volkov gave on July 5, at 1902 W. Division Street, a lecture on "The Agricultural Cooperative Movement as a Factor of Progress in our Modern Society."

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 8, 1924.

WPA (ILL) DFOJ 30276

DISCUSSION EVENING

On March 8, 1924, a discussion evening will be given at the House of Enlightenment. The theme of the discussion will be "Should the Countries Newly Separated from Russian Countries Remain Independent?" Mr. Gordon will give a lecture on this theme.

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) 10/18/23

WPA (H.L.) PMS 20275

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

On October 20, 1923, at 8 p.m., in the hall of the school of the Independent Society, at 817 N. Wood Street, will be given a very interesting lecture on "The days of the revolution in Russia." The lecturer will be Miss F. P. Barzeilo, a journalist who has come recently from Russia and has lived there through all the most important periods of the great revolution.

Come and hear Miss Barzeilo give this interesting lecture. Before the lecture the chorus of the Independent Society will sing several revolutionary songs.

Admission--25¢

The Committee.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), June 13, 1923.

EXCURSION

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The first two-day excursion to one of the world's largest astronomic observatories was arranged by the House of Enlightenment. The group of the excursionists who expressed their wish to visit the Yerkes Observatory should gather on June 16, 1923, not later than 2:30 P. M., at the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th Street.

Those who wish to join this group should inform Mr. S. Prokopov at the House of Enlightenment not later than June 13th, in order that he knows the number of reservations to be prepared. The observatory has made especially suitable arrangements for this excursion. All the astronomical apparatus and methods of observing the sky, sun, moon, planets, and stars, are perfected to the highest degree. The mechanical equipment of the observatory will be demonstrated and explained by the astronomer O. Struve. Everyone who attended the lecture of Professor Struve should not miss this opportunity.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), June 13, 1923. 1923.11.13.1923

The fare to the observatory and back in groups will be \$3.50, and for single individuals much more.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), May 26, 1923.

VP 111 1923

A LECTURE WHICH PROMISES TO BE EXCEPTIONALLY INTERESTING

On May 29, 1923, an extremely interesting lecture on the theme "Russian Literature and Art of the Twentieth Century" will be given. The lecturer will be the recently-arrived Professor A. I. Ghidoni. In Russia his lectures had a great success, and the criticism of the press was very favorable. Several of his lectures in Chicago were attended, and great interest was shown.

The lecture will take place at the Women's City Club, 16 N. Wabash Avenue, 17th floor.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), May 26, 1923.

WPA (ILL 14 1 212)

LECTURE

On May 27, 1923, at 3 P. M., at the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th Street, S. Prokopov will lecture on the theme: "The Industrial Revolution (Inventions, Poverty, Political Philosophy, Marxism, Anarchism, and Syndicalism)."

Beginning at 3 P. M. sharp. Admission free of charge.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Sept. 10, 1922.

WPA 11-2-8

11-2-8

The Educational Society has arranged a lecture on astrology by a student of the University of Chicago, on Sept. 17, 1922, at 8 P. M., 1020 N. 14th Street.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) PRG 1 177

LECTURE ON VENEREAL DISEASES

A lecture, "Venereal Diseases and the Fight with Them," was given by Dr. H. R. Krasnow at the House of Enlightenment, 1080 W. 14th Street. The lecture was given on March 18, 1922, and was illustrated.

Ed. Note: No identification of newspaper clipping or date of printing.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) 1-10-1935

LECTURE ON VENEREAL DISEASES

A lecture for men only on venereal diseases was given at the House of Enlightenment on March 6, 1922. The address was 1080 W. 14th Street. The lecture was free. Dr. H. R. Krasnow delivered the lecture.

Ed. Note: No identification of newspaper or date of printing.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Sunday, March 2, in Bowen Hall, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets, Professor Lomonosov will lecture on the subject "Dark Times (1606-1612) and the Present Moment."

- (a) Economic destruction
- (b) The crumbling of the old government system
- (c) Foreign invasion

The lecture begins at 2:30 P. M. Come to the song and music evening and ball arranged by the society "Enlightenment" Saturday, March 1, in its quarters at 1115 N. Robey Street.

Ed. Note: The year is 1919.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

LECTURES OF THE RUSSIAN WORKERS' CLUB

Come all! Saturday, February 8, at 7:30 P. M.

The Club of Russian Workers is arranging in its own quarters, at 1400 S. Union Avenue, corner 14th Street, a lecture on the subject: "Why are we organizing."

At the same location, Sunday, February 9, at 2 P. M., Professor Lomonosov will lecture on the subject, "The Russian Revolution and the Present Moment." Admission free.

Ed. Note: The year was 1919.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Owned by Dr. H.R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

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[LECTURE]

Sunday, March 2nd, in Ewen Hall, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted Streets, professor Lomonosov will lecture on the subject of: "Dark Times (1606-1612) and the Present Moment" a) Economic destruction b) the crumbling of the old government system. c) Foreign invasion. The lecture begins at 2:30 P.M. The entree is free. Come to the Musical-Vocal evening and ball, arranged by the society "Enlightenment" Saturday, March 1st, in the quarters at 1115 North Robey St.

(Ed. Note - The year is 1919.)

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RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Aug. 31, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30271

THE BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY 'PROSVIESHCHEMIE'; THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY 'PROVIESHCHEMIE'

1. The study of the language, history, political and social-economic structure of the country in which we are living.
2. The study of socialism as the greatest, most serious and scientifically grounded movement of the present time, the thorough acquaintance with which is very necessary to every more or less educated person.
3. The arrangement of literary-musical evenings and other affairs for the satisfaction of our social and aesthetic needs and demands in these matters.

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RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), August 24, 1917. WPA (U) PRO 1221

THE BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY 'PROSVIESHCENIE'; THE
PLATFORM OF THE SOCIETY 'PROSVIESHCENIE'

The society 'Prosvieshchenie' believes in the necessity of a radical change in modern social relations between men, in the necessity of the establishment of a social order founded on the principles of social justice, cooperation and democracy instead of the existing social chaos founded on violence, autocracy and exploitation. The society, nevertheless, believes that any radical change of the modern social relations among men depends on raising the common level and the development of the consciousness of the masses, and on social evolution, not on the parties and their theories. To help this uplift, this development of the consciousness of the masses, to achieve this result under the conditions of our complicated social evolution, within the limits of the problems set forth; and to be guided by the principles of perfect tolerance and freedom of thought while doing such work, - such is the platform on

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), August 24, 1917.

which the society Prosvieshchenie stands at present and from which it makes its appeal to the Russian colony in America.

The secretary of the society Prosvieshchenie was Z. Lossieff. The auditor of the branch of the society is U. Wulbert. The society Prosvieshchenie was organized February 18, 1917. (See Russkaya Pochta, August 17, 1917.)

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Aug. 24, 1917.

THE BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY 'PROSVIESHCENIE' (ENLIGHTENMENT);
ITS PROBLEMS

The aim of this society is to serve cultural, educational, and social needs, as well as the demands and strivings of all persons of Russian origin in Chicago and suburbs, irrespective of nationality, religion, party, or status; to help raise to a higher level their spiritual, intellectual and social status; to propagate among them a knowledge of the circumstances, problems, and needs of modern life and, as much as possible, to promote closer relations, better acquaintance and understanding between Russia and America.

The society 'Prosvieshchenie' is non-partisan and progressive, and as such it strives to unify all progressive elements, irrespective of party and outlook, for common cultural, educational, social activity among the masses of the Russian colony in Chicago and suburbs. The motto of 'Prosvieshchenie' is unification, enlightenment and progress.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), May 26, 1917.

WPA (LL, PPOL. 36275

SECTION OF THE RUSSIAN CLUB ZNANIYE

The permanent address of the Russian Club Znaniye is 731 W. 18th Street. The club owns the building, library and reading room. At the library one can get books on different questions by Russian and foreign authors. At the reading room one can use all progressive papers and some magazines in the Russian language. The administration of the club consists of the following persons:

J. Yerin, President
M. Nesteruk, Vice-President
J. Karpuk, Financial Secretary
I. Sarichov, Records Secretary
P. Stichuk, Cashier
B. Glustchuk, Assistant Cashier

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PPOL 3027

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), May 26, 1917.

Revisionary Commission:

A. Shadko

A. Bernyakovich

S. Gomsanov

Household Commission:

P. Pokhaznikov

M. Chozko

R. Tolstykh

P. Martinovich, Library Director; Dr. A. Krasnow, Doctor of the Club;
M. Fridland, attorney for the Club.

Any person of Russian origin can be a member of the Club Znaniye,

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ALL) PROJ

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), May 26, 1917.

irrespective of sex, age, nationality and faith.

Entrance fee \$1; monthly membership fee for men, 50 cents, and for women 25 cents. The society has a fund for mutual aid. Any member of the society in case of sickness gets \$3 weekly, and in case of death aid is given to the relatives of the member. The society has its doctor and lawyer. The building of the club is open Sunday from 5 P. M., and during the week, every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 7:30 P. M. During these days everyone who desires to join can get all the information about the constitution of the society. Every Sunday the club arranges lectures on different themes, and free discussions.

The club has a school of music. String and instrumental music is taught. Lessons are given twice a week: Wednesdays and Fridays. The members of the club are entitled to the music lessons without charge. On May

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), May 26, 1917.

27, 1917, the Club Znaniye will have an excursion. The excursion at this time will be to the University of Chicago. To the excursion are invited also non-members. At the head of the excursionists there will be competent persons. At the University the excursionists will be guided by Professor Gardner of the University of Chicago. The excursion will be very interesting.

Russkaya Pochta. April 14, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Excursions organized by the Russian Club "Znanie".

A new useful idea has been born in the minds of some members of the Club "Znanie". It has been proposed to organize a series of educational excursions to some of the most noteworthy places of Chicago: to museums, universities, parks, stock and other exchanges, etc. The first excursion was to be to the Art Institute. It took place on a Sunday, and Mr. Slonimsky, who was conducting the excursionists, gave explanations about every statue to be admired at the museum.

It was resolved to arrange such excursions twice every month.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIII, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

HEALTH LECTURE OF RUSSIAN CLUB "NAUKA" (1916).

WPA (ILL) PHOTO 3027

On March 12, 1916 Dr. H. R. Krasnow gave a popular scientific lecture on the protection of health. The lecture was given at the Club headquarters, 1015 W. 12th St. It was free.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (6-1-11)

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. X, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chgo., Ill.

Speech by M. Gruzenberg (Borodin) on Workers' Party in America: Probably 1911.

M. Gruzenberg (Borodin) delivered a talk to the Russian Social-Economic Club on "The Need for a Workers' Party in America." The lecturer pointed out the need for such a party, how the existing dominant parties refused to listen to the workers demands and needs.

(Unidentified newspaper clipping, no name or volume number, or number. Probably 1910 or 1911.)

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WPA (ILL) 1961.52.1.1

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.II., Owned by Dr.H.R. Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway.

Dramatic Offering of "Russian Social-Economic Club"

The Dramatic Group of the Russian Social-Economic Club gave the play, "The Man Who Returned from Exile", also Chekov's "Jubilee". These were given November 19, 1910 at Hull House.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (JL) REF 50275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.X, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago,
Illinois

Unidentified newspaper clipping, no date or volume number. Probably late 1909 or early
1910.

Early intellectual activities of Russian Social-Economic Club.

An arrangement was made between the intellectuals and the club whereby lectures
were given for educational purposes.

The club also set aside some money to subscribe to magazines sent from Russia
for the library.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. X, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chgo., Illinois.

Unidentified Newspaper Clipping, no date, probably 1909.

FIRST WORK OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CLUB

The first meeting of members took place on Sept. 25 (undoubtedly 1909). It was well attended. The executive committee consisted of M. Dobrov, H. Krasnow, M. Kuznetsov, L. Porter, Peter and Dr. Yarus, H. Krasnow was elected secretary and M. Kuznetsov, treasurer.

On Sept. 26 the executive committee decided to open a library and reading room; and organize a series of lectures.

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Manuscript in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CLUB IN CHICAGO, 1909

1. It is the aim of the Social-Economic Club of the Russian colony in Chicago to organize and unite Russian workers with no distinction of nationality, sex, or political views.
2. To act as an organized body in defense of the interests of the Russian workers.
3. To acquaint the Russian workers with the social and political conditions in the United States, and particularly with the labor movement of this country.
4. To follow the struggle of the working class in the United States,

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WPA (ILL. 12 1 1927)

Manuscript in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 Broadway

to give all support and active cooperation in the struggle of the workers with capitalism.

5. In order to accomplish its aims, the Social-Economic Club arranges lectures, debates, forums, excursions, parties and concerts. It subscribes to newspapers, magazines and books in Russian, as well as other languages. It gives material aid to its members in amounts specially designated by the by-laws. It gives its members, in case of need, free legal and medical advice.

A person paying his entrance fee of fifty cents is considered a member.

Note 1. Anyone desiring to become a member must leave his name with the secretary or financial secretary. His name is announced at the next general

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membership meeting. If there is no protest, the registered person is considered a member of the Economic Club.

Note 2. In case of a protest the admission of the person applying is postponed until consideration by the committee of the propriety and seriousness of the protest. Members failing to pay dues for three months are notified by the financial secretary through the mail. A reply received within a week from the time of mailing is read at the next general membership meeting.

Note 3. The treasurer reports to the general membership all notices mailed to members in arrears and the results of these notices.

The treasury of the club. The funds of the club consist of the membership

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RUSSIAN

Manuscript in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

entrance fees of fifty cents and monthly dues of twenty-five cents, and returns from lectures, debates, parties, concerts, enterprises and voluntary contributions. Supplementary to Note 1: Dues start from the day of admittance.

Rights and duties of members. A member who has paid dues for a period of three months has a right in case of need to ask the organization for assistance. The sum loaned the needy member must be repaid. Loans are given when two members of the club act as guarantors. The amount of the loan depends upon the size of the treasury, but must not exceed \$10. Ten per cent of all incomes are earmarked for the special expense fund.

Note: In case of a strike or serious illness, a member may receive a loan when having two guarantors, previous to the designated three-month

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Manuscript in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

period. In case the treasury is exhausted, money necessary for regular expenses may be drawn from the special fund.

Loans of sums to members of the club, accompanied by two guarantor members of the club to avoid unnecessary delays, are considered extra expenses. Should the extra expense bring the amount on hand to an excess of five per cent of the monthly income, then the excess for a period of three months is put into the treasury of the club.

All matters of importance are taken up and decided at regular membership meetings. There are regular and special meetings. Special meetings are called to amend or to complete one or several points of the constitution, in case of election of members, of a committee, treasurer, or secretary, and in cases when the general meeting deems it necessary. A regular meeting is considered legal when there are not less than fifteen members present.

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Note: In case of absence of the designated number of members, the secretary informs these persons of the date of the next regular meeting which is considered legal, if not less than fifteen members are present. Regular meetings are held twice a month on days appointed by the general membership meeting.

By the general membership meeting a cashier is elected who keeps all monies of the club.

The cashier gives out money only when ordered by the secretary and the financial secretary.

A special meeting is considered legal when one third of the membership is present.

The financial secretary may receive from the cashier a sum not exceeding \$5.

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Manuscript in possession of Dr. H . R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

Note: Should one third of the membership fail to be present at a special meeting, then the secretary notifies the general membership of a meeting for the following week. All matters of the club are decided by a majority of those present and voting.

Changes of committees and amendments are made by two thirds of the membership present.

The membership committee may raise the question of a special meeting. In order to carry out the activities of the organization effectively, a committee of seven persons is selected every three months.

From the seven the membership elects one financial secretary and a cashier.

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The duty of the financial secretary is to keep a correct account of all income and expenses of the club. In case of special expenses, the cashier pays out money only when signed by the entire committee.

The financial secretary reports once a month on the state of the treasury.

The committee reports to the general membership concerning its activities and plans. The committee meets not less than twice a month.

A member of the committee who is absent three consecutive times at meetings of the committee, is replaced by a member at a special meeting.

In case of necessity the membership elects special committees for special functions.

This organization was founded in 1909.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. X, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill. Unidentified newspaper
clipping, no date; probably 1909.

FIRST WORK OF RUSSIAN SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CLUB

The first meeting of members took place on September 25 (undoubtedly 1909). It was well attended. The executive committee consisted of M. Dobrov, H. Krasnow, M. Kuznetsov, L. Porter, Peter and Dr. Yarros. H. Krasnow was elected secretary and M. Kuznetsov treasurer.

On September 26 the executive committee decided to open a library and reading room, and organize a series of lectures.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.I. Owned by Dr.H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway, Chicago.

Friday, June 7th, in Bowen Hall, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted St., Professor Lomonosov will lecture on the subject "Russia before and Now". The lecture is arranged by the Hull House Club "Knowledge" (Znaniye) and the society of engineers.

The program begins at 8 P.M. Admission free.

(Ed.Note: No year given.)

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. V. Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chgo., Ill.

Type of Program of Russian American Club "Oasis." WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

On April 30 (no year given) Mr. G. Ostrovskii gave a report on New Russian Art.

Material on Russian American Club "Oasis"

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Much material on this organization will be found in the Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. V. They are owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway.

Most of the material is in English, some in Russian. It consists of programs, announcements, press clippings, etc.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

The society "Enlightenment," 1115 N. Robey Street, near Division Street,
is announcing that a series of lectures is arranged by the society.
This list will end the series of lectures of our society.

All lectures begin at 8 P. M.

May 5: Dr. Rubinov, from New York, on the subject: "Socialism and the
Government."

May 12: Jacob Feldmark, subject, "Government Section of the Russian
Church."

May 26: Engineer Prilla, subject, "Idealistic Experiments of the
Bolsheviks."

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Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA (LI) PPOL 30076

June 2: Dr. M. Sahud, subject, "Fundamental Reasons of European War, and the Justification of the United States for Entering this War."

All are requested to save this program, so that the hours, the days, the list of lecturers and the subjects of the lectures will be remembered. Other invitations will not be sent.

The members of the society "Enlightenment" are admitted free; outsiders pay ten cents for each lecture.

Note the address of our new quarters, 1115 N. Robey Street, phone HUMBoldt 752.

Executive Committee.

(Ed. Note: No year given, probably in early years of Bolshevik regime.)

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ATTENTION

Tuesday, March 4, at 7:30 P. M., in the Workers' Hall, 119 S. Throop Street, a lecture is arranged by the Society Enlightenment. The lecturer is Mr. Jacques, a traveler. The subject, "Captivity in Germany and New Zealand, and Life on Islands." Admission free.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

The society 'Enlightenment' is arranging a series of lectures by C. V. Heiman, a lecturer of the Petrograd People's University, a member of a scientific expedition to South America under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences, on Sunday, August 25, 1918, at Hull House, Smith Hall, Halsted and Polk Streets.

South America shown in films:

- A. Social-Political Life
- B. The Russian Colony
- C. The Life of Primeval People

Admission 15 cents.

On Saturday, August 31, 1918, at Hull House, Bowen Hall, Halsted and Polk

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

The society Enlightenment is calling the attention of the Russian colony of Chicago to the opening of the season of Sunday lectures.

Sunday, Nov. 17, 1918: "The Spanish Influenza, Its Symptoms, and the Methods of Struggle with It," by Dr. H. R. Krasnow.

Sunday, Nov. 24, 1918: "M. Gorky and Jack London. A Parallel Between Them."

Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918: "Selected Works of Maxim Gorky and Jack London," by S. Sheinman.

December 8, 1918: "The Role of Personality and Progress of Humanity," by O. Linetzky.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks,

1918-1919 1919-1920

December 15, 1918: "The Condition in Russia," by Dr. H. A. Spiegelglas.

Every lecture will be preceded by a program of songs and music.

Lectures will begin at 7:30 P. M.

The next series of lectures will be announced later. All lectures will be conducted in the quarters of the society "Enlightenment," 1115 N. Robey Street (near Division Street).

Interview Regarding Michael Borodin and the Berg Preparatory
School with Dr. Henry Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

By Ben Chase

WPA (ILL.) FILE 10075

Mr. Michael Borodin, whose name in Russia was Grusenberg, left that country immediately after the revolution in 1905, and emigrated to London. He had been a student and had suffered the hardships and privations of the Jewish intellectual in old Russia. After a brief stay in England he came to Boston. In Boston Mr. Grusenberg, now known as Berg, resided for a while and from there went to Valparaiso, Ind., where he attended the University of Valparaiso. It was at this school that he met Dr. Krasnow. In a short time he became a leader among the Russians in this section of the country, and joined a number of organizations. He visited Chicago from time to time, giving lectures, and tutoring. He finally settled in Chicago in March 1909.

Dr. Krasnow describes Mr. Berg as a young man of winning personality, already showing that ability to lead which was later to make him

Interview with Dr. Krasnow

world famous. He was not much of a talker, speaking only infrequently (people who knew him in China in later years have remarked on this characteristic). As soon as he had established a residence in Chicago, Berg decided to open a school where immigrants might learn English and get the rudiments of an education. Hull House supplied one room and he began with four pupils.

In September, 1909, Mr. Berg and Dr. Krasnow opened another school at Roosevelt Road and Newberry Avenue. The new school was housed in an eight-room flat. The student body had in this short time grown to forty, all immigrants, and predominantly Russian. Classes met three times a week; tuition was \$2 per subject. The school had both elementary and higher sections, and was accredited. Most of the students were working and could pay a little. As a result the school treasury was never very full, and often empty. During the years 1910-1912 there were many strikes in Chicago which cut into the workers' incomes. Of

Interview with Dr. Krasnow

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30271

the one hundred and thirty students at the Berg School only forty were able to pay any tuition. However, those unable to pay were not turned away on that account. After three years at Roosevelt Road and Newberry Avenue, the Berg Preparatory School moved to Division Street and Hoyne Avenue, in the center of the Russian colony. Its financial condition improved; better equipment was secured, and more space rented.

Several of those associated with Mr. Berg have attained prominence in scientific and academic work. One of these was Professor Kennedy, at one time of the Department of Economics at the University of Chicago. Still another, Mr. Karp, head of the School of Social Service, New York City. Alderman W. E. Rodriguez at one time taught for Mr. Berg.

After the February revolution, the Russian Provisional government dispatched a so-called Kerensky Commission to the United States. Mr. Berg was chairman of the committee organized to welcome the commission to

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Interview with Dr. Krasnow

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Chicago. Here he met Mr. Lomonosov, one of its members, and decided to return to take part in the revolutionary developments.

During his residence in America Mr. Berg was not a strict party man, but rather was interested in all phases of the Russian revolutionary movement.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. V, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

"As you probably know, the purpose of our club is to unite the Russian American colony in Chicago, with the aim of stimulating further their interest in music, literature and social welfare on a non-sectarian or political basis. The membership is composed of intellectual Chicagoans of Russian-American background."

(Excerpt from form letter, dated Nov. 14, 1931, sent out by S. I. Arnofolin.)

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) PCOL 30274

The Russian-American society 'Enlightenment' is arranging a massmeeting Saturday, June 22, in the Bowen Hall of Hull House, Polk and Halsted Streets. The present situation and needs of Russia, and how America can help Russia, will be discussed at this meeting.

On this grim ever-present problem the orators will be: K. Obieruchev, old Russian revolutionary and past commander of the army in the environs of Kiev, who recently arrived from Russia; and S. Harper, professor of the University of Chicago, authority and friend of Russia.

Admission free. The program begins at 8 P. M.

Ed. Note: No year given.

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414 (1) 100 3027
Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. X, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago,
Illinois.

Unidentified newspaper clipping, no date or volume number. Probably late 1909 or early 1910.

Activity and Importance of Russian Social-Economic Club.

"In the three months of its existence" the club had gained about 100 members. It was acting as a center for the Russian colony.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago. Russkii v Amerike (Russians
in America), 1911 (no record of month or day).

LECTURE ON TUBERCULOSIS

On November 9, 1911, Dr. H. R. Krasnow gave a lecture at the Russian Club of the Fourth Section of the Socialist Party of America on "Tuberculosis as a Social Evil." The lecturer emphasized the effect of unsanitary factories and homes, likewise long hours.

The address of the club was 1233 W. Robey Street.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIII, Owned by: Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

NEWS REPORTS GIVEN AT CLUB "PROSVESHCHENIE" (ENLIGHTENMENT) IN 1917.

A handbill announcing a lecture at the Club "Prosveshchenie" also announces "news from the Theatre of War and other interesting news". The date of the lecture announced is Feb. 25, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 10275

This was evidently for those who could not read or who could not afford newspapers.

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WPA (111)

E. I. Omelchenko. Concerning the organization of the Russian Colony.
p. 8.

The existence of the club "Znaniye" ("Knowledge") in Chicago in 1917 is mentioned. The aims of this non-partisan club were chiefly educational.

WPA (U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE)

Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr.H.R. Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway,Chicago.

Announcements of lectures by Cultural-Enlightenment Society "Zarya".

In a circular, the Cultural Enlightenment Society "Zarya" announced lectures on the philosophy of Bernard Shaw and other subjects.

These lectures were given on January 1917 at the "Grusenberg Progressive School", 1208 N.Hoyne. They were free.

Miscellaneous Material, Owned by Dr. H.R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

Play, Concert and Ball given by "Russian Club 'Znaniye'".

The play, "Po Publikatsii", followed by a concert of Russian and Ukrainian songs and a dance was given by this club on January 13, 1917.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

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OPENING OF WINTER SEASON OF CLUB PROSVESHCHENIE (ENLIGHTENMENT), 1913.

The club announced the opening of the winter season with a musical program at the club rooms, 1115 N. Robey Street.

Alexander Kaminsky, of the Imperial Theatre, took part.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA 100-100000-100000

"Our Days in the World of History and Prophecy," a popular lecture in the Russian language, Sunday, March 30, 1919, at 3 P. M., in the large hall on 12th Street, 1032 W. 12th Street, near Blue Island Bank. The important issues of the lecture are: "The World Crisis and Its Causes," "Is There a League of Nations?"

The lecturer is C. G. Burley, founder of the first Russian Christian high school in America, where he taught history, the Russian language and Bible doctrine for eight years. Admission free. All are invited. Students of the Broadview Seminary will sing.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (11.1.10) 11/11/11

GREETINGS FROM YOUR FATHERLAND TO ALL CITIZENS
OF NEW FREE RUSSIA

Upon invitation of the Russian Student Circle, Elizabeth Bridin, a young American who recently returned from Russia, where she taught for a long time, will lecture on the subject: "The Truth About Russia." The lecture will take place Saturday, March 8, 1920, at 8 P. M., at the Marcy Center Hall, corner of Newberry Avenue and Maxwell Street.

This lecture promises to be very interesting and significant as, besides the description of conditions in Russia, the reporter will also relate her personal life and experiences in Northern Russia, as well as her impression and opinion about our Fatherland. The program will also include music and a brief speech. Come to Marcy Center, second floor,

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WPA (ILL) 100-100000

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I,

1335 Newberry Avenue, southeast corner of Newberry Avenue and Maxwell Street, one block south of 12th Street and one block west of Halsted Street. Admission free. We heartily invite you.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (11)
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

IN THE INTEREST OF YOUR HEALTH AND WELFARE, EXCLUSIVELY FOR MEN

Doctor Z. B. Rogers, a member of the Health Department of the state of Illinois, will lecture, and his speech will be interpreted. His topic is "Sex Hygiene and Self-Control."

It will be very beneficial for you to hear this lecture and see the illustrated pictures, as the subject of this lecture involves a very important question, and the reporter on this is a competent authority in the field of science.

Admission free. Come and bring your friends. The time of the lecture: Tuesday, March 30, 1920, 8 P. M., at Garfield Park Public School, corner Newberry and 14th Place.

WPA (ILL 1950)

Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr. H.R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

Lectures by Lincoln Steffens.

The announcement, in Russian, stated that Steffens, "close friend of Lenin, Gorky and Trotsky", who had recently returned from Russia, would speak at the American Freedom Foundation in Ashland Auditorium, Ashland Blvd., and Van Buren Street on December 15, 1920.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30075

ATTENTION! IT IS IMPORTANT! IT IS INTERESTING!

Does it pay to believe in God?

"It pays," says John Johnson.

"It does not pay," says D. L. Orlovsky.

Saturday, Nov. 12, 1921, at Bowen Hall of Hull House, 800 S. Halsted Street, debates will be conducted: "Does It Pay to Believe in God?" Beginning exactly at 8 P. M. Doors open at 7 P. M. You are requested to be on time.

Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr. H.R. Krasnow, 4601 North Broadway,
Chicago, Illinois.

Lectures by Labor Group.

According to the announcement, the following lectures
were scheduled at Hull House:

Religion and the Russian Revolution,	March 17, 1923.
Problems of the Working Class,	March 24, 1923.
Religion and Socialism	March 31, 1923.

Debates were to follow the lectures.

The lectures were sponsored by the Committee of the Group
of the Social-Democratic Party.

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Files of Dr. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago

SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN INTELLECTUALS OF CHICAGO

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

Officers:

Dr. N. V. Popov, President

A. E. Lutnitsky, Vice-President

V. T. Slavogorodsky, Secretary and Treasurer

Controlling Committee:

A. N. Maximov

D. S. Kondratieva

Chicago, Illinois, March 18, 1926.

To H. R. Krasnow, M. D.
1346 S. Halsted Street
Chicago, Illinois

Files of Dr. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

APR 1935 100-30775

Dear Sir:

The Society of Russian Intellectuals of Chicago has decided at its last general meeting to change the name of the society, and in the future it will be known under the name of 'Russian Club of Chicago.' In order to create a forward-looking and interesting organization, the executive has resolved to attract greater numbers of people interested in this. The executive is, therefore, requesting you, dear Sir, to be present at a general meeting, which will be held Monday, March 22, at 7:30 P. M., at the YMCA headquarters, 19 S. La Salle Street, 16th floor.

The basic aims of the Russian Club the executive considers are: (1) To unite all prominent Russians for cultural and educational purposes, and (2) To establish a permanent center where Russians could meet from time to time. No one can deny the necessity of a Russian club in Chicago, and the latter may be accomplished only by united effort.

Files of Dr. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

Signed:

TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE

M. E. Volkov, President
A. E. Lutnicki, Vice-President
V. T. Slavogorodsky, Secretary

Members:

V. V. Shumkov
V. V. Tcheslavsky

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WPA (ILL. 100-3027)

Interview with Mr. Theodore S. Komar, President of the
Slavonic Club, International House, U. of Chicago.

The Slavonic Club was organized in 1927 through the efforts of Dr. D. D. Droba, who conceived the idea of uniting the better element of the Slav people residing in Chicago. At that time Dr. Droba was a student of psychology at the University of Chicago and was first president of the club. The Slavonic Club includes Russians, Bulgarians, Jugoslavs, Czechs, Polish and other nationalities who are interested in Slavonic culture. At present the membership is about one hundred. Among the active members of the club are students and alumni of the University of Chicago and other institutions of higher learning. There are also about 150 friends of the Slavonic Club who interested themselves in the club's activities. Once a month, on the second Friday, the club meets on the campus of the University of Chicago. Headquarters of the Slavonic Club is International House. The Slavonic Club quite often entertains its members and friends with lectures on Slavonic culture, exhibitions, artistic as well as cultural dramatics. Plays such as "Marriage," by Gogol, and "Protegee of the Mistress," by Os rovski were presented recently by the Slavonic Club in the Auditorium of International House.

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Interview with S. Komar

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At present the club is engaged in sponsoring in the near future the play "The Lower Depths," by Maxim Gorki. Small sketches, farces, etc., are presented quite often at the Auditorium of International House. Also popular programs of individual and combined groups of International House.

In conjunction with the above, an educational program in the form of sound motion pictures is being presented by the club. "The Earth Sings" was shown lately. They also present pictures of peasant Slavonic life, etc. These pictures are photographed in the European countries and produced under the direction of the department of ethnology in the Czecho-Slovakian Institute of Art and Sciences.

Theodore S. Komar is the present president of the Slavonic Club and is serving in that capacity for the second year. Mr. Komar is a native of Russia, born in Novogrodsk, province of Minsk (present-day Poland),

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Interview with S. Komar

and came to America in 1921. He is a graduate of the University of Detroit and holds an M. A. degree from the University of Chicago. Mr. Komar came to Chicago in 1927 and has resided here with his family since. At present he is connected with International House as cashier. Mr. Komar is preparing himself for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

"THE CHICAGO UNION OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS, 1621 W. DIVISION ST.

Chicago, June 12, 1928.

Dr. H. R. Krasnow

Dear Sir: The Chicago Union of Russian officers has the honor of inviting you and your friends to be present at the ceremonial conference to honor the memory of the chief commander of the Russian army, Lieutenant General Baron Peter Nikolaevich Wrangel, which is to take place Saturday, June 16, in the YMCA library, 1621 W. Division St.

THE PROGRAM

Part I.

1. Opening of the conference and report.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I,

WPA 711 1 PRC 1 30271

The biography of General Wrangel, by Major General A. M. Uzefovich.

2. The Crimean period of White struggle. Dr. L. G. Pertsov-Kaluzhin

3. Gallipoli, Captain R. J. Khomko

Part II.

4. A word in memory of Dr. V. G. Telesnik by Dr. A. C. Gabriliantz.

5. A word in memory of K. J. Barsov, lieutenant of the fleet, by
V. J. Antsiferov.

6. A report of the president of the Chicago Committee for Aid to
Invalids in Foreign Lands. Captain V. V. Shumkov.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL 1 1900. 1)

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I,

Part III

7-9. Russian songs. Mrs. S. J. Shukhvestova

10-12. Balalaika Quartet. G. Kaminsky, D. Gribanovsky, E. Tupikov,
V. Antsiferov.

Beginning 8 P. M. Admission free.

General M. A. M. Usefovich
President of the Union

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (H) 100 1

Sunday, April 7, 1929, 2 P. M., the first public appearance of V. M. Chernov will take place. He is one of the foremost theorists and leader of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party, the president of the All-Russian Convention, one of the best orators. He will speak on the subject, "The Contemporary Russian Situation and Prospect for the Future."

This lecture will include such important questions as Trotskyism, the recent appearance of left wing Communism, its connection with other opposition to the Communist Party, the possibility of Bonapartism and restoration of monarchism in Russia, the peaceful evolution of Bolshevism towards democracy or its catastrophic downfall. No one else except E. M. Chernov, who has live connections with Soviet Russia, and who is in charge of party work there, can answer these questions so clearly.

Krasnow Scrapbooks,

WPA (ILL)

The lecture will be held in the Amalgamated Center, corner Ashland Boulevard and Van Buren Street. Beginning at 2 P. M. Admission 50 cents and \$1. Tickets may be obtained in the office of the newspaper Rassviet, 1722 W. Chicago Avenue; in the Lithuanian newspaper office, Naujienos, 1739 S. Halsted Street; at the Russian National Orthodox Society, 917 N. Wood Street, and at the office of the Amalgamated Center, corner Ashland Boulevard and Van Buren Street.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. V, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) 88- 6071

LECTURE ON SITUATION OF JEWS BEFORE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CLUB 'OASIS'

On February 14 (no year given; probably 1933) a lecture was given by Mr. G. Zybert, member Warsaw Municipal Council, on "Jews of the World and Hitlerism."

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. V, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

TYPE OF PROGRAM OF RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CLUB 'OASIS'

On May 7, 1932, the literary figure, G. N. Breitman, gave a lecture on "Rasputin and His Adherents." This was given at the Chicago Art Theatre, 410 Michigan Avenue.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. V, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

LECTURE ON CRIME BEFORE RUSSIAN AMERICAN CLUB 'OASIS'

On May 21 (no year given; probably 1932) a lecture on "Causes of Crime" was given by Dr. Maurice H. Krout, of Crane College.

The meeting was held at the Chicago Art Theatre, 410 S. Michigan Avenue.

WPA (1) : Doc 1 26

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

LECTURES IN CHICAGO

The Progressive Club of Chicago is arranging a series of lectures on the questions of theory and philosophy of anarchism, and also on political topics. The subjects of these lectures are in the following order: (1) "What Have the Bolsheviks Given the Russian People During the Time They Were in Power" will be held Saturday, January 25, at 7:30 P. M., in the Division Dance Hall, 2443 W. Division Street, near Western Avenue; (2) "The Role of Personality in the Anarchist Movement," Sunday, January 26, 1930, 2:30 P. M.; (3) "Anarchist Communism," Tuesday, January 28, 7:30 P. M.; (4) "Our Tactics," Friday, January 31, 7:30 P. M.

The last three lectures will be held in Division Hall, 1902 W. Division Street. All lectures will be given by a lecturer well known in the Russian colony, Mr. A. Zakom, who has arrived from New York. All who are interested in the above lectures are requested to be present on time. Admission is reasonable.

The Progressive Club.

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RUSSIAN

Manuscript in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CLUB IN CHICAGO: 1909.

1. It is the aim of the Social-Economic Club of the Russian Colony in Chicago to organize and unite Russian workers with no distinction of nationality, sex, or political beliefs.
2. To act as an organized body in defense of the interests of the Russian workers.
3. To acquaint the Russian workers with the social and political conditions in the United States and particularly with the labor movement of this country.
4. To follow the struggle of the working class in the United States, to give all support and active co-operation in the struggle of the workers with capitalism.
5. In order to accomplish its aims, the Social-Economic Club arranges lec-

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RUSSIAN

Manuscript in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway.

tures, debates, forums, excursions, parties and concerts. It subscribes to newspapers, magazines and books in Russian as well as other languages. It gives material aid to its members in sums specially designated by the by-laws. It gives its members, in case of need, free legal and medical advice.

A person paying his entrance fee of fifty cents is considered a member.

Note 1. Anyone desiring to become a member must leave his name with the secretary or financial secretary. His name is announced at the next general membership meeting. If there is no protest, the registered is considered a member of the Economic Club.

Note 2. In case of a protest, the admission of the person applying is postponed until clarification by the committee of the propriety and seriousness of the protest. Members failing to pay dues for three months are notified by the financial secretary through the mail. A reply received within a week from the time of mailing, is read at the next general membership meeting.

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RUSSIAN

Manuscript in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway.

Note 3. The treasurer reports to the general membership of all notices mailed to members in arrears and the results of these notices.

The Treasury of the Club: The funds of the Club consist of the membership entrance fees of fifty cents and monthly dues at twenty-five cents, and returns from lectures, debates, parties, concerts, enterprises and voluntary contributions. Supplementary to note 1: Dues start from the day of admittance.

Rights and duties of Members: A member paying dues for a period of three months has a right in case of need to ask the organization for assistance. The sum loaned the needy member must be repaid. Loans are given when two members of the Club act as guarantors. The amount of the loan depends upon the size of the treasury, but does not exceed \$10.00. Ten percent of all incomes are earmarked for the special expense fund.

Note: In case of a strike or serious illness, a member may receive a loan when having two guarantors, previous to the designated three-month period. In case the treasury is exhausted, money necessary for regular expenses, may be drawn from the special fund.

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RUSSIAN

Manuscript in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

Loans of sums to members of the club, accompanied by two guarantor-members of the club, to avoid unnecessary delays are considered extra expenses. Should the extra expense bring the amount on hand to excess of 5% of the monthly income, then the excess for a period of three months is put into the treasury of the Club.

All matters of importance are taken up and decided at regular membership meetings. There are regular and special meetings. Special meetings are called to amend or to complete one or several points of the constitution, election of members of a committee, treasurer or secretary, and in cases when the general meeting deems it necessary. A regular meeting is considered legal when there are not less than 15 members present.

Note: In case of absence of the designated number of members, the secretary informs these persons of the date of the next regular meeting which is considered legal, if not less than 15 members are present. Regular meetings are held twice a month on days appointed by the general membership meeting.

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RUSSIAN

Manuscript in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway.

By the general membership meeting a cashier is elected, who keeps all moneys of the Club.

The cashier gives out money only when ordered by secretary and financial secretary.

A special meeting is considered legal when one-third of the membership is present.

The financial secretary may receive from the cashier a sum not exceeding \$5.00.

Note: Should one-third of the membership fail to be present at a special meeting, then the secretary notifies the general membership of a meeting for the following week. All matters of the club are decided by a majority of those present and voting.

Changes of committees and amendments are made by two-thirds of the membership present.

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RUSSIAN

APR (JUL) 1909 107

Manuscript in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway.

The membership committee may raise the question of a special meeting. In order to carry out the activities of the organization effectively, a committee of seven persons is selected every three months.

From the seven the membership elects one financial secretary and a cashier.

The duty of the financial secretary is to keep a correct account of all income and expenses of the Club. In case of special expenses, the cashier pays out money only when signed by the entire committee.

The financial secretary reports once a month on the state of the treasury.

The committee reports to the general membership concerning its activities and plans. The committee meets not less than twice a month.

A member of the committee, who is absent three consecutive times at meetings of the committee, is replaced by a member at a special meeting.

In case of necessity the membership elects special committees for special functions. (This organization was founded in 1909.)

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

3. Athletics and Sports

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 28, 1936.

RUSSIAN GYMNASIUM ON WOOD STREET

Classes in the Russian gymnasium on Wood Street are held, as before, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from six to eight o'clock in the evening. The school committee requests parents to send their children regularly so that pupils may not miss any lessons. Next week the enrollment of new students will begin.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 31, 1924. WPA (11.1) 1924 (11.1)

THE LIFE OF THE RUSSIANS IN CHICAGO

A great interest in sports is noticed among a part of the Russians of the city. Especially strong is the interest in the result of the wrestling match between Garkavienko and Pozhello. The first particularly has gained the sympathy of many.

There is a lot of talk about this vigorous man among sports lovers, and it is understood he is their own and one of them.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent & Protective
Institutions

1. Benevolent Societies

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RUSSIAN

Minutes of the 26th Supreme Assembly of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society Which Convened on September 4, 5, 6, 1937 in the Auditorium at 917 Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The first session of the 26th Supreme Assembly of Rimas was held on Saturday, September 4, 1937 at 5 P. M.

Dr. P. H. Chadovich, vice-president of the Society, opened the Assembly with a brief welcome address, promptly at 5 P. M.

Roll Call.

Fifty delegates were present.

Nomination and Election of Ballot Tellers

The following were elected: Mr. Kichkaylo, Mr. Jogalsky, F. Syman, and A. Shuran.



Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

Election of Committee on Credentials.

The mandates of all the delegates were in order.

Election of Sentries.

J. Baturevich and N. Kozlovsky were elected sentries.

Nomination and Election of the Presiding
Body of Officers of The 26th Assembly.

The following were elected:

John F. Erin, chairman; J. Mikhalchik, vice-chairman; A. Haponovich,
senior clerk; Mrs. Zinovia Leschuk, junior clerk.

Election of Grievance Board, Audit Committee,
And Resolution Committee.



Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

The following were elected: Z. Stoliarenia, S. Bakaletz, G. Veremiuk, P. Ushko, and W. Sabinsky.

Dr. P. H. Chadovich announced the results of the election and turned the assembly over to the elected presiding body.

Agenda Of The Supreme Assembly.

J. Erin, assuming his place as chairman of the assembly, thanked the assembly for the honor bestowed upon him and requested the delegates to be attentive to the business before the assembly so that their decisions on important matters set up by the Board of Directors may be successful.

Tribute to the deceased members of the Society was paid by one minute of silence by the delegates, while the names of the late members were read by the clerk of the assembly.

Reading of Communications.

Messages from organizations and individuals were read.



Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

Reading of the Minutes.

The minutes of the 25th supreme assembly were read and approved without correction.

Reading of the Financial Report.

For the year 1936, the net receipts were \$28,201.15; disbursements were \$14,225.43; net profit was \$13,945.72. The capital of Rimas for 1936 was \$102,426.71.

For the seven months period of 1937 the net receipts were \$17,030.26; disbursements \$10,155.92; net profit for the period was \$6,874.34. The capital of the Society, as of July 31, 1937, was \$109,301.05.

The financial report was confirmed by the committee of audit and it was unanimously accepted by the Assembly.

Report of the Executive Committee.



Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

Vice-president Dr. P. H. Chadovich reported that, having received no instructions from the supreme president, Geo. Wallace, it will be necessary to await the arrival of Mr. Wallace.

Financial secretary, N. Kozak, reported that the work of the secretary is complicated. Much time was spent on keeping the books and on minor office duties, so that, little time was left for organization work. Since it is difficult for one man to perform such work as has to be done at one time Mr. Kozak accomplished as much as possible. During the year there were 1532 members in the Society. The supreme treasurer of the Society, J. Sleznik reported at what banks the funds of the Society are kept.

The report of the executive committee was taken into consideration, while it was decided to await the report of the supreme president upon his arrival.

Report of the Organizing Committee.

J. Erin reported that he had delivered speeches on eight occasions and had given reports on the entire work of the organizing committee.

Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

Results were good although attempts to organize new branches were unsuccessful. Other members spoke briefly.

School Committee.

Anton Bernov reported that there were more schools formerly, because more attention was devoted to them. Conditions are different now. The interest of parents is on the wane, and the schools are fewer in number.

Other members of the committee reported also that conditions were not favorable for the schools since interest was lacking.

Cultural Committee.

J. Osipik reported that the committee was unable to do much, since members of this committee were not in accord. One important function was held, the commemoration of the anniversary of the death of the celebrated Russian poet, Pushkin.

Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

The Committee is now making preparations for the celebration of the Day of Russian Culture, with all the Russian organizations participating. The committee is working zealously. This report was taken into consideration.

Report of the Editor of the Jubilee Journal of Rimas.

Dr. L. G. Pertzov praised the efforts of the Society which has already reached its 25th year of existence. His speech was loudly applauded.

The first session of the 26th supreme assembly adjourned on Saturday, September 4, 1937, at 11:00 P.M.

The second session was announced for Sunday, September 5, 1937, at 10:00A.M.

The second session of the 26th supreme assembly of Rimas convened Sunday, September 5, 1937, at 11:00 A. M.

Roll Call.

There was a quorum present.

Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

Report of the Supreme President.

G. Wallace, supreme president of the society, reported that during 1¹/₂ years there was in progress a revision of policies which greatly affected the membership. The organization suffered from the agitation carried on among the members. The membership is now again normal. The board of directors has spent much energy, but the benefits are small. The board of directors cannot do anything alone - it must be supported by the members, and it can only instruct the branches. Each member must do his share of leading the people into the Society. It is the duty of the members to strengthen it.

Report of the Editing Committee.

J. Erin acknowledged the importance of the press, and its value in organization work. He appealed to the branches to assist in this work, by submitting interesting material for the pages of Rimas. The mind of one man cannot be a constant source of supplying material.

Report of the Branches of Rimas.

Branch 1. Delegate P. Ushko reported 430 members and 2 youth groups, one of which works independently. There is \$8,323.68 in the treasury; 25 new

Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

members were admitted during the year. Delegate of branch 1, W. Olesink, appealed to the other branches to follow suit, by paying the sickness insurance to the supreme treasurer; he also stated that branch 1 had approved a recommendation to pay 1% of every dollar paid into the Society, for the creation of a special fund, to be used for organizational and educational work in attracting our youth to our ranks. He appealed to the branches that if they should favor the recommendation as a beneficial one, and will support branch 1, the fund will increase and the Society will be enlarged by new members. The delegates reported that they are not empowered to vote on such matters, and did not agree with the decisions of branch 1. They stated that, as yet, the branches did not comprehend the full benefit of the organization, and resolved to carry on the work locally to attract youth to enlarge their ranks.

Branch 2. Delegate Ivan Stalko reported that for 1½ years there was discord in this branch. There are 40 members, and \$1,167.90 in the treasury.

Branch 3. (Women's Branch). Delegate Maria Putzeiko reported 219 members in the branch and \$5,288.48 in the treasury.



Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

Organizing work is slow. Since 1930 much improvement has been shown. The 1936 revision effected the loss of many members. Efforts are being made to enroll new members.

Branch 5. Delegate Dreichin reported 41 members in the branch and \$1,500 in the treasury. There are no young members in this branch.

Branch 7. Delegate John Skolink reported 62 members in the branch and \$1,568.39 in the treasury. The branch has both men and women. They find it difficult to obtain young members. The branch supports 2 orphans donates \$15 yearly to them. There is no school and no library in the branch.

Branch 10. Delegate Tatiana Yushchuk reported 29 members in the branch and \$929.32 in the treasury.

Branch 14. Delegate D. Shablink reported 100 members in the branch, both men and women, and three minors. There is \$893.19 in the treasury. All members carry the new form of insurance. The only disadvantage in this branch is its lack of own quarters.

Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly.

Branch 15. Delegate F. Vinnik reported 38 members in the branch and \$230 in the treasury. They find it difficult to attract new members.

Branch 17. Delegate Anton Karpuk reported 26 members in the branch and \$350 in the treasury. There is a young group numbering 15 members.

Branch 18. Delegate Z. Stoliarenia reported 60 members in the branch and \$400 in the treasury. The branch is active. There were two schools, a school of dancing, and a school of languages, but unfortunately both were closed. In the future the schools will be given support, in the event they should reopen.

Delegate J. Osipik said old scores will be forgotten and the work will progress so that the schools might exist.

Branch 24. Delegate J. Vaskovsky reported that the branch is newly formed. There are 43 members, and \$230.00 in the treasury. The branch gives two affairs annually.

Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

Branch 25. Delegate G. Piskun reported 33 members in the branch; twenty-one carrying insurance and twelve with sickness benefit only. The branch is in need of advisers to inform as to what action should be taken in regard to the latter members. There is \$1,400 in the treasury. A request has been made to place the matter of the twelve members in the agenda.

Branch 26. Delegate J. Yakucenia reported fifteen members in the branch and \$11.33 in the treasury. The group is small, and tries to do all it can for the organization. It supported a school once but found it difficult to continue doing so.

Branch 28. Delegate D. Ogorodnik reported 66 members in the branch and \$546.80 in the treasury. There are two clubs - a Women's Club and a Youth's Club.

Report of N. Kozak, supreme secretary.

N. Kozak reported that the twelve members of branch 25 who pay for the sickness benefit only can have no connection with the Society, and have no right to use the Society's seal for their purpose.

Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

After some discussions the assembly appointed a new board of directors to settle this matter.

Address by the Guests.

A. Denisov and Mr. Kipen of Detroit addressed the Assembly and recommended consolidation with other Russian societies on a nationalistic basis. After an intermission for dinner the following business was transacted.

Schools of Rimas.

The question of schools is referred to each branch. The branch should encourage schools with administration's aid.

Youth.

The matter of youth is associated with the question of schools, and it is therefore also referred to each branch for decisions, with the recommendation that all members of Rimas have their children enrolled in the branch and inculcate in them the love for all things Russian.

Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

On Sunday, September 5, 1937, in the afternoon, all delegates were invited to attend the banquet in celebration of the occasion.

The Third Session Of The 26th Supreme Assembly convened on Monday, September 6, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Recommendations were made to send greetings to the convention of the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society of America, and Associated Clubs of Russian youth in Milwaukee, Wis.

Recommendations were also made to appeal to the Secretary of State Cordell Hull for aid for the Russian people in the Far East.

Re: Consolidation with Russian Organizations of Mutual Aid.

Minutes of the meetings held December 1 and 13, 1936, in Philadelphia, and November 14, 1937, in Pittsburgh. Both minutes were approved unanimously. The assembly entrusted the board of directors to conduct negotiations for consolidation with all Russian organizations, at all events with not less than three.

Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

Administration Fund of the Society.

The administration fund is accepted on the same basis as previously, with the recommendation that if necessary, the administration has the right to appeal for an assessment to be collectable at one time, in the amount deemed necessary.

Salaries of the Executive Committee for 1937-1938.

The salaries shall remain as per. period 1937-1938.

Election of Officers for 1937-1938.

Inasmuch as both the supreme president, G. Wallace and the supreme secretary, N. Kozak, declined re-election, it was necessary to elect new officers in their stead. The following were elected: Dr. P. H. Chadovich, supreme president of Rimas was elected by 39 votes, salary \$80 per year. Supreme vice-president, J. Osipik received 26 votes; no salary. Supreme secretary, J. F. Erin elected by 27 votes; salary \$100 per month.



Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

Assistant supreme secretary, D. Vorobey; no salary.

Supreme treasurer, Joseph Sleznik, unanimously re-elected; salary \$80 per year. Assistant treasurer Mrs. Z. Leschuk, unanimously elected; no salary. Supreme recording secretary, Andrew Haponovich, unanimously re-elected; salary \$25 per year.

The following were elected as members of the board of directors: J. Vaskovsky, W. Sabinsky, N. Olesink, G. Wallace, A. Lobchuk, G. Kichkailo, S. Bakaletz, J. Piskun, J. Baturevich, J. Stanko, D. Jogalsky, Mrs. Maria Putzeiko, A. Shuran, and N. Poshvenchuk. Alternates: J. Kuriga, N. Kozlovsky and J. Semenchuk.

Dr. A. J. Nedzelnitzky (Nedzel) was unanimously re-elected supreme physician of the Society.

Mr. K. P. Gugis re-elected counselor of the Society.

Re: Amendments to By-Laws and Corrections.

Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly

N. Kozak, supreme secretary, reported that in connection with the new forms of insurance new by-laws must be issued, but if consolidation is successful in the near future, it will be unnecessary to create additional printing expense. He recommended for the board of directors to print the by-laws if the consolidation failed to materialize.

Designation of Next (the 27th) Supreme Assembly

It was resolved by a majority of votes, to hold the 27th supreme assembly on the next succeeding Labor Day, in the Auditorium, at 917 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.

New Recommendations.

The supreme assembly entrusted the new administration, with the task of organizing functions for youth, with the cooperation of other branches. Likewise the Board is entrusted with the honoring of former supreme secretary, N. Kozak.

Minutes of The 26th Supreme Assembly:

Requests

Delegates of branch 1 requested that supervision over sick members be paid from the funds of the Society. This matter was referred to the board of directors.

The 26th supreme assembly, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, was adjourned on Monday, September 6, 1937, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, promptly.

John F. Erin, chairman of the supreme assembly.

Andrew Haponovich, senior clerk of the supreme assembly.

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Interview with Mr. George Wallace, President of the
Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, by Nicholas
Korecki, Jan. 28, 1937.

WPA (LL) PROJ 302

THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid society of Chicago is one of the biggest Russian fraternal societies of the Central states of the United States of America. The main office of the society is at 917 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill. The society was founded in 1912, the first president was Mikhail Pasuk, the secretary, Semion Fedorovsky. The president at the present time is George Wallace, the secretary, Nicholas Kozak. The society has about 2,095 members. The capital of the society is about \$125,000. Since the organization of the society, \$370,000 has been paid out for death and sick benefits. The Chicago branches of the RIMAS arrange every year eight picnics and several dances and plays. The society arranges also from five to seven lectures yearly. The society had once nine schools with about 400 pupils, but at the present time there are only three schools with about fifty pupils. At the Krylov School dancing is taught to ten persons by the dancing teacher Andreyev.

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Interview with Mr. George Wallace, Jan. 28, 1937.

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The RIMAS founded the Russian daily newspaper in Chicago, Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), which was published for eight years. The society is a non-partisan and non-political organization and adverse to the ideas of the Bolsheviks and to all political organizations, which are trying to foist their ideas on the society.

The society is especially opposed to the local Bolsheviks because they have been trying continually to disorganize the society. The society periodically issues jubilee almanacs and papers. The society RIMAS will celebrate its 25th anniversary during the autumn of 1937. The RIMAS has three clubs for young people, which specialize in various American sports. The youth is interested in the cultural work of their parents, which is going on among the Russian organizations.

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WPA FILE 11-1375

Interview with Mr. N. I. Kozak, Secretary of the Russian
Independent Mutual Aid Society. (Nov. 30, 1936.)

HISTORICAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOCIETY

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society was founded in Chicago in 1912, but at that time its name was Russian National Orthodox Society (Russkoye Narodnoye Pravoslavnoye Obshchestvo). On the day of the Russian Easter in 1912 a very large crowd of people had gathered at the Russian church of the Holy Trinity on Leavitt Street. Naturally, the amount of money collected was also very large, - it amounted to \$600. The members of the church committee counted the money and gave it to the priest, Rev. L. Alexandrov. The latter declared on the next day, after the church service, that he had received only \$500, which was not true. When the committee demanded that the priest show the entry made in the debit and credit book of the church, the priest not only refused to do so but berated the members of the committee, and declared that all those who did not trust him would be driven from the St. Nicholas Brotherhood of which he was the chairman, and that new officers of the fraternity and the parish would be elected. Many of the

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RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. Kozak

WPA 9-1-1901/02

members of the fraternities of St. Nicholas and of the Holy Trinity were revolted by the dishonesty of the priest and insulted by the way he had treated them. They consulted about the best way of protecting their interests from the greed and arbitrary rule of the dishonest priest. Ultimately they decided that they should form a new fraternity and not admit the priest to the office of chairman. The "rebels" started to organize the new fraternity and mutual aid society which would unite the members of both the St. Nicholas and the Holy Trinity fraternities in one organization. But they met with the opposition of the priest. The first meeting of the new society was held in the school building connected with the church of the Holy Trinity. Just as the meeting had been opened by a prayer, the irate priest rushed into the room where the meeting was being held and started to drive them out of it, shouting at them all kinds of insults. But those who had gathered refused to disperse. Then the priest called for the police which arrived and cleared the room.

Interview with Mr. Kozak

Many of those who had come to the meeting decided that they would not be intimidated by these violent methods of the priest. They went to the Columbia Hall on Division Street.

The speakers almost unanimously declared themselves for the unification of the two fraternities into a new one which should bear the name of Fraternity of St. George the Victorious (Polyedonosets), who is greatly revered in Russia. Most of the speakers agreed also to the proposal of leaving the mutual aid society connected with the Leavitt Street Church and organizing a new society which would be quite independent of that church.

Mr. Michael Fasyuk, who was at that time chairman of the fraternity of the Holy Trinity, spoke as follows: "For us, who have all been expelled from the fraternity, there is no more room in it. We have to work now independently of those who remain with the Leavitt Street Church. We shall be able to satisfy our religious needs without these

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Interview with Mr. Kozak

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people. Perhaps we shall not get another priest, but we shall find some way out of this difficulty." Voices were also heard warning that the enemies of the emancipation of the Russian workers from the autocratic rule of some selfish and scheming priests would not give up their power without struggle and would not mind using dishonest means of attaining their aims.

One of these far-sighted members, Mr. I. Putilovsky, spoke about the danger approximately as follows: "We have been expelled from Leavitt Street, but you must realize that this is not all....., we shall again meet with opposition from our enemies. But we must not be disheartened. We must behave ourselves as it behooves gentlemen; we must be sober and seek scientific knowledge and enlightenment. Our enemies are not sleeping. They will denounce us to the authorities as dangerous disturbers of peace in order to interfere by such means with our legitimate pursuits. But we shall not return to Leavitt Street. We are about 300 men, and we

Interview with Mr. Kozak

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need not be afraid of anything. The laws of the United States will protect us."

Unfortunately, Mr. Futilovsky was right. The scheming priest made another attempt to prevent the formation of a new mutual aid society and fraternity of which he would not be the boss. As he had found out that he had to deal with a very numerous opposition, he pretended to be willing to conclude peace with it. He invited the "rebels" to a meeting to be held in the church, telling them that, as Christians, they should seek a peaceful way out of the conflict. The "rebels," thinking that he may be sincerely wishing a reconciliation, went to the meeting. But what reception did they find there? When they had come to the church the priest sent for the police. As soon as he found that his opponents were not intimidated by him and spoke up and criticized his conduct, he called the police and

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Interview with Mr. Kozak

had sixteen of the most energetic members of the opposition arrested. During the disturbance which the intervention of the police had created, the priest hit several of his opponents with a cross that he was holding in his hand.

In spite of all that, the new fraternity was organized and its members begged the Russian archbishop in New York, the Most Rev. Alexander (Nemolovsky) to send them a new priest. But the Russian ecclesiastical authorities in New York insisted that the members of the new fraternity should repent and submit to the old priest. This they would not do. They bought a house on Wood Street which could be easily converted into a church building, and Mr. Ioakim Tsekalo who had been elected chairman of the new parish ultimately found the right person to fill the office of priest. It was the Rev. Timofey Pyeshkov, an able and energetic man. Thanks to him the new parish developed an intense activity. A school was founded, lectures were organized, and new fraternities and branches

Interview with Mr. Kozak

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of the Russian National Orthodox Society (as the new mutual aid society was called at that time) arose. This society helps its members in case of sickness and gives relief to the widows and orphans. All the church and other property is owned by the society, and the priest of the parish is not appointed from New York, but is invited by the society and paid by it for the work done in connection with his priestly office. In this the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, as it is called at present, differs from the fraternities and mutual aid societies connected with the Leavitt Street Church, where the parishioners and their organization have to submit entirely to the rule of their clergy, the latter being the legal owner of all property belonging to the church.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society had a hard time, financial and other difficulties, during the revolution in Russia which affected also the Russian organizations in other countries. Yet the society had been steadily growing. It has eighteen branches at present, of which ten are in Chicago and suburbs.

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Interview with Mr. Kozak

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Note: This historical sketch has been compiled by me partly from oral information given to me by Mr. Kozak, partly from the Russian National Almanac, J. J. Voronko, ed., Chicago: The Russian National Orthodox Society, 1929. This almanac contains several short notices about the history and activities of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. Cf. especially pp. 78-81.

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Interview with Mr. N. I. Kozak, Secretary of the Russian
Independent Mutual Aid Society. (Nov. 30, 1936).

APR 11 1960 3:27

Change of name of Russian National Orthodox Society: The name of Russian National Orthodox Society was changed to 'Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society' on May 17, 1931.

Interview with Mr. N. I. Kozak, Secretary of the Russian
Independent Mutual Aid Society. (Nov. 30, 1936.)

WFO 11-1-36 10:27 AM

Mr. Kozak gave the following information about the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (RIMAS):

At present the society has eighteen branches, nine of them in Chicago and suburbs, and the others in East Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Kenosha, Wis.; Argo, Ill.; Melrose Park, Ill.; and Harvey, Ill.

Interview with Mr. N. I. Kozak, Secretary of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. (Nov. 30, 1936).

APR 11 1941

Personal. Mr. Nicolay Ivanovich Kozak was born in Russia, in the province of Grodno. He received his elementary education in a Russian parochial school and improved it by reading and attending various lectures. He never had enough leisure to be able to attend any classes in a high school or college. He is a thoroughly "self-made" man. Mr. Kozak came to Chicago when he was 18 years old and has resided here since 1908, working as a linotype operator in the printing shop of the daily Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), and in that of the Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), when it was still owned by Mr. Gugis. He is doing now the same kind of work in a Ukrainian printing shop, and devotes his spare time to his work as secretary of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. He has held the office of secretary of this society from 1912 to 1920 and again from 1928 until the present (1936).

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 23, 1936.

WEA (JLL) PROJ. 30275

THE 10TH CONVENTION OF THE ROOV (UNIFIED RUSSIAN
SOCIETY OF MUTUAL HELP)

According to the report of the treasurer of the society, Mr. Shilay, the society has spent on a farm \$80,423, and has sold lots for the sum of \$11,328. Mr. Shilay finds that instead of electing a secretary the society should hire a competent person. He also announces that the society is organizing a grand concert for the benefit of a home for the aged.

The report of the executive board is severely criticized by the revising commission. The report is declared to be formally correct, but the commission points out that considerable sums of money were spent in a very careless way, causing heavy losses to the society.

The executive board is being criticized for its lack of energy in attracting young people to membership in the society.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 23, 1936.

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ROOV is a New York society having branches in several cities. A branch existed in Chicago some twenty years ago, but as far as I remember, it joined the Russian Independent Society of Mutual Aid of Chicago, formally connected with the so-called Russian Independent Church. I do not think a branch of the ROOV exists at present in Chicago.

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RUSSIAN

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, held September 5, 6, 7, 1936, in the Auditorium at 917 North Wood Street, in Chicago, Illinois.

WPA FILE PRO. 30275

The first session of the 25th supreme assembly of RIMAS was held Saturday, September 5th, in the Auditorium at 917 N. Wood St., in Chicago, Illinois.

Supreme president of the Society, A. Pasiuk, opened the first session of the supreme assembly at 6 p.m. In his brief address he acquainted the delegates with what the Independents have done in the 25 years of the existence of the Society, what their aims are and what they must face in the future in order to attain the desired results.

Election of Committee on Credentials:

The following were elected as the committee on credentials: D. Vorobey, V. Dedovich and J. Dziako.

Intermission:

Recess for fifteen minutes was declared in order that the committee on credentials might inspect the credentials, after which the committee announced

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS.

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that the credentials are in order and are accepted.

Roll Call:

Secretary of the Society, N. Kozak, called the roll of the delegates who arrived at the assembly. There were 53 delegates present at this, the first session of the supreme assembly.

Election of Sentries:

F. Syman and S. Kolalchuk were elected sentries to maintain order.

Election of Ballot Tellers:

J. Vdovich, James Sleznik, M. Putzekio and A. Zhogalskaia were elected ballot tellers. In closed balloting, Vasily Shvaiko of branch 28 of Kenosha, Wis., was elected chairman of the supreme assembly by an absolute majority of votes.

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS.

Vladimir Sabinsky was elected vice-chairman by a majority of votes. WPA (H) PROJ 30276

Election of Senior Clerk of the Assembly, and also of Junior Clerk:

Gregory Veremiuk of Branch 14 of Detroit, Mich., was unanimously elected senior clerk of the assembly. Paul Ushko was unanimously elected junior clerk of the assembly.

Election of Grievance Committee:

The following were elected to the committee: Zinovia Leschuk, G. Xichkailo and Agafia Shuran, J. Mikhalchik and W. Clesiuk.

Election of Accounting Committee:

Erin and Bernov were elected to the accounting committee.

Election of Resolution Committee:

The following delegates were elected to the resolutions committee: S. Volodkin, J. Dziako, and D. Vorobey. Secretary of the Society, N. Kozak, announced the results of the election of the presidium of the supreme assembly.

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RUSSIAN

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS.

Supreme president of the Society, A. Pasiuk, made a motion that all elected officers of the assembly assume their posts.

WPA FILE, PROJ. 30275

Agenda of the Supreme Assembly:

Chairman of the assembly, V. Shvaiko, assumed his office of chairman of the assembly and in a brief address thanked the delegates for the trust placed in him and requested that everyone be attentive to the business before the assembly.

After a brief intermission, the presidium acquaints itself with the business on the agenda of the assembly.

The Roll Call of Delegates is Made: .

There is a quorum present. Supreme president, A. Pasiuk requested all those present to rise and in silence pay tribute to the memory of the members who passed away in 1935, the names of whom were read by N. Kozak, secretary.

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS.

Senior clerk of the assembly read the telegrams of felicitations from branch 14, Dr. R. A. Koch and R O O V A; also letters from J. Pyatnitsa, P. Swatikova, branches 16, 24, and branch 18 of R O O V A.

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Felicitations were delivered personally by Dr. A. Nedzelnitsky, Rev. P. Nervana of St. George's Church, A. Bernov of the school council, P. Ushko from the Club of Youth, and representatives of branches 1, 2, 5, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 24, 26, and 28.

Reading of the Minutes:

The reading of the minutes of the previous supreme assembly took quite a long time. A request was made that in the future the minutes of the assemblies be brief and only the important decisions be entered.

Reading of the Financial Report:

Supreme secretary, N. Kozak read two financial reports for 1935 and for the 8 month period of the current year. The total receipts of the Society for

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS.

1935 were \$26,595.66; disbursements, \$14,526.03. Net profit for the year \$12,069.63. At the end of 1935 the capital of the Society was \$88,480.99; for 1935 there was paid out in death benefits \$7,888.34; sick benefits, \$1,789; for schools, \$52; for lectures, \$34. For the 8 month period of 1936 the total receipts were \$20,405.41; disbursements, \$8,067.77; profit, \$12,337.64. During this period there was \$1,098 paid out for death benefits, and \$1,297 for sick benefits. Ten dollars was expended for schools. At the end of August of the current year, the capital of the Society amounted to \$100,017.86, of which the sum of \$30,666.00 was loaned on mortgages. Cash in banks amounts to \$50,001.86.

The financial report was unanimously confirmed by the audit committee and by the supreme assembly. The first session of the assembly adjourned, Saturday, September 5, at 11:30 p.m.

The second session was announced for Sunday, September 6, at 11:00 a.m.

The Second Session:

The second session of the 25th supreme assembly of RIMAS was resumed Sunday,

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS.

September 6, 1936, at 12:00 Noon.

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Roll Call:

There was a quorum of delegates present. Personal felicitations were extended to the assembly by Maria Sabinskaia of Kryloff school, Evghenia Bernova of Bunin school and E. Z. Moravsky of Rassviet. A. Pasiuk, supr. pres. of the Society, reported that new schools were organized; there was success financially, due to introduction of new forms of insurance policies much better than the former ones.

N. Kozak, supr. sec'y of the Society, reported that the funds in the treasury are increasing, although the enrollment of new members has recently dropped, the cause of which is difficult to determine. New policies were introduced which bring good benefits to the members. At present the membership is 1,470 adults and 250 juveniles, a total of 1,720 members.

Jos. Sleznik, supr. treasurer of the Society, reported that there is nothing more to report, that the secretary has told everything.

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS:

The audit committee expressed its thanks to N. Kozak and Jos. Glezni^{WPA 1001} for¹²⁷⁵ their honest and accurate work. Supr. sec'y N. Kozak reported that the attitude of the members of the board toward the work of the Society was excellent and they have loyally defended the interests of the Society.

G. Wallace on behalf of the organization committee reported that life is sad for the Russian people in other cities. It is difficult at the present time to attract new members because they do not understand the principles of mutual aid, whereas others (i. e. those over 50 years of age) cannot be admitted into the Society because of their age. The conclusion drawn from this was that youth must at all cost be attracted into our ranks. During the last 12 months Branch 28 was very successfully organized.

A. Bernov of the school council announced that the parents in Chicago do not show any interest in school matters. Last year only two schools existed during the school term, and there were 64 pupils enrolled. But this year the school council will try to create a junior high school, where pupils who have completed their elementary training can continue their education in Russian and not forget what they have already learned.

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS.

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S. Volodkin, member of the editing committee, reported that the page of "RIMAS news" had very little material assistance from the branches. Very often an empty page would have been issued were it not for branch 18. Mme. Swatikova, editor of the page, is not to be blamed for this. In the future all branches should help the editing committee in order that the page may be more interesting, and the contents more substantial.

Dr. P. Chadovich announced that the real estate management committee managed the properties very diligently, although very often personal business had to be ignored. The speaker reported that in the future the real estate management committee should receive monthly or yearly remuneration for its work. The suggestion was approved and referred to the decision of the board of directors.

The committee entrusted with finding a suitable farm for the Society reported that farms average too high in price in Illinois, and the discussion on this subject was placed in the agenda.

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS.

Reports from Branches:

WPA (U.S. 7/27/47)

Branch 1.-A. Dedoshko reported that there are 487 adult and 125 juvenile members; and \$8,700 in the treasury, part of which is frozen assets. There is also an active organization of youth.

Branch 3.-Maria Kiersch reported that the branch has 230 members; \$2,535 in the treasury. Some members did not agree to any increase in dues for old members.

Branch 5.-Z. Dreichan reported there are 65 members in the branch and \$1,400 in the treasury. They request that dues of old members be lowered.

Branch 10.-T. Yuszczuk reported 32 members in the branch, and \$400 in the treasury.

Branch 14.-I. Essis reported 70 members in the branch, and 4 minors in the juvenile section; and \$451.34 in the treasury. Several successful entertainments and picnics were arranged. We participate in the upkeep of a social school in Detroit.

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS. WPA (11.11.1947)

Branch 17.-Anna Vashkevich reported that there are 25 adult and 13 minor members in the branch and \$250 in the treasury. Club of youth is weak. Bolsheviks interfere with the progress of the club.

Branch 18.-J. Osipik reported 63 members in the branch, and \$350 in the treasury. The branch is in existence only three years. The increased dues were unanimously approved. Several lectures were held. We assist in publishing the "News of RIMAS" in Rassviet. The school of Kryloff is supported by the branch, also a school of dancing. The branch requests the board of directors to subscribe to European Russian magazines and create an extensive library.

Branch 25.-K. Boran reported that there are 30 members in the branch and \$379 in the treasury. The school at the branch is not strong, but it is being maintained.

Branch 28.-V. Shvaiko reported that the branch has 50 adult members and 10 juveniles; there is \$167.08 in the treasury. The branch is in existence only 8 months. We are grateful that the pupils of the Kryloff school were in Kenosha, Wis., and contributed an excellent performance to the concert. Page of "News of RIMAS" helped much to attract new members.

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS. 77A 771A PR01 3027F

Attorney of the Society, K. Guzis, greeted the Assembly and wished it success in the future.

Formal Petitions, Resolutions and Complaints.

Intermission.

After the intermission it was announced that all written petitions, resolutions and complaints addressed to the supreme assembly be referred to the grievance committee.

Some delegates appealed to the assembly in regard to those members in branches who, having reached old age and lost their jobs, have no means to support themselves, that they be given aid from the Society's treasury.

The assembly advised the creation of a special fund for this purpose, as the Society cannot make any payment of the death benefit to the member while he is alive.

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St. George's Parish Request for Loan.

There was a written request received from the St. George's parish that the Society grant to the parish a new loan of \$5,000 to complete the construction. At present the parish owes the Society \$7,000 on which amount interest has not been paid in full. The assembly decided to refer this matter to the new board of directors, since among the delegates there were supporters and opponents.

Telegrams of felicitations were received from the 10th convention of R O C V A and the Russian-American Citizens' Organization of Illinois.

The Assembly of RIMAS decided to reply with felicitations to the 10th convention of R O C V A. Vice-president of RIMAS, Dr. Chadovich, read to the assembly the demands of the Illinois Insurance Department, regarding proportioning the dues of those members who did not pay enough, and the resolution of the board of directors which the Insurance Department approved on June 1, 1936, in which the following is stated:

Whereas an examination made for our society by the Examiners of the Depart-

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS. WPA (ILL) FILE 30248

ment of Insurance has developed that we are now insolvent, and as the Department is demanding that prompt steps should be taken to increase our actuarial condition and again become solvent, and:

Whereas, our actuary has determined that, by again collecting the rates at ages of entry in the years of 1930 and 1931 rather than the rates which were erroneously reduced by action of this board to the rates of entry into the former Orthodox Society, and we would again be more than 100% solvent, Now, Therefore:

Be it resolved, that this board of directors now rescind its former action and require all members of entry years 1930 and 1931 to again pay the NFC rates and their respective attained ages in said years, beginning with June, 1936; or to proportionately reduce their protection to the amount which the present rate, if continued, will purchase; or to be permitted to transfer to the new Ordinary Life rates, based on the American Experience Table of mortality, at their respective attained ages in 1930 and 1931, with the Automatic Premium Loan Option and Paid Up and Extended Insurance privileges effective at once, but Cash Withdrawal and Loan Options to be deferred for three (3) years from the date of said transfers, and then to thereafter be required to

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIIAS. 1930-1931

pay the established Ordinary Life rate based on the Amn. Exp. table of mortality at their respective attained ages in the said years of 1930 and 1931.

Resolved further, that members heretofore permitted to reduce their rates by action of this board, as previously recited, shall not hereafter be required to make up any of said shortages caused by the reduction in the rates for the period of lower rates were actually paid by such members; and that when either of the options of readjustment presented in these resolutions has been accepted by such members the shortages aforementioned shall then be cancelled.

Resolved further, that all members of the years 1930 and 1931, whose rates were reduced by this board shall automatically and without any action on their part be required to pay their rates at their respective entry ages in the years 1930 and 1931 for the amount of protection provided in his or her certificate; Provided, however that they may also be permitted, upon written application, to proportionately reduce their protection to the amount the rate now paid will purchase; or take out a new certificate on the Ordinary Life rates now being written for a like or less amount of protection at their entry ages in 1930 and 1931; but in each such case the member must make written request for either one of the last two options, the first one, only, being automatic.

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Resolved further, that because an emergency exists, in that the Dept. has demanded immediate action to attain solvency at the earliest possible moment, that these resolutions shall become effective when adopted, subject to being ratified by the supreme Assembly at its next session, and that the officers are hereby empowered to promptly put the readjustments set forth in these resolutions into effect.

This resolution with the approval of the Insurance Department and the board of directors of RIMAS went into effect June 3, 1936 and obligates those members whose dues do not conform with their ages shown in the policies.

The delegates to the assembly accepted the demands of the Insurance Department and unanimously ratified the resolution of the board of directors.

The delegates also established a time limit for those who wished to change their old policies for new as of November 1, 1936. Dues shall be payable on the age attained as shown in the old policy. After November 1, 1936, if a member has not taken care to make the transfer by November 1, 1936, thereafter

Minutes of the 2nd Supreme Assembly of RIMAS.

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the dues shall be paid according to his age at the date indicated.

The members who shall not wish to pay the increased rate of dues, shall have to return their policies to the office of the Society for rewriting.

Reading of Correspondence of RIMAS and R C O V A

N. Kozak read the correspondence of the board and R C O V A in regard to consolidation. Both organizations await the occasion when consolidation will take place. Since there are no opponents to consolidation with other mutual aid societies, and the delegates were in favor of consolidation with all relative organizations, the assembly entrusted the board of directors with the active work for consolidation. Upon motion duly made and seconded, the meeting of the second session was adjourned at 6:30 p.m. Sunday, September 6, 1936.

The Third Session of the Supreme Assembly of RIMAS, held Monday, September 7, at 10:30 a.m.

Roll Call.

A quorum of delegates was present.

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS. WEA () 1937

N. Kozak made a brief explanation of the administration fund and the delegates decided to let the fund remain as formerly, namely, that each member pay 10 cents monthly to this fund until the next supreme assembly.

Re: Salaries of the Officers of the Society:

The salary of the treasurer of the Society was increased from \$60 to \$80 per year, by a majority vote.

The salary of the supreme secretary was increased from \$20 weekly, to \$100 a month.

The salary of the supreme recording secretary was designated at \$25 a year.

The salary of the secretary of the audit committee remains at \$12 per year.

Election of Officers of RIMAS for the Year 1936-1937:

George Wallace was elected supreme president of RIMAS.

Nicholas Kozak was unanimously confirmed supreme secretary of RIMAS.

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS. WPA (LIT) FILE # 776

D. Vorobey was elected assistant supreme secretary. Jos. Sleznik was re-elected by a majority vote supreme treasurer of the Society.

S. Yakimovich was elected assistant supreme treasurer of the Society.

Andrew Haponovich was elected supreme recording secretary.

Directors for 1936-1937:

Paul Ushko, J. Osipik, S. Timoshuk, V. Sabinsky, James Mikhalchik, J. Dziako, F. Dmitriev, J. Vdovich, A. Pasiuk, A. Dedoshko, A. Lobchuk, J. Erin, D. Zhogalsky, S. Volodkin.

Substitutes: F. Kashtelyanchik, F. Vinnik, I. Kuriga and W. Clesiuk.

The new board of directors according to the resolution of the assembly must be installed into office on November 1, 1936.

After an intermission for dinner, the session resumed. President of branch 28 of Kenosha made a brief welcome address. N. Kozak read a supplement to the sick benefit by-laws in which the board of Directors recommends:

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS. 1934-1935 1/7/35

a) That an assessment of 5% to the administration fund for expenses be made from the incoming dues of the sick benefit treasury;

b) That only such members as are themselves entitled to the sick benefit shall be elected to the committee for visiting the sick.

Wherefore, the delegates ratified this recommendation of the board of directors.

A motion was made that the Supreme Physician and the Supreme-Counsellor of the Society be elected by the assembly.

Attorney K. Gugis was elected Supreme-Counsellor of the Society for the year.

Prof. Nedzelnitzky was elected Supreme Physician of the Society.

Miscellaneous:

Problem of Youth.

Much was said in regard to attracting youth into the Society. Dr. Nedzelnit-

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS. *April 19, 1927*

zky announced that youth will only join the ranks when it knows the Russian language and will appreciate Russian culture. This youth will continue the work begun by the older generation and, as everyone knows, the future existence of the Society depends on the youth.

Re: Schools.

Since schools of Russian language are necessary for the attraction of youth into the Society, it was decided that all members should enrol youth into the Society, and that the Society extend its support to the Russian schools. A recommendation was made that all Chicago branches jointly arrange functions for the benefit of schools.

Re: Investment of Funds.

N. Kozak announced that from the report it is evident that there is much money in the treasury which is safely kept in the bank at a small interest rate and he recommended that it be invested in mortgage loans even to non-members of the society on good property. A motion was made to loan money

• Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS. VPS (11) P. 1-3, 75

on first mortgage loans, first to members of the Society and then, if no members desire loans, grant such to non-members, but first suggesting to the latter that they join the Society.

The delegates decided to refer the matter of loans to non-members of the Society to the board of directors.

Date of Next Supreme Assembly:

It was decided to convene the next Assembly in the beginning of September of 1937.

Report of the Grievance Committee:

The committee announced that Maria Kulich appeals to the assembly with the request that the assembly permit the board of directors to pay to her the death benefit of her deceased husband, B. Kulich, who passed away, May 31, 1934.

Minutes of the 25th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS. WPA (11) 1711 1271

However, since the deceased committed suicide, and in accordance with the by-laws payment of the benefit cannot be made for suicides, the assembly

Resolved that in the case of Maris Kulich the assembly adheres to the provisions of the by-laws.

Accounting Committee's Report:

The committee reported that there were no resolutions filed. A motion was made to issue a Jubilee bulletin in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. The motion was approved by the delegates and referred to the board for decision.

Re: Society Farm:

The Assembly entrusted the Board of Directors to continue the work of seeking a farm for the Society.

Re: Examination Fees to Branch Physician:

M. Rusetzky made a motion in regard to the payment of fees to the physician

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for examination of new members; the board of directors pays the physician of branch 14 twice a year. After some discussion an explanation was made to the effect that the physician's fees are paid by check sent by the office of the Society upon receipt of a bill from the branch physician.

Discussion of Pushkin Commemoration:

The Assembly discussed the commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the death of Pushkin. There are many organizations in Chicago, among them a Pushkin Committee. A motion was made to sponsor the celebration in memory of Pushkin jointly. If the board of directors is unable to reach an agreement with the organizations, then an independent celebration will be staged.

Upon motion duly made and carried, the 25th supreme assembly of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society was closed, Monday, September 7, 1936 at 7:30 p.m.

Vasily Shvaiko, Chairman of the supreme assembly,
Gregory Veremiuk, senior clerk,

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 14, 1936.

NEW FORMS OF INSURANCE

(Editorial on the R.I.M.A.S. Page)

Will our readers excuse us for taking up once more the old subject of insurance? On our [R.I.M.A.S.] page we have repeatedly presented proofs of the advantages enjoyed by holders of the new policies introduced by R.I.M.A.S for the benefit of its members. We think that all members of the Society deep in their hearts are aware of the special benefits accruing to them from this innovation, and yet, unfortunately, not all so far have taken out new policies and discarded their old ones. The Russian people are by nature a slow-thinking people; by very small steps and very slowly they approach any decision, and still more slowly and without any hurry they carry their decisions into effect. We think that therein lies the cause of so piecemeal and slow a change to the new policies among our members. Most of them think that "there is no hurry; there is still plenty of time to do it".

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 14, 1936.

There is a great error in such thinking. There lies the principal cause of the lack of success in the lives of many Russians. Life throughout the entire world is moving in an accelerated tempo. In America particularly every one runs and is in a hurry, and yet the Russian colony is a sluggish one; it hates to give up its habits, and therefore it evitably lags behind.

In speaking of the new policies it is impossible, of course, to lose sight of the fact that on the basis of the provisions in the old policies the man unable to meet his payments for two or three months is automatically dropped from the Society and is denied any benefits, even though he may have been a member of the organization for twenty years or more. On the basis of clauses contained in the new policies the interests of every individual member are protected incomparably better. By the rules of the new policies if a member discontinues payments altogether, he is entitled to receive part of the benefits provided he has been a member of the organization for three years or longer.

Every old member of the Independent Society must give serious thought to this

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 14, 1936.

matter, for unforeseen need may arise, or sudden sickness may occur, and on the basis of the new policies any member in case of extreme necessity may borrow from the sum that he has paid in without paying any interest and without begging for the favor.

Therefore, having in view only the protection of the interests of the old members of the Society to the fullest possible extent, we once more remind our old brothers that for the sake of their own interests they should be in a hurry to change their old form of insurance policy to the new one. Chairmen and secretaries of the individual branches should advise their members of the advantages offered by the new policies and strive to persuade them to make the exchange for the new form of insurance as soon as possible.

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 12, 1936.

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY BRANCH NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR
OF R. I. M. A. S.

The evening of entertainment arranged by the Sisterhood of Christ's Resurrection (Branch Number Twenty-four of R. I. M. A. S.) last Sunday was quite successful, although the attendance was not large. The closely knit family of the members of this organization, mostly emigrant women from the province of Volyn, does know how to take care of its entertainments. In the concert part of the program a Ukrainian piece was presented which very much pleased the guests. In the cast were F. Zhuk, Mme. Kelp, Mary Nuson, and others.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 8, 1936.

RUSSIAN SOCIETY OF RELIGIOUS DISSENTERS

The Russian Society of Religious Dissenters has decided to accept new members without the payment of any initiation fee in the months of April and May.

The Society has been in existence for the last sixteen years. It gives help to all its needy members. In case of sickness it pays six dollars a week for twelve weeks. In case of death it pays to the relatives \$175. The monthly dues are only fifty cents.

All those who desire to join the organization may do so at any of our meetings, which are held every last Sunday of the month in Chesny Hall, 4501 South Paulina Street.

Committee

WPA (ILL.)

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 5, 1936.

CONCERT AND BALL

- The Shevchenko Society (Branch Number Twenty-eight of R.I.M.A.S.) in Kenosha, Wisconsin, intends to give on May 10 a concert and ball at Seventh Avenue and 50th Street. Chicago artists will participate in the concert part of the program.

Mme. P. Gribova with pupils of her studio will appear in several Russian national and classical dances.

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 5, 1936.

CONCERT AND BALL OF ST. GEORGE'S
BROTHERHOOD

The concert and ball given by St. George's Brotherhood (Branch Number One of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) last Sunday was a satisfactory affair. There were many more people at the entertainment than at the Pushkin literary evening but not so many as might have been expected, for the Brotherhood is the largest single Russian organization in Chicago in point of members. Perhaps the frequency of the entertainments staged by Russian organizations or lack of interest in the concert program previously presented by the Brotherhood explains the failure of many members and of the outside public to attend the latest entertainment in large numbers. Our people apparently are beginning to prefer to stay at home or to go to other places rather than to attend their own organizations' affairs.

Those who arrange entertainments in the future should pay more attention to this particular circumstance and concentrate all their efforts on making the

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 5, 1936.

concert programs more attractive. Sale of tickets in advance, the participation of well-known artists in the musical programs and in the plays, and more generous advertising of the affairs undoubtedly will bring the public and will help to make every entertainment an outstanding success from the financial point of view.

Now, a few words about the program itself. The play "Father Is Resting," is a very humorous Ukrainian comedy and was well performed by G. Volos, S. Bakalets, and E. White. S. Bakalets recited very well in Ukrainian, but his interpretation of "Sakkiya Muni" by Merezhkovsky in Russian was not very successful. Good singing was provided by Miss Katsello, the young daughter of one of the members of R.I.M.A.S. Trepak, the Russian popular dance, was brilliantly done by young Miss Grinchuk.

Words of greeting were spoken by the Reverend P. Nirvana and by G. Pasiuk, chairman of the board of directors of R.I.M.A.S. Mr. P. Ushko, secretary of the Brotherhood, acted as master of ceremonies.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

ATTENTION!

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (R.I.M.A.S.) lends money to the extent of thirty per cent of the appraised value on small brick or stone dwellings. Persons desirous of borrowing money are requested to apply to Secretary N. Kezak, 917 North Wood Street. At the same address one may also obtain all information concerning loans.



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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

TO RUSSIAN WOMEN

On April 13, on the second day of Easter Week, St. George's Church was thronged with Russian women who came to pray. The women were members of two sisterhoods affiliated with the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. The second day of Easter Week was celebrated just as solemnly as the first one.

After the services the sisters of the R.I.M.A.S. greeted one another with the words "Christ is risen". To the sisters of Branch Number Three later on came several strange young women who having seen that among the sisters real sisterly love exists expressed their desire to join the sisterhood. They asked for all the information about the organization. The sisters could not give all the information on the spot, and we therefore give it now on our page in this newspaper [the R.I.M.A.S. page of Rassviet].

All the sisters in our organization are insured in the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (R.I.M.A.S.), and our sisterhood constitutes a part of the

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Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

Society. When a member becomes ill, other sisters pay regular visits to the sick sister and help her around the house. When a member dies, our organization [R.I.M.A.S.] pays out to the husband or her children the sum of money for which the member was insured, and the sisterhood for its part pays out fifty dollars. To the dead sister the sisterhood sends four sisters to hold the wake around the body and assigns six sisters to act as pallbearers at the funeral services. The sisterhood also buys flowers for the grave. All this is done at the sisterhood's expense, and nothing whatever is deducted from the insurance money.

The sisterhood takes particular care of its young members. When one is married, the sisterhood arranges banquets for the newly wedded sister and gives a valuable present to the young wife.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1936.

SPRING CONCERT AND BALL OF ST. GEORGE'S BROTHERHOOD

On Sunday, May 3, at 4 P. M., in the People's Auditorium, 917 North Wood Street, will be given the annual spring concert and ball under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. George (Branch Number One of R.I.M.A.S.). The program features a good symphonic orchestra and the stage presentation of a Ukrainian piece called "Tatus On Vidpochinku". Included in the cast are E. White, K. Volos, S. Bokalets, G. Volos, and P. Ostapchuk.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of Rassviet.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 25, 1936.

AT THE MEETING OF ST. MARY'S
SISTERHOOD

Last Sunday a regular meeting of St. Mary's Sisterhood was held at the People's Auditorium, 917 North Wood Street. Secretary M. Kirsh first read the minutes of the last meeting and put into the record the financial statement for the month of March. It was decided to hold a benefit entertainment, the proceeds to go into the Sisterhood's treasury as a reserve fund. The president of the Sisterhood, Mrs. Leshchuk, asked all those present to attend the entertainment given by the Krylov School on Sunday, April 26, and by their presence to support a good cause.

Mme. Chepelevich also called upon the members to support the School and pointed out that the members of the School [board] and the pupils have done a

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 25, 1936.

great deal for the Sisterhood in the way of arranging concert programs and taking part in them, and that all such services have been rendered without any remuneration; therefore it was the duty of the Sisterhood's members to support the school at least by attending its benefit entertainment. Mrs. Chepelevich explained to the members that the fathers of the children attending the Krylov School, besides contributing much to the stage presentation of the plays at the People's Auditorium of St. George's parish, have painted and decorated the parish hall. All this work, for which a contractor would have charged at least two hundred dollars, was done gratis, and the parish bought only the materials; therefore the parents' organization of the school deserves the full support of the parish members.

[Mme.] P.S. Svatikova in the name of the central administration of R.I.M.A.S. appealed to the sisters to bring their children into the ranks of the Society, and she advised the ladies themselves to change to the new forms of insurance

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 25, 1936.

now issued by R.I.M.A.S. because in the new policies the interests of the individual policyholders are better protected. The sisters listened with a great deal of attention to other information supplied by Mme. Svatikova concerning the new forms of insurance recently introduced by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (R.I.M.A.S.) on the advice of the State Insurance Department.

At the same meeting it was decided to support in every way the educational and cultural work that is being carried on by R.I.M.A.S.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 20, 1936.

AN ANSWER TO THE JOKE

On March 28 appeared in the pages of the News and of Rassviet a jocular item about N. Kozak, general secretary of R.I.M.A.S., which told us that Mr. Kozak sits in his office, poor soul, and wonders what he shall do with the money that R.I.M.A.S. has piled up in the banks. My opinion is that if Mr. Kozak succeeds in lending all the Society's money to its members under good mortgage security, that will be well and good, but if some money is still left over, I can suggest several ways to dispose of it. I know clients to whom hundreds of thousands of dollars can be lent with perfect security and for a good cause.

On Division Street there is a so-called co-operative restaurant conducted by the half-baked Russian Bolsheviks of Chicago. The Russian colonists have already invested in the place almost eleven thousand dollars of their hard-earned money. I have heard it said that the enterprise still needs funds and is ready to borrow at least to the extent of twenty thousand dollars if some one can be found who has the money and is foolish enough to throw it away.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 20, 1936.

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II A 2 The other place for investment is the Ukrainian People's Home. In that building the Russian colonists have sunk not less than twenty thousand dollars. One Russian women's society lent to the Ukrainian Bolsheviks fourteen hundred dollars and has forgotten since then what the money looked like.

The third good prospect is Novy Mir, the Russian Bolshevik paper in New York. Mr. Kozak quite properly may approach the editor of that journal, and what remains of his money may to very good advantage be consumed by "comrades" in New York. Last year they put over two collections (one more than the parsons take) and succeeded in trimming their sucker readers to the tune of twenty grand. We hear that the newspaper is again ready to close up shop. We think that Mr. Kozak can save the situation if he does not care about saving his skin and is tired of his job with R.I.M.A.S.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 18, 1936.

ATTENTION!

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (R.I.M.A.S.) lends money on first mortgage paper to the extent of thirty per cent of the appraised value of property. The loans are made only on small dwelling houses. For particulars apply to the main office of the Society, 917 North Wood Street.

N. Kozak, secretary

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 15, 1936.

CONCERT AND BALL OF R. I. M. A. S. BRANCH
NUMBER TWENTY-SIX

On Sunday, April 19, in White Eagle Hall, 11757 South Michigan Avenue, Branch Number Twenty-six of R. I. M. A. S. will give a concert and a dance. On the concert program will appear young Chicago artists whose names will be announced later.

The committee on arrangements requests all Russians and particularly all members of R. I. M. A. S, to attend the entertainment.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 4, 1936.

CHILDREN AND THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY
(R. I. M. A. S.)

Leo Nickolaevich Tolstoy would say that if a man has not in all his life made any-body happy, such a man should not have been born, for he has occupied in vain a place upon this earth. It would have been better if he had never lived at all. These words of the great writer and philosopher should set every one of us thinking. We should look back on the road that already lies behind us and recall whether there is anybody in this world whom we personally have made happy, and whether perhaps we occupy in vain places upon this earth.

It is difficult to make a grown man happy, a man who has undergone the trials of life, but it is easy to make a child happy and to bring it joy. The Russian colony in Chicago includes many bachelors and some married men who

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live here without their families and lead a very lonesome life. Each one of these single persons might assume the care of rearing at least one Russian child and of rearing it in the Russian spirit, placing the child in school, paying its tuition fee, and continuing its education till the charge becomes of age. There are many almost homeless Russian children in Chicago; there are many orphans, and there are still more families with five, six, or even eight children whose parents are not in a position to take proper care of them or to give them any kind of education. Of such children the single Russian men could take care.

On our page [the R. I. M. A. S. page in Rassviet] we have more than once said that poor parents could save a little money for their children's education by taking out for them policies in R. I. M. A. S. and thus insuring them for a certain amount. Russian bachelors could do the same for strangers' children or for the children of their friends. After taking charge of a child the guardian

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could see to it that it attended school regularly, that it went through grammar school and high school, and most important of all, the guardian should take out a policy for the child--a twenty-year endowment policy, for instance--so that his ward on becoming of age might receive a thousand dollars or more and be able to continue his education.

The life of many Russians in America is lonesome and monotonous, and worse than that, it is useless. Some Russians have no relatives or anybody to love and take care of. "Make some one happy on this earth, and then you will not have lived your life in vain." Tolstoy firmly believed that a man is happier if he does some good in his life, if he creates something, not simply taking everything from life and caring only for himself.

In the Russian colony in Chicago, as we know, there are many needy children with good hereditary inclinations. Such children could be made happy by the Russian bachelors. With the help of the Russian Independent Mutual

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 4, 1936.

Aid Society [R. I. M. A. S.] they could put these children on their feet, rear them in the Russian spirit, and make their lives in general happier than their own lives have been. Nothing good is done in vain, and we are certain that these children would never forget the good that had been done to them by some "strange" men. All their lives they would be thankful and carry the memories of their benefactors to their graves.

Now, in these balmy spring days and with the Easter holidays approaching, let Russian bachelors remember their native land, recall their childhood, and think how different their lives would have been if then, in their infancy, men had appeared and made it possible for them to go to school and acquire knowledge. Let us then ourselves become such generous men for the sake of other perhaps still more unfortunate Russian children in a strange land.

Old Russian bachelors should take care of Russian youth, of the new generation

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 4, 1936.

that is going to take their places in this world. That which they cannot complete themselves will be taken up by the Russian youth, and the work begun by the old bachelors will be continued without interruption. R. I. M. A. S. is always ready to help others in every good endeavor. In its schools children are taught to love the country of their fathers. Its [insurance] policies are the most beneficial for the young. All Russian people should unite around R. I. M. A. S., and the more youths it is able to attract, the greater will be the benefits that accrue to the entire Russian colony.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 3, 1936.

THE GROWTH OF OUR SOCIETY [ROOVA]

Nobody will deny that our Society Roova (Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society) is growing and acquiring additional strength through constant increase in membership. Our Society is also gaining in prestige in the Russian colony because of its financial stability and the cultural and educational work carried on by it. We have already repeatedly pointed out that the growth of our organization is promoted by very definite factors, namely, our determination to avoid political controversies and our no less strong determination to concentrate all our efforts on problems of mutual aid and on cultural and educational work.

We shall promote such cultural projects as the public farm which is destined to be a place where aged Russians may pass their remaining years in familiar environment where in summer under the care of teachers Russian children may grow strong away from the baneful influences of city streets, where Russian colonists with their families will be able to rest and forget at least for a

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 3, 1936.

time their daily worries while enjoying all the gifts of nature in refined surroundings. Finally, the magazine Russian Herald, which has attracted attention among Russian colonists, induces many people to regard our organization with the respect which it deserves.

Honest in fulfilling all obligations as regards insurance and avoidance of red tape and unnecessary formalities in services rendered to the members have made our Society known all over the United States and Canada. It is growing in membership; the branches are growing and are widening the scope of their social activity. All these developments should gladden the hearts of our members.

Only a few days ago the central office of Roova received a letter from Hollywood signed by twenty-two Russian actors with Mr. Ledov at the head. What do they write about? They write us, that they want to organize a branch of Roova in that center of the cinema industry and join the ranks of our mighty Russian family. They request us to mail them all the necessary forms so that

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 3, 1936.

they may go through the formalities of establishing the branch as quickly as possible. They inform us in their letter that there are thousands of Russians in California, and that they, Russian artists, have no doubt of the rapid growth of their branch after it has been established. Further on the artists explain why they have decided to organize a branch of Roova and not to join any other society. They had previously made attempts to organize branches of other societies, but they were very quickly dissolved, for they were not based upon any sound idea. They, the Russian artists in California, like Roova just because this organization abstains from taking part in any political activity or religious squabbles--two factors which breed dissension among the members of any organization and incite passions among people who otherwise would get along very nicely.

Our Roova grows and gains strength, and if all we members are able to avoid the petty disagreements which often arise among us, and if we develop to a higher degree the qualities necessary for social discipline and begin to understand that the will of the majority is the law, our Society will become still

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 3, 1936.

stronger and more stable, and we may reasonably predict that our organization will then occupy the central position in the Russian colony.

Upon us, the **rank**-and-file members, depends to a large degree the success of all the activity that is being carried on by Roova. We should avoid the misunderstandings that interfere with our progress at present and patch up somehow our differences of opinion, presenting ourselves before the Russian colony in a way that will command respect.

Ivan Volynsky

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 1, 1936.

FOR THE ATTENTION OF MEMBERS OF BRANCH NUMBER EIGHTEEN,
R. I. M. A. S.

The administration of the Krylov Society advises its members that the regular business meeting of Branch Number Eighteen will be held on Sunday, April 2, at two o'clock, at 2936 North Mason Avenue. Attendance of all members is mandatory, for important matters will come up for decision. At the meeting the financial statement will be submitted for approval. Members are requested not to be late for the meeting. Non-members may also attend.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

WORRIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY
OF R.I.M.A.S.

For several weeks an advertisement has appeared on our page inviting Russian house owners who are in need of ready cash to come and borrow money. The call is issued by N. Kozak, general secretary of R.I.M.A.S. We deeply sympathize with Mr. Kozak in his worries in connection with the need of investing the accumulated idle capital of R.I.M.A.S. We are glad that the Society has plenty of cash to spare and to distribute among Russian house owners. We are also glad that this announcement belies all the Bolshevik propaganda and falsehoods spread among our credulous people in Chicago to the effect that R.I.M.A.S. is on the verge of bankruptcy and is about ready to close its doors.

For years Stalin's agents have been feeding our colony with all kinds of fairy tales about our organization and its imminent collapse, and yet all of a sudden it is revealed to everybody that R.I.M.A.S. has on hand thousands of dollars which it wants to lend to anybody who has residential property. Such a shock to Mr. Deviatkin [Translator's note: Mr. Deviatkin is a leader of the Bol-

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

shevik element in Chicago] and his crowd! However, we are not sorry that Mr. Deviatkin was caught lying. We are only sorry for those of our compatriots who through ignorance and backwardness were caught by Deviatkin in his net and blindly follow this enemy of all Russian people. We should like to see such people get rid of the Bolshevik virus that ruins them both physically and mentally and leaves them helpless creatures.

United around R.I.M.A.S. and in common, friendly effort with others, such people would grow strong and independent of bolshevik snares and would become Russians again not only in name but also in fact.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL
AID SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1935

Balance from previous year \$76,411.36

Income

Assessments or premiums during first 12 months	\$ 1,253.37
All other assessments or premiums	17,197.85
Per capita tax	2,075.03
Total received from members	<u>\$20,526.25</u>
Deduct payments returned to applicants and members	5.50
Net amount received from members	<u>\$20,520.75</u>
Interest and Rents	3,046.71
Lodge supplies	9.36
Trust Fund	<u>3,013.34</u>

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

Total	\$26,590.16
Sum	103,001.52

Disbursements

Death claims	7,388.34
Sick claims	1,789.00
Total benefits paid	9,677.34

Salaries and commissions and fees paid to organizers	132.50
Salaries of officers	797.50
Office employees	167.00
Paid to Supreme and Subordinate Medical Examiners	185.58
Traveling of officers and committees	137.02
For collection of Juvenile assessments	54.57
Insurance Department fee	127.50
Rent for Associations's occupancy	65.00

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

Advertising, printing and stationery, Postage, telegraph and telephone	
.	\$380.94
Appraising properties	120.00
Official publication	208.50
Convention expenses	78.88
Legal expense	211.25
Furniture and fixtures	364.96
Taxes, repairs and other expenses on real estate	958.05
Loss on Judgment note	200.00
General office maintenance and expense	14.11
Trust Fund	500.00
Schools and Lectures	87.00
Miscellaneous	72.83
Total disbursements	\$14,520.53
Balance	\$88,480.99

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

Ledger Assets

Book value of real estate	\$13,500.00
Mortgage loans on real estate	32,176.00
Book Value of Bonds	3,150.00
Cash in office and banks	39,654.99
Total ledger assets	<u>\$88,480.99</u>

Non Ledger Assets

Interest due and accrued	1,164.32
Assessments actually collected by Subordinate Assemblies not yet turned over to Supreme Assembly	285.02
Total	<u>\$ 1,449.34</u>
Gross assets	<u>\$89,930.33</u>

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

Deduct Assets Not Admitted

Deposited in suspended bank	1,008.84
Total admitted assets	<u>\$88,921.49</u>

Liabilities

Death claims not yet adjusted	\$800.00
Total death claims	<u>\$800.00</u>

Sick claims not yet adjusted	342.00
Total death and sick claims	<u>1,142.00</u>

Taxes due or accrued	107.10
Reserves--Juvenile Dept.	99.87
Reserves--Ordinary Life Dept	72,288.57
Sick benefit fund	2,453.87

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

General Fund	1,611.79
Surplus Juvenile Dept.	4,352.00
Trust Fund	6,866.29
Total	<u>\$88,921.49</u>

Exhibit of Certificates	Number	Amount
Benefit certificates in force Dec. 31, 1934	1,771	\$1,098,928.00
Benefit certificates written and renewed during the year	171	88,204.50
Benefit certificates increased during the year		2,500.00
Total	<u>1,942</u>	<u>\$1,189,632.50</u>
Deduct terminated or decreased during the year	440	193,742.00
Total benefit certificates in force Dec. 31, 1935.	1,502	995,890.50

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

Received During The Year From Members

Mortuary,	\$14,545.75;																	Sick benefit,	\$2,652.10
Expense,	3,328.40;																	Total,	\$20,520.75

Exhibit of Death Claims	Number	Amount
Claims unpaid Dec. 31, 1934	6 . . .	\$2,888.34
Claims reported during the year	7 . . .	5,800.00
Totals	13 . . .	8,688.34
Claims paid during the year	12 . . .	7,388.34
Balance	1 . . .	800.00
Claims unpaid Dec. 31 of current year	1 . . .	800.00

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

Exhibit Of Sick Claims	Number	Amount
Claims unpaid Dec. 31, 1934	6	\$ 230.00
Claims reported during the year	<u>53</u>	<u>1,901.00</u>
Totals	59	2,131.00
 Claims paid during the year	 <u>53</u>	 <u>1,789.00</u>
Claim unpaid Dec. 31 of current year	6	342.00

Alexander Pasiuk, president,
Nicholas Kozak, secretary,
Joseph J. Sleznik, treasurer.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1936.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED

Last Saturday on our page, over the signature of N. Kozak, a small notice was printed with very interesting information concerning Branch Number Twenty-eight of R.I.M.A.S., in Kenosha, Wisconsin. We should like to call the special attention of members of our Society to this notice and at the same time to point out the fact that a great deal can be done by men inspired with a good idea when they do not spare their efforts for the common cause.

Branch Number Twenty-eight in Kenosha was organized toward the end of last year. At the meeting held on December 29, 1935, it was reported that the Branch had only fourteen members, and yet on March 8, 1936, after a lapse of only two months since the opening of the Branch, the committee reported that the number of members had increased to seventy. Evidently the Russian colony in Kenosha lives a more harmonious, more closely associated life than in any other place, and to the call of the Society to work and act together

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for the interest of all Russian people in strange lands the colony in Kenosha responded as one man, began to organize, and joined the ranks of R.I.M.A.S.

The second important factor in making unity an actuality is the proper approach to the task on hand by the men who head the organization. The organizing committee of Branch Number Twenty-eight undoubtedly has succeeded in awakening the interest of the Russian people in Kenosha and was able to instill in them the idea of the necessity for joining the ranks of our rapidly growing organization, and as a result in less than three months we have a strong Branch with a very active membership. We are sincerely glad of that, and we desire for our people in Kenosha that they may meet with even greater success in their work in the future. Only by united effort can we improve our condition and assure a better future for our children. Our Society has set as its goal to unite under its wing as many Russian people as possible and to form one large harmonious family in order that it may be easier for us all to struggle and live under the

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difficult and complicated conditions of modern cities.

We believe that in other cities and in all other places where there are Russian settlements our people will follow the example of Kenosha, and that all our branches will be enlarged by new and active members. However, the enrollment of the new members should proceed only conformity with the new regulations announced in connection with the adoption of the new forms of insurance. It is also to the interest of the new members that they shall take out the new policies. We have already written much about the advantages derived by our members of this new [form of insurance]. We believe that the secretaries and the chairmen of the branches have explained to their members what these advantages are, and that they will see to it that members make the change for the new form of insurance as soon as possible.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 14, 1936.

KRYLOV BRANCH'S ENTERTAINMENT

by

Nekrylovetz

Although more than once in the pages of Rassviet the entertainment has been described which was given by Krylov Branch Number Eighteen of R.I.M.A.S., I am tempted to write again in more detail to Rassviet's readers about that evening. The atmosphere at the entertainment was unusual, such as I had never before observed at any place where Russians have gathered. At four o'clock the guests began to appear, cordially shaking hands with their friends and acquaintances. It seemed that all those arriving for the occasion had known one another from childhood. At 5:30 P.M. I Raskatov, master of ceremonies, greeted the guests with a few words and explained the purpose of the gathering. He reminded them that three years ago a group of five or six Russian men had made up their minds to form a branch of R.I.M.A.S. in the northwest part of the city, the Hanson Park section. The newly founded Branch was named after Krylov, the famous Russian fable writer. The initial

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group had made no little effort to start the ball rolling. The men went from house to house to persuade their friends and neighbors to join the society. Seven meetings had to be called before the Branch came officially into being. By this time, three years after its foundation, the Branch has already more than sixty members regularly paying their dues. More than that, the Branch has become widely known not only in Chicago but in many other cities of the United States and Canada. The aim of the Branch, besides mutual aid, is to promote cultural, educational, and selfeducational activities.

After Mr. Raskatov had spoken, Mr. A. Metelsky, president of the Branch, briefly outlined its history. He reminded his hearers of the difficulties and the obstacles which had to be overcome in the initial period. Thanks to the unwavering and concerted efforts of the initial group these difficulties were overcome. In conclusion he expressed his joy that their efforts had not been in vain and thanked the members and the friends of the Branch for their co-operation in the common cause. Mr. Metelsky in conclusion pointed out that the Branch, lacking, as it does, its own quarters, was unable to carry out the

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program originally planned. For that reason at its last annual meeting it was decided to build in the district a Russian social center, and to promote this, a special committee was elected.

Mr. Metelsky was followed by Mr. A. Pasiuk, president of R.I.M.A.S., who commented briefly on the achievements of the Branch. In the name of the whole Society he expressed thanks to the members of the Branch and to their officers, with ardent wishes for success in the work that remains to be done.

Then the floor was taken by Mr. E. Moravsky, the editor of Rassviet, who said that people are often afraid of the word progress itself, although progress is the motive power in our lives, and Branch Number Eighteen is in many respects the most progressive of them all. The fact that in the three years of its existence it has grown in membership from seven men to sixty cannot but be considered as progress. Further on Mr. Moravsky called attention to the cultural and educational activity of the Branch.

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I. Volos next called the Branch the "right hand of the Society".

Mr. W. Olesiuk, the godfather of the Branch, characterized it as the most advanced unit in the organization and advised other branches to follow the example of Branch Number Eighteen. Dr. Nedzelnitsky told the audience that the wide publicity which is enjoyed by the Krylov Branch and the prominent part which it plays in the affairs of the Society is directly due to the untiring efforts of Mr. S. Volodkin.

Speaking on behalf of the Krylov School, of which he is president, Mr. Volodkin called upon Russian parents to send their children to the school or to the dance classes maintained by the Branch for the benefit of all Russian children.

The speakers appeared between the musical numbers, and the guests for that reason did not feel themselves overburdened with speech making. The musical part of the program was arranged and executed entirely by pupils of the

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schools or by children whose parents are members of R.I.M.A.S.
Young and vivacious, the children did their best to entertain the older
folks.

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THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CLUB OF THE
TWENTY-SIXTH WARD

Last Thursday the annual meeting of the Russian-American Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward was held in the clubrooms. Several matters were brought up before the members for their decision. Among them was the necessity of widening the scope of the Club's activity and attracting new members to it. Some of the speakers pointed out that at the present time no Russian colonist can afford not to belong to an organization of some kind which will protect his interests and help him in case of need. This is particularly true in the case of such of our compatriots as for some reason or other have not taken any steps toward becoming American citizens. By joining the Club such people will be in a position to receive help in this important matter from those who have become citizens of the country and can aid them in taking our first and second papers. One of the speakers warned those who are not citizens that on reaching old age they may find themselves in extreme necessity, for foreigners are excluded from the benefit of the old age pension and from other privileges

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accorded to citizens.

For the coming year the following officers were elected: I. F. Erin, re-elected president, N. Korecky, recording secretary, and P. Vushko, financial secretary and treasurer. Mr. Vushko was also elected ward club organizer.

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ATTENTION!

R.I.M.A.S. lends money on first mortgage papers to an amount not exceeding thirty per cent of the appraised value of the property. The loans are made only on small dwelling houses. Persons seeking loans on such property should apply in person to the Society's office at 917 North Wood Street or call Haymarket 2272.

N. Kozak, Secretary

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ST. GEORGE'S BROTHERHOOD

On February 29 the regular meeting of the executive committee of St. George's Brotherhood (Branch Number One of R.I.M.A.S.) was held with fifteen members present. The committee discussed several questions and heard reports submitted by subcommittees and by officers of the Brotherhood. The program of future work was planned. For the board of directors of R.I.M.A.S. N. Kozak, the general secretary, made a report and explained in detail the advantages of the organization's new [insurance] policies. On the same subject but even in more detail Mr. G. Volos also spoke. It took him an hour and forty-five minutes to enlighten the members on the meaning of the new policies and to supply them with the necessary information. He dwelt a great deal on the benefits that will be enjoyed by those members of the Society who carry the new form of insurance. Since he is secretary of the Brotherhood, he touched upon the practical ways of introducing the new policies into our organization.

The committee decided to start a new campaign for enlisting new members in the

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organization and for widening the scope of cultural and educational work. It was also decided to concentrate particularly on the enrollment of children and young people in their respective branches. On the whole the meeting was conducted in a businesslike way, for it was obvious that all the members of the executive committee take a very lively interest in the affairs of their own Brotherhood, which is by far the largest single branch of R.I.M.A.S. and the strongest. As a matter of fact, this Brotherhood is the original nucleus around which in the course of years the Society has grown to be one of the largest Russian mutual-aid organizations in the United States and Canada.

Next year the Brotherhood will celebrate its twenty-five-year jubilee. The members enjoy certain definite advantages, and it therefore pays to belong to this solid organization.

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THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF BRANCH NUMBER EIGHTEEN,
R.I.M.A.S.

In all organizations it is customary to mark the anniversaries of their existence by arranging public entertainments. With this in view Branch Number Eighteen is arranging for an entertainment at Old Points Hall, 5105 Grand Avenue, on February 23.

Time slips by very rapidly. It seems as if only three months, not three years, had passed since four active members of R.I.M.A.S. came to pay a visit to the author of these lines and sign him up in the Branch which was about to be organized.

"We have already signed up five members, "they told me. "We need two more in order to qualify your Branch for a charter.

This happened three years ago at the height of the depression. It was not an easy matter to find new members in hard times when many people were out of work,

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and there was much misery among the working people.

However, the need of forming a branch in the northwest part of the city was more than obvious, and the initiators, overcoming all obstacles in their way, continued to work as one man and finally succeeded in organizing a new Branch of R.I.M.A.S., Number Eighteen in the series. Since the organizers of this Branch were also the active members of the Krylov Russian children's school, the new Branch received the same name and was called the Krylov Society of R.I.M.A.S., Branch Number Eighteen.

In these three years the society has grown considerably, and instead of the original five members we now have more than fifty. The Branch throughout this time has been in close and friendly relations with the school. In difficult periods the Branch helps it both morally and financially. In co-operation with the school the Branch quite frequently gives entertainments, the proceeds of which are used for the benefit of the school.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30775

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 15, 1936.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF R. I. M. A. S.

Last Saturday, with I. Pianitsa as chairman, the regular meeting of the board of directors of R. I. M. A. S. was held.

At the meeting several important matters were considered, and important decisions were taken. From the reports submitted it was clear that the Society continues to grow, to gain strength, and to develop its activity in various directions.

In the month of January fifty new members joined the Society. Particularly successful in its work is Branch Number Fourteen in Detroit. Last Saturday we informed our readers that the branch in Kenosha is also growing very rapidly.

In connection with the general situation it was decided to send travelling

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organizers to near-by cities. In a few days G. Volos, N. Kozak, secretary of the Society, and S. Vakimovich will leave the city for this purpose.

The directors confirmed their previous decision to the effect that mortgage loans may be made only on small dwelling houses.

It was also decided to send official representatives of the Society to Kenosha for the opening of the new branch.

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UNITING THE SOCIETIES

(An Editorial)

The proverb, "In union there is strength," does not meet with any objections, and yet it is not being carried into effect. As it is easy to dissolve unity, so is it difficult to realize it.

We remember how much effort was required in order to accomplish the unification of Roova /Translator's note: Russian United Mutual Aid Society in America/ in 1926. At present the same problem confronts us in uniting all the Russian mutual aid societies into one single strong organization.

When this depression severely hit the individual societies, they painfully felt the blow and began to realize the necessity for support from somewhere during "the capricious turn in their lives," and they began to speak of the need of close co-operation. Three years ago this idea was broached at the

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convention of the Orthodox Mutual Aid Society and met with response and sympathetic acceptance from the Society of Russian Brotherhoods and the United Orthodox Societies.

The idea has not died. It has for a long time been recognized in Wilkes-Barre, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. The central committees of the organizations located in those three centers quite frequently exchange opinions on this subject, but still no steps so far have been taken toward making the unity an accomplished fact. Why?

As always in such cases, the determination is lacking to put the matter squarely and openly before the annual conventions. The necessary initiative is also lacking. The men at the head of the mutual aid societies lack the courage and are afraid of the various technical difficulties.

Of course, there were and are certain obstacles in the way of unity, but since the idea has been recognized as useful, nobody should be afraid of

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the difficulties or deterred by fear from acting upon it. It is time to take concrete practical steps toward its realization. The sooner we approach the task in a practical way, the nearer the day will be when unity among Russian mutual aid societies will be an accomplished fact. This is the most important task which at present confronts all Russian mutual aid societies. Who, then, will be the first to approach the problem in a practical way and make a start toward the realization of the idea of unity?

Should not the Russian Mutual Aid Society be the one to take upon its shoulders this important and difficult task? For several years Roova in a practical way has worked out and considered questions bound up with the idea of unification. The Society has carried on conversations with RMOV and R.I.M.A.S. These first steps were not crowned with success, but they gave practical preparation and revealed the difficulties standing in the way and the means to overcoming them.

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The experience thus gained makes it possible for Roova without further delay to approach the problem in a practical way, to take the initiative in driving at a common goal, and to issue a call to other mutual aid societies with an appeal to take part in the work.

Let there be enemies. We should not fear them. Let there be difficulties. We should not hesitate before them.

Once the idea is recognized as the correct one, it should be brought to a practical realization by common effort. A good beginning means that half the job is done. No one will find fault with Roova if the Society takes the initiative. No one will reproach it if the task undertaken is not solved so quickly as is desirable.

Let us go ahead! In union there is strength!

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 8, 1936.

ATTENTION OF MEMBERS OF BRANCH
NUMBER THREE, R.I.M.A.S.

The regular meeting of the Sisterhood of St. Mary will be held on Sunday, February 9, at 917 North Wood Street. The treasurer will be present from ten o'clock in the morning. The meeting will be called to order at one o'clock sharp.

All members who are in arrears to the Sisterhood should come to the meeting and pay up their dues; otherwise they will lose their membership after February 9.

A particular request is addressed to the new members to come to the meeting and to receive their policies and other documents. Those desiring to become members of the Sisterhood are invited to come to the meeting and sign up. New members are accepted without payment of the initiation fee. Medical examination is also free.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 18, 1936.

THOUGHTS AND FACTS CONCERNING OUR DAY

by

C. Volos

During the period when Russian organizations were just beginning to appear on the stage of American life the average Russian did not attach much significance to such organizations. Russian intellectuals, particularly those who represented the political thought of the time, regarded all mutual aid societies as useless organizations, devoid of any ideals. At that time, the rank and file of the Russian colony and the great majority of its intellectuals were revolutionarily inclined and, of course, entertained different aspirations than the Russian colonists of today. National and constructive thought were smothered under various political dogmas and infatuations. To some members of the intellectual class, who played the role of representatives of those Russians who were saturated with revolutionary ideals--mostly to those intellectuals who were foreigners by birth and could speak Russian--the organizations of mutual aid were not agreeable, and presented, as it were, an obstacle to their political activity.

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These people foresaw that among Russian colonists, organized around societies for mutual aid, national self-consciousness would grow and a desire would appear to defend and develop their own culture and traditions. Such a slant in thought among Russians could deal a severe blow to the political organizations existing at that time. For that reason, all possible means were employed to discourage and deter Russian colonists from joining nationalistic mutual aid societies.

The nonpartisan intellectuals, for some reason or other, also regarded the objectives of mutual aid with a certain degree of skepticism; but they, however, while not helping such organizations, did not engage in propaganda against them. The indifference of the nonpartisan intellectuals toward mutual aid societies may be explained, perhaps, by the fact that they considered them as nothing more than insurance companies, and that members of such societies would get benefit from them only after they were dead.

In their opinion, any Russian could insure himself in private insurance companies.

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The same attitude toward mutual aid societies is observable even now among some Russian intellectuals. The same attitude is also observable among the intellectuals who came here during the post-Revolutionary years.

Due to such a curious misunderstanding of the principles of mutual aid societies on the part of intellectuals, Russian mutual aid societies have but few members of the intellectual class. Their members are mostly workers, and they are the ones who carry on their shoulders the entire burden of the organizational work. Thus it happens frequently that men of very limited education have to decide questions concerning children's schools and other matters which normally employ the judgment of educated men.

Representatives of the Russian Orthodox **Church** at times helped the workers, and the clergy in connection with parishes organized several mutual aid societies--brotherhoods and sisterhoods. These organizations, small in the beginning, have grown since their foundation, and, at present, are the societies which are known under the initials R.I.M.A.S. [Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society] and R.C.M.A.S. [Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society].

With (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

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In a number of cases, the clergy made the mistake of keeping their brotherhoods and sisterhoods from joining the large affiliations. Even if these small brotherhoods at times expressed the desire to merge with some larger organization, the Russian priests invariably directed them to join the existing Church-Russian organizations. This led to impoverishment of the small brotherhoods, and prevented many small Russian organizations from joining hands in the formation of one solid, united family.

Many of the mistakes of the past are now, but only now, being recognized by many Russian organizations, for life has taught them a good lesson. It now seems clear that church brotherhoods affiliated with larger societies are prospering, and that those which have stood aside are slowly but surely dying.

At present, the rank-and-file members of many organizations are rapidly changing their views, having become convinced that engaging too much in politics does no good, but, on the contrary, sows seeds of dissension.

Consequently, many members of the Russian colony are beginning to join the ranks

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of mutual aid societies. Thus constructive thought has come to replace theories.

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The old leaders who pretended to be able to teach the world all things had not learned anything themselves. They were left as generals without soldiers and as leaders without followers. Gradually they began to join those organizations which not long before they had vehemently denounced. Of course, not all of them went over to camps to which they had formerly been hostile with sincere hearts and good intentions. Many of them still retained some of their clannish partisan hostility. They began to enter the ranks of mutual aid societies, mostly for tactical reasons, for the purpose of carving from within, finding a following, and then swinging the whole organization under their ideological control. But sober national thought and recollections of past experience are so strong and vivid in the memory of our compatriots that those with international inclinations themselves

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fell under the influence of healthy national thought and began to think along national lines. Ultimately some of such men became useful workers for the all-Russian cause. Sometimes, even the remembrances of their old partisans could not divert these men from the course they finally took.

However, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, due to the carelessness and indifference on the part of the rank-and-file members, has succumbed, and fallen under the influence of Bolshevik politicians, and ceased to exist as a Russian organization.

In the footsteps of the rank-and-file members follows in the same direction, the mass of Russian colonists. With their strong gravitation toward mutual aid societies. In this trend the common man was often joined by intellectuals who had stood on the side lines, totally inactive for a long time.

Heretofore, small independent brotherhoods, while seeking salvation from their difficult situation and desiring some assurance of financial stability and solvency in meeting their obligations, had often joined the trend and affiliated with the large societies. If such tendencies toward amalgamation and affiliation

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had been present among us Russians twenty years ago, by now the entire Russian colony would be one solid Russian unit, organized and closely bound together on the basis of mutual aid.

Had this unification been accomplished, the economic and spiritual needs of the Russian colonists would be now receiving much better and larger services than they are. The Russian colony would at present have a single unified representation in the social life of America. To what degree such unification is valuable and beneficial is revealed in the fact of the very rapid growth of Russian societies of mutual aid--of the R.I.M.A.S. in the Middle West and the R.O.O.V.A in the East. The value of the cultural and educational work carried on by these organizations for the benefit of the present and future generations one can hardly overestimate. No other organization of any other complexion can compare with these in this respect. The R.I.M.A.S. has been in existence for twenty-four years. During this time, many attempts have been made in various directions to undermine the Society and paralyze its activity. But the organization, despite all obstacles, continues to grow and prosper. Ultraconservative elements saw in the Society a Bolshevik organization; and the extreme radicals called it a white Guard Society.

WPA (ALL) PROCEEDINGS

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There was none in those two extreme groups who could perceive in our organization a beacon light and a nursery of the national Russian spirit. In course of time the Society gained these titles by its work and activity devoted to the Russian cause and to the Russian people in a foreign land. The R.I.M.A.S. while remaining a nonpartisan organization and entertaining no aspirations to remake the world, has done very much for material improvement and spiritual uplift of the Russian people. The main factor in the rapid growth and spread of the idea of mutual aid is the fact that societies of mutual aid develop in their members national consciousness, a very important adjunct for our people who live abroad among strangers.

Despite the fact that the R.I.M.A.S. has carried on its work under conditions of constant interference and attempts to disrupt it, the Society has been growing from year to year. As a matter of fact, during the last few years its growth has been even more rapid than in the beginning. Prior to 1922, the organization had but fifteen branches, whereas, toward the end of 1935, it had twenty-eight. In the beginning, the activity of the Society extended over but three states; at

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present, it operates in the territory of several more states. Only recently representatives of the Society organized a new branch in Kenosha, Wisconsin. For a long time our compatriots in Kenosha had carried on an independent existence and had a small brotherhood, not affiliated with any large organization; a brotherhood which for a time served their purpose. However, with each passing year the requirements of their colony grew, particularly those relating to the needs of the young Russian generation born in America. A small, poor organization was not in a position to satisfy any longer their needs. This is why our brothers in Kenosha resolved to join a large financially strong organization pursuing the same aims. They decided to affiliate with the R.I.M.A. S., which is able to serve the needs of both young and old.

Who are these people who so correctly weighed their present and future? They are our brothers in Branch No. 28, in Kenosha. They are all members of St. Nicholas Church, which is the center of the Russian colony in that city.

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There is no doubt that conversion of the small brotherhood into a branch of a large organization advances the interests of the parish, of its members, and of the Russian national cause. All apprehensions on the part of people little acquainted with the activity and aims pursued by the R.I.W.A.C. are baseless and should be disregarded. One should not cry when he hears happy tidings. The coming together of our people in Kenosha and Chicago can frighten only the international demagogues striving to prevent by any means the realization of unity among our people on a sound basis; not the Russian people bent on building a firm national foundation for the young generation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 11, 1936.

SISTERHOOD OF ST. ANN
(Branch No. 8 of R.I.M.A.S.)

On Dec. 15, 1935, an annual meeting of St. Ann's Sisterhood was held, at which a new **executive** committee was elected.

At this meeting many important questions were decided, the decisions being obligatory on all members.

An appeal is made to all members of the Sisterhood to take an active part in the campaign for attracting new members into the organization, and of signing up children of the mothers who already belong to the Sisterhood.

At present R.I.M.A.S. [Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society] offers very advantageous terms of insurance for new members, and new beneficial policies for the old members who desire to change their form of insurance.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF RUSSIAN BROTHERHOOD
OF ST. GEORGE FOR THE YEAR 1935

Income

Membership dues--death and sick benefits, \$8,501.75; administration fund, \$489.15; new forms of insurance, \$245.70; for maintenance of the church property, \$947.25; proceeds from concerts and picnics, \$325.75; books, \$4.00; interest on money on deposit, \$18.00; debts paid, \$1,050; proceeds from concerts and picnics during 1935, \$131.85; premiums from new members from R.I.M.A.S., \$24; hospitalization fund, \$1,024.50. Total \$12,761.95.

Expenditures

Transferred to R.I.M.A.S.'s account, death benefits fund, \$5,476.68; account of sick benefit fund, \$2,194.10; new forms of insurance, \$235.80; administrative fund, \$531.30; for maintenance of property and to building committee,

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\$916.25; for construction of new building, \$1,000; salaries and traveling expenses for the members of the committee during 1934, 1935, \$431.79; donations, \$169.03; office supplies, \$147.76; burial expenses, \$64; premiums for new members, \$52; telephone bill during the year, \$39.95; insurance for robbery, \$34.71; sick benefit fund paid to members, \$1,024.50; miscellaneous, \$61.29; total, \$12,379.16.

Profit for the year 1935	\$382.79
Balance from last year	<u>246.22</u>
Balance on Jan. 1, 1936	\$629.01

Assets

In the Russian Building Association	\$4,000.00
In the Noel State Bank	3,910.67
In the West Side Trust & Savings Bank	211.44

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 11, 1936.

Credits with the members	\$ 470.00
Cash	629.01
Total in property and cash on Jan. 1, 1935	<u>\$9,221.12</u>

Wl. Olesiuk, chairman
P. Tushka, secretary
A. Bernov, Treasurer

Auditing committee:

George Chapelevich,
A. Schustitsky,
D. Zhogalsky,
I. Manarchik,
F. Parada.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 11, 1936.

DO NOT FORGET JANUARY 19
by
V. N. Sabinsky

In the beginning of 1916, in a small town Argo, Illinois, Branch No. 5 of R.I.M.A.S. [Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society], was organized. Thus, in January of this year, twenty years will have passed since Branch No. 5 came into existence. Our brothers in Argo are making arrangements to celebrate their twentieth anniversary on January 19.

For an organization with as firm a foundation as that of R.I.M.A.S., twenty years of existence is not a long period, it would seem; but for our brothers in Argo these twenty years have a great significance. Branch No. 5 of R.I.M.A.S. was born at the time of the great human tragedy, at the time when the entire world was enveloped in war, when human blood was flowing in streams on our native soil, all over Western Europe, and in Asia.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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At that time a great majority of the Russian people were fired with patriotism, held firmly in the grasp of war hysteria and not by humanitarian ideals and brotherly love. The word "independent," from the point of view of bellicose patriots, was regarded as something implying rebellion, but our friends in Argo were not afraid of such sentiments and carried on the preachings of brotherly love and mutual aid.

Great changes have occurred in the Russian colony during the past twenty years. Those who had called our brothers in Argo, the pioneers of our organization in that little town, rebels and dissenters, after a time donned the cloak of revolutionaries and began to call our active men counterrevolutionaries, but our brothers in Argo did not pay attention to the people temporarily in disguise, but continued to carry on their work along the path chosen by them in 1916.

"The slower you ride the farther you go," says an old Russian proverb, and our brothers from Argo firmly held to this precept. Their social work among Russians in Argo they carried on in a peaceful way, avoiding falsehood, pretense,

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 11, 1936.

and destructive action. Not for a moment would they surrender their position to liars and **impostors**.

One should definitely state that Branch No. 5 of R.I.M.A.S., from the very first day of its existence, barred the way to those who would destroy our society of mutual aid. None of our branches was ever subjected to such furious attacks from our enemies as our Branch No. 5 in Argo. For Chicago branches, Branch No. 5 played the role of outlying defenses, protecting all other branches. The fall of this fortress would act unfavorably on all other branches and retard their development. There were moments when our brothers in Argo, in their struggle against disrupters of our organization, suffered heavy losses, had many casualties in killed, wounded, and unaccounted for. Those whom our members in Argo regard as killed are the ones who, due to their nearsightedness or cowardice, deserted us and went to the enemies' camp in order to fight against their former brothers and comrades. The wounded ones are those who, after listening to gossip and falsehood, began to doubt the financial stability of the Society and the righteousness of the course it had been pursuing. The unaccounted for are

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 11, 1936.

the ones who, in time of attacks on our organization, became confused, went astray, and ceased to work in the Russian organizations entirely. However, our branch in Argo succeeded in holding its position, and now, on January 19, it is arranging a festival, the largest one in its history--the twentieth anniversary of its existence.

This solemn jubilee of Branch No. 5 is dear to the hearts not only of our brothers in Argo for our members in Chicago also take a lively interest in the occasion. The General Executive Board of R.I.M.A.S. has taken notice of it and at its last meeting decided to take an active part in the jubilee celebration. However, this is not sufficient. It is necessary that all Chicago branches of R.I.M.A.S. follow the example of their Executive Board and organize proper representation at the festivities. It is particularly important that branches Nos. 1, 3, 18, and 2, take active part in the jubilee.

Mass attendance by Chicago members of R.I.M.A.S. will undoubtedly raise the spirits of our brothers in Argo, and, perhaps, will cure those Russians who

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received injuries in the fight against the people inimical to our glorious society. This mass participation will put on the right track those of our compatriots who had lost their way and have deserted social effort in our common cause.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 9, 1936.

FIASCO OF THE ENLISTMENT CAMPAIGN AMONG
CHICAGO BOLSHEVIKS

In The Novy Mir [Translator's note: Bolshevik newspaper published in Russian in New York] we read a notice written by Fedot Ageev, secretary of Branch No. 35 of R.P.M.A.S. He complains about the unwillingness of Russians in Chicago to join his organization. Despite strenuous efforts and a very modest quota assigned to Chicago Bolsheviks, the latter have not been able to achieve satisfactory results. What is the matter?

The reason, perhaps, we shall seek in the fact that Deviatkin [Translator's note: One of the Bolshevik leaders] uses bad judgment and dips his hands too often in the pockets of Russians in Chicago. People are not willing to join a society which robs them too often.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3675

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 8, 1936.

BAPTISM FOR MEMBERS OF RNOV

Thoughtful, active men in the Russian colony many times warned the rank and file members of RNOV (The Russian People's Society of Mutual Aid) that they are faced with the danger of losing their Russian identity and their Russian name, but members of RNOV did not pay attention to these warnings, and did not take any steps to preserve their independence or to unite with other Russian Mutual aid societies similar in aims and membership. Whether because of their political illiteracy, or for some other reason, members of RNOV meekly followed in the footsteps of the Bolsheviki adventurers and never resisted their scheming plans and intentions.

As a consequence of this a curious action was taken the other day, which perhaps passed unnoticed by many, rank and file members of RNOV, for the event was not accompanied by any clamor or outcries which are a concomitant to any Bolsheviki action.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 8, 1936.

The action taken essentially means that members of RNOV have been baptized in conformity with the Bolshevik ritual. Heretofore this Society was connected with the Bolshevik organizations, but unofficially and, therefore, was able to preserve at least a semblance of independence. But the other day it lost its identity entirely. Prior to that time the Novy Mir [Translator's note: A Bolshevik newspaper in New York] published a page headed as follows: "Mutual Aid Official Section of the Russian People's Society of Mutual Aid in America". Further on followed the address of the main office of RNOV.

However, in its issue of January 3, the heading of the page was changed. The words "Mutual Aid" remain, but RNOV has disappeared. Instead of sending their newspaper articles to the headquarters of RNOV, the contributors are advised to address them, "International Workers' Order, Attention of the Russian section".

The Bolshevik newspaper refrains entirely from explanation of the change, but from the change in heading alone one can infer that RNOV has ceased to exist as an independent organization, as a Russian mutual aid society, and has become

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 8, 1936.

merely an adjunct of the International Workers' Order, whose headquarters is located, not in a proletarian district, but on fashionable Fifth avenue in New York.

Whether the baptismal rites were performed with the consent of the members of RNOV or by a decision of the leaders, the newspaper does not explain. Whatever it might be, the members of RNOV have the experience of an unpleasant occurrence against which they were repeatedly warned by public-spirited Russians. They were unable or unwilling to remove from their midst the Bolshevik adventurers and unite with other Russian kindred organizations. Now they find themselves thrown into an order not known to them, where they will have no weight or voice, for, knowing that they could not preserve their independence, the Bolshevik leaders will regard all members of RNOV as so much human dust.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 4, 1936.

THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL
AID SOCIETY IN 1935

by
P.S.

The days and years pass by really very fast. Unnoticed the year 1935 has gone by carrying away all our joys, sorrows and anxieties of the past year. What will the year 1936 bring forth? What joys, what sorrows has it in store for our immigrant people?

In the life of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society [R.I.M.A.S.] the most important event during the past year was, of course, the introduction of the new forms of insurance.

Formerly, as everybody knows, we had only the uniform straight-life policies. During the past year, however, we adopted almost all existing forms of insurance. The introduction of these new forms cost the Society a great deal of

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money and involved a great deal of work both for the Executive Board and for our general secretary, Mr. Nicholas Kozak.

The importance of this innovation is perhaps not fully understood by all the rank and file members, although the step has an all-important bearing on the future life and development of our organization. These new forms of policies are, in their meaning, like a reinforced concrete foundation for a building. They impart to the Society the strength and stability of steel and concrete. Resting on that kind of a foundation, R.I.M.A.S. will undoubtedly grow and develop, for the money put in its treasury will be perfectly secure, and the monthly payments much smaller than in any other insurance company.

Not less important for the Russian people is the fact that the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is the only mutual aid organization in Chicago and its vicinity. They can communicate with it in Russian either by mail or by wire, and speak to its officials in Russian. Meetings, conventions, and

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Rassviet(The Dawn), Jan. 4, 1936.

the minutes of all proceedings are carried on in their native Russian language, which is dear to their hearts. Allegiance to their own society and the possibility of addressing others as "brothers" or "sisters" make the Russian people thrown into a strange land less lonesome, more confident in their strength and ability to survive. The moral support it gives is the main service rendered by R.I.M.A.S. to the Russian people. This is quite well understood by the Russian colony in Chicago, and this explains the fact that new members are continually being added to the ranks of the organization. During the year just closed several new branches were organized, and outgrew the old ones in membership.

Some of the branches carry on intensive cultural and educational work among the young people, which will help to preserve the Russian language and, consequently, the youth itself for Russia.

During the past year, R.I.M.A.S. also opened permanent offices where all Russian people can apply for necessary information or in any case of need.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 4, 1936.

During the past year the page financed and edited by R.I.M.A.S. has given space to many valuable articles written exclusively by the members of our society. Successful, also, was the fight against the enemies of the Russian people and those of all working people.

From all that has been said it is clear that during the past year R.I.M.A.S. has accomplished a great deal that is good and useful.

Let us express the hope that during this new year of 1936, also, we shall continue ceaselessly to go ahead without loss of faith and courage on account of obstacles which we may encounter in our work.

Let us continue to create those spiritual values which help to lift the Russian community to the height it properly deserves and thereby gain respect of other nations.

The Independent Society has taken upon itself another new task--the task of

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 4, 1936.

raising the cultural level of the Russian colony.

Let us, then, rally around our organization and help it to carry out this noble and beautiful task.

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In Memoriam: Nov. 10, 1935. On the Day of Consecration
of the Shrine St. and Great Sufferer George the Conqueror,
Chicago, 1935, p. 3. WPA (ILL) PHOL 30277

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID
SOCIETY SINCE 1912

Today it is quite appropriate to glance back upon the history of the St. George Parish, and also of the brotherhoods and sisterhoods of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, as well as of the People's Bank, all located at 917 N. Wood Street.

These organizations are playing a role not only on Wood Street, but in the whole of Chicago and vicinity.

From the day of founding of this brotherhood twenty-four years have passed, but this time has flashed by as if only a few days.

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In Memoriam: Nov. 10, 1935. On the Day of Consecration of
the Shrine St. and Great Sufferer George the Conqueror.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

In 1912 a small group of Russian peasants and workers, emigrants from Grodno, Minsk and Wolyn, resolved to live independently and take the task of organizing the Russian people into their hands. This was five years previous to the Russian Revolution.

At that time the Independents were called revolutionists.

Having organized, they selected the name of St. George the Conqueror for their organization.

.They all began working like ants for the welfare of their organization. And lo! how much work and disillusion has fallen upon the shoulders of the St. Georgians!

They began recruiting new members, but it was not sufficient to exist

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In Memoriam: Nov. 10, 1935. On the Day of Consecration of
the Shrine St. and Great Sufferer George the Conqueror.

WPA (HLS) PROJ. 30275

without an ideal which unites everybody; it was an impossibility.

During that same year they decided to organize a society of mutual aid, which at present bears the name of Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

Things of value have been done by the Independents for the Russian colony in Chicago during this time. They began opening Russian children's schools in all corners of Chicago, which had not existed until this time in our colony. These schools have brought the people around the St. George parish of the first section and new society of mutual aid.

Soon after other sections were formed, such as the South Side second section, the St. Vladimir section of the Holy Trinity in Argo, and the Blessed Virgin in Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Benton Harbor, Mich.; Detroit and Baltimore, and in other locations. In due time a large Russian society of mutual aid has grown.

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In Memoriam: Nov. 10, 1935. On the Day of Consecration
of the Shrine St. and Great Sufferer George the Conqueror.

The Georgians have organized the first Russian daily newspaper in Chicago, which the Russian colony until then had not possessed. Shortly after, this newspaper and a well-equipped printing plant were sold for lack of workers and means. At present this printing plant is the property of the newspaper Rassviet.

Some time later the Georgians opened their bank on 917 Wood Street, which is still in existence, having been successful under the name of Russian National Savings Society. This bank has helped materially all their members and people in the colony during the time of depression.

Were the entire Russian colony in the city of Chicago working as are the Independents of this colony, our entire colony, on the strength of natural prestige, would not get behind other nationalities.

In Memoriam: Nov. 10, 1935. On the Day of Consecration of
the Shrine St. and Great Sufferer George the Conqueror.

WPA (ILL) 3-10-35 275

Very often the Independents have helped not only their own members, but also outsiders, widows, and orphans, and have paid out to people in the Russian colony about a half million dollars.

Today, November 10, 1935, the Georgians are celebrating a holiday, - the consecration of the new shrine and the entrance into a gorgeous hall, for which the Independents have worked so hard.

It is time for the Russian citizens to think about their condition in the United States and join the ranks of the Independent Mutual Aid Society in order to work for the welfare of the entire Russian colony. Only in unity there is strength.

Long live the union of the entire Russian colony in one common family in America!

V. N. Sabinsky.

Russviet (The Dawn), Aug. 10, 1935.

BRANCH NUMBER 1 ADOPTS A HOSTILE RESOLUTION

Branch Number 1 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, at its last meeting, held on August 4, considered at length the hostile resolution against the Independent Society by Branch Number 2 of this organization. The resolution was published in Iovyi Mir (the Russian communist newspaper) under the signature of I. Yurkovsky, chairman of Branch Number 2 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. In this resolution, Mr. Yurkovsky accuses the present board of directors of the Independent Society of embezzling the organization's funds; he charges that the members of the board seek self interest in conducting the Society's affairs, and that they committed illegal actions at the recent 24th convention of that organization.

In view of the fact that all these allegations and accusations are without any foundation whatsoever, and are but sheer lies intended to undermine the confidence of the people in the organization and to harm the prestige of the members of the board of directors, all members of Branch Number 1 present at the

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 10, 1935.

meeting resolved to issue a public reproof of the action of Mr. Yurkovsky, and to request the board of directors of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society to apply all punitive measures stipulated by the constitution of this organization against members who disobey the regulations of, or in any way bring harm to, the organization.

Branch Number 1 hereby expresses its gratitude to the board of directors for its fruitful and disinterested work for the welfare of the organization, and for the Russian cause in general. All members of Branch Number 1 feel convinced that the directors of the Society, as well as the delegates to the 24th convention, acted justly and wisely when they excluded from the debates of the convention all men who represented the Russian Peoples' Mutual Aid Society. This is a communist organization; its delegates were communists who came to the convention with the convention with the definite plan to further the interests of the Communist party, which, as everyone knows, is striving to disrupt all Russian patriotic organizations in this country and to disorganize and destroy the entire Russian group in America.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 10, 1935.

Branch Number 1 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society pledges its full support to the actions and policies of the high council of this organization in its fight against all harmful elements within our organization.

It would be desirable, also, for members of Branch Number 2 of this organization to pay more serious attention to the harmful activity of their chairman.

V. Olesiuk, chairman,
P. Yushko, secretary,
A. Bernov, treasurer,
Branch Number 1,
Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

WPA (ILL.) PK01.301.11

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 3, 1935.

WHAT IS THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY?

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is the center, the hub, of the entire Russian colony in Chicago and in the Middle West. This organization is chartered and functions as an independent benefit society. The funds of the organization at present reach a total of seventy-five thousand dollars. The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has twenty-six branches, with a total membership of over two thousand persons. The organization's children and youth department has over six hundred members. This department grows steadily, thanks to the new types of insurance which have recently been introduced by the Independent Society. Insurance in the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society costs less than elsewhere, because this organization employs no salesmen or agents who draw high commissions. In this organization, all its members are the salesmen and agents, working willingly without any commission.

The second part of the work of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is

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that of educational and cultural activity among members of the organization and among Russian people in general. Possessing the financial wherewithal, as a result of its insurance work, this organization is able to indulge in educational and cultural activities among the Russian people, such as conducting Russian schools, organizing concerts, arranging lectures, national festivals, and other similar affairs which aid in the preservation of the Russian language, culture and traditions. Thus we see that the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is actually the core, the central point of everything that is Russian in Chicago and within a long radius around Chicago. The headquarters and offices of this organization, at 917 North Wood Street, have been known to every Russian in the Central and Western states of this country for the last twenty-four years. The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has suffered many hardships and has felt many twinges at the vitals of its existence during these twenty-four years. In addition to the economic battle which it has had to fight throughout its existence, the Independent Society has had to be constantly on the lookout for the hidden enemies who have striven to destroy the organization (the communists). Now, the Russian

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Independent Mutual Aid Society can consider its economic battle won, and its enemies made powerless to inflict any serious harm. This organization's future is now assured.

The Saint George Brotherhood, Branch Number One of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, is located in the same building as the offices of the organization--917 North Wood Street. This brotherhood has over five hundred and fifty members and it has over ninety-five hundred dollars in funds. There is also located the Holy Mother of God Sisterhood, Branch Number Three of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, with three hundred woman members and four thousand dollars in funds. The Saint George parish is also in this building. This parish is now building a new church, a new school, and a new hall for meetings. Here also is the Russian youth club, which was organized not long ago. The club has over sixty members. The Russian Loan Association, whose capital is more than one hundred thousand dollars, is also located in this building. The Russian School Council is also located in our building. Everyone knows that this Russian stronghold, with a total wealth

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of over a quarter-million dollars, is an eyesore to, and a juicy morsel for, the Russian-American Bolsheviks, who have tried all the vile and insidious means known to them to get hold of this organization. They have failed, however, because all true Russians have refused to follow the Red comrades, and because every sincere Russian now approaching the portals of the Bolshevik hell sees immediately Dante's clearly written words, "All hope abandon, ye who enter here".

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 3, 1935.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL
AID SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society held its regular meeting July 31 at the Russian parish hall, 917 North Wood Street. Among the matters discussed was the question of new types of life insurance, with policies which are particularly well adapted to the requirements of young people. This insurance, only recently introduced by the Independent Society, has met with great success, and promises still greater success in the near future. The youth department of the Society is now growing steadily because of an uninterrupted influx of new young members who are taking out the new insurance. It was decided at the meeting to stimulate all youth activities of all the branches of the organization. The educational committee, the organization committee, and the committee on cultural activities were instructed to spare no time or effort in bringing their work to the highest point of speed and efficiency. The members of the Board of Directors also decided to enlarge

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 3, 1935.

the membership of the present committee on culture and education by adding to it one representative from each branch of the Society located in Chicago and vicinity. It was also agreed to undertake the sharpest measures in order to destroy Bolshevik propaganda and extirpate it from the midst of the Russian colony in Chicago.

The general secretary of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society read a resolution passed by Branch No. 2 of the Society, and signed by Yurkovsky, one of the members of that branch. This resolution was published in Novy Mir, the Russian communist sheet, and was directed against the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and against the Society's recent convention. At this convention, all the Red agitators, even though members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, were summarily ousted from the convention. The Board of Directors of the Society, after a thorough investigation of this treacherous work of Branch No. 2, and especially of its chairman, Yurkovsky, and its secretary, Kravchuk, decided upon disciplinary measures for these two men: each

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of them will have to pay a twenty-five dollar fine within ten days, and will be deprived of voting privileges for one year. If they fail to pay the fine within the designated time, they will automatically lose their membership in the organization, in accordance with section 86 of the constitution of the Society.

Let us hope that this last decision of the Board of Directors of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society will serve as a timely lesson for all those remaining members of this organization who, because of their ignorance, support and follow these Red agitators, who are trying to bring ruin and destruction to the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 6, 1935.

AN APPEAL OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE OF THE
RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

In beginning the task of editing the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society's news page in Rassviet, a task entrusted to us by the Board of Directors of this organization, we realize that one of the most responsible functions of our organization has been deposited in our hands.

The house organ, in this case the news page, of an organization is a mirror reflecting the life of the organization; it is also an inspiration and a motive power, moving the organization ahead to progress and success.

In order to fulfill our task successfully, we appeal to the members of the Board of Directors, to the chairmen and the secretaries of all branches, and to all members of our organization, for full co-operation with the Editorial Committee in the building and expansion program of our Society.

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 6, 1935.

We also appeal to all the branch committees to send in all their reports on time, so as to avoid costly delays in publishing the decisions and other important material pertaining to the life of the branches and bearing a direct relation to the further growth and development of our organization.

Today, when the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has just emerged victoriously from the blows it sustained during the political upheaval within and without the organization, it is especially important that all our undertakings be planned with care and executed with speed and efficiency. The future security, success, and happiness of our Society depend upon our firmness and our solidarity, and upon the strong unity of all members of the organization. The unreserved solidarity of all members of the organization will enable its directors to bring to a successful end the great youth program now in the process of development. The fundamental purpose of this program is the training of the Russian-American youth in the Russian spirit and Russian culture.

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It is the sacred duty of every member of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, irrespective of the position he holds in the organization, to value highly his Society, to support its program, and to give full measure of his sincere co-operation in the fulfillment of the plans and undertakings essential for the continuous growth and expansion of the organization.

Every member of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society should always remember that his organization is one big family of which he is an important member, and that the well-being of that family depends on his active co-operation in all its vital functions.

The two most urgent tasks now facing the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society are to increase the membership and to complete the buildings now under construction. Both these undertakings can be successfully and speedily accomplished with the unity and support of all branches and of all members of the organization. We hope that we shall soon be able to unfurl our national flag over our new building on Wood Street. Our new building will be the

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 6, 1935.

center of Russian culture, which will radiate far and wide, sowing the seed of the Russian spirit among hundreds of thousands of young Russian-Americans.

To you members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, we make this appeal: Carry high the banner of your organization; let all Russians see it! Tell them to join the Independent Society, invite them to participate in the great constructive work for a better future for themselves and for their children!

The Editorial Committee of the
Russian Independent Mutual Aid
Society.

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 6, 1935.

THE PICKNIC OF THE SAINT GEORGE PARISH

The Saint George parish, Branch Number One of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, held its annual picnic Sunday, June 30, in the woods at the end of Elston Avenue.

Besides the usual picnic attractions, which were enjoyed by the large crowd at the picnic, there were several important speeches, delivered by the officers of the Society and by invited guests. Among the speakers were the following: V. Oleksink, chairman of the St. George Society; Mr. Novin, secretary of the Rassviet Publishing Company; I. Volos, who recited one of his own poems; and Paul Nervana, the new superior of the Saint George Parish.

Mr. Nervana summed up what had been said by the other speakers, and appealed to all Russians in Chicago, and especially to the young Chicago Russian-

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 6, 1935.

Americans, to join the ranks of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, the largest Russian benefit organization in the Middle West. He concluded his speech by asking all those present at the picnic for contributions to the Society's building fund for the new buildings the organization is now erecting on the Wood Street site. The contributions needed \$74.75. Mr. Nervana thanked the contributors, and the Saint George choir sang an old Russian song, "Many, Many Years". Before and after the various speeches, the orchestra played popular Russian tunes, to the great joy and satisfaction of the public.

The picnic was a big success.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 29, 1935.

FROM THE EDITORS

The Editorial staff of the page published by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (R.I.M.A.S) appointed a year ago today is finishing its work, and the issue of next Saturday will be edited by new men. Full of vigor and fresh energy, they will take up our task and will continue the interesting and vital work involved in publishing the page of Rassviet devoted exclusively to the activity of R. I. M. A. S.

We are certain that the new editors will work as conscientiously on the task as we did during the past year.

In each issue of the paper on the page assigned to us we endeavored, besides the informative and propaganda material of the Independent Society, to give space to other articles which dealt with vital and timely problems. We tried to enliven the page, to revive the interest of our members in the affairs of the Society, and to give impetus to the active participation of

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everyone concerned in promoting the welfare of the organization. We attempted to set Russian men and women thinking of their own future, of their children's welfare, and of the future of all Russians in America.

We are constrained to believe and hope that our labor has not been in vain and that our mite, even though it be a modest one, has contributed to the promotion of the Russian cause.

The tasks undertaken by the Editorial Committee have been performed by us diligently and scrupulously. If there were some omissions or errors, let such faults of ours serve as a lesson for better understanding of the problems and for better work by the new men who are about to take our places.

Fifty-two issues of the newspaper Rassviet in which our page devoted to the interests of the I. I. M. A. S has appeared--over one hundred articles in one year--do not seem a big lot, and to outsiders, it may even seem to be just a trifle, but for the Editorial Committee the making up of the page,

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for every issue, meant a great deal of work and anxiety.

Will the article strike the right chord and meet with response from the reader? Will the men on whom our attacks were made and whom we wanted deservedly to punish and even smite feel our blows? Such were the uncertainties of our work that produced anxieties and worries in our minds.

With a sense of deep satisfaction we observe that the enemies of the Independent Society have felt our blows and quite frequently felt their painful effects. In the Novy Mir /Translator's note: Bolshevik newspaper in New York published in Russian/ whole pages were devoted to verbal vehement attacks on us. We quite frequently occupied the front page of this Communist propaganda sheet, and editorials were penned by the high lights of the Communist coterie denouncing us and our work. We were given the most ingenious sobriquets of which one might compile a whole lexicon of the cabdrivers' linguistic profanity and lewdness. V. Burtzev, world-famous Russian revolutionary, who relentlessly fought for freedom even during the Czarist regime

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in Russia, and who later on joined the fight against the Bolsheviks, was always afraid when Lenin or Trotsky wrote articles of praise for his actions.

"I must have erred," said Burtzev, "for they begin to praise me. I sleep comfortably and relax perfectly when these men denounce me because it means that I pursue the right course."

We, of course, do not pretend to be as great as Burtzev was, and yet with pride we notice that throughout the entire year Novy Mir has not uttered even one single word of praise about us. Denunciation was heaped upon us aplenty, however, by the disrupters of the Russian colony, and this only means that the Editorial Committee of R. I. M. A. S. pursued the right course during the tenure of its office, and fought its enemies successfully.

But our main task was to lift the Russian national self-consciousness to a higher level, to knit the Russian colony as closely as possible and generate among our members as much friendly feeling as we were able. We made particular

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efforts to enlist the help of as many contributors to our page as was possible under the circumstances, and with the limited financial resources on hand. We tried to induce every member able to write to contribute to the page his own opinion. Therefore, we gave space to every communication sent in by our local branches or by individual members, and we regret very much that some of the branches often failed to supply us with important information in time.

In the future, it would seem, it will be necessary for the members of the Editorial Committee to pay visits to the local branches and ascertain personally just what is going on among the Russians in various localities, to attend local business meetings, and generally to keep in touch with the pulse of life in the Russian colony.

The newspaper is the most potent weapon for uniting the Russian people in Chicago and elsewhere.

The Editorial Committee:

P. Svatikova,

N. Gribov,

Il. Goroschenir.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 22, 1935.

WHY DO INDEPENDENTS OUST BOLSHEVIKS
FROM THEIR CONVENTIONS?

Why do Independents oust Bolsheviks from their conventions? Just because Bolsheviks have already done a great deal of harm to the Independent Society; and this has been done only because members of our society have been too tolerant toward Stalin's followers, permitting them to be present at the Society's conventions, and listening to their lying speeches.

We do not have to go very far to prove this. For instance, at the 1930 convention new forms of insurance were not adopted because Mr. Kazuschik, a Bolshevik fraternal delegate, cautioned our delegates against any kind of innovation. At that time he recommended to us payment of dues in conformity with the N.F.C. table. This table, however, is advantageous only to well-to-do members. The poor people, on the basis of this table, are deprived of fraternal aid as soon as they are unable to pay their dues.

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Now the Independent Society has decided to replace the N.F.C. table with the A.E. table, which affords certain advantages to the poorer members of the Society.

Of course, as a result of this change, the introduction of new forms of insurance cost the Independent Society a good deal of money and still more of effort on the part of the Board of Directors. The duplicity of Mr. Kazuschik consisted in the fact that in May, at the convention of the Independent Society, he advised our delegates not to adopt the new forms of insurance and attacked the A.E. table; and yet, in September of the same year, at his insistence, his own convention adopted the new table. It means that he deliberately misled our organization concerning the N.F.C. table, and thereby caused harm to our Society.

The following reveals a second example of his treachery. Recently a member of the Independent Society died. The deceased had assigned payment of his death benefit to a friend, whom he named as a relative. R.I.M.A.S. paid the benefits;

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and then, quite unexpectedly, the Society's attorney received a summons to appear in court. A Chicago attorney by the name of Zimmerman had found a brother of the dead member in the U.S.S.R., and in his name demanded second payment of the death benefit. Some time after this, the same attorney presented a second claim demanding that the money should be paid, not to the brother of the deceased man, but to his sister residing, also, in Russia. R.I.M.A.S. has had on its books for about fifteen years death-benefit money which the Society cannot pay out because it is unable to locate the beneficiariēs; and now all people in the old country, as soon as they hear that one of their old neighbors has died in America, begin to sue the Society.

The purpose of the employment of such attorneys is clear to every man. The Bolshevik central figures in Chicago closely follow every move that R.I.M.A.S. makes. They hire attorneys at their own expense and drag the Society into court. The Bolshheviks know how expensive litigation in American courts is; and they hope that the more often they drag R.I.M.A.S. into court the sooner

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the funds (which are not as large as theirs) appropriated for the administrative expenses of the Society will run out. And thus, being left without such funds, the Society, as they hope, will be forced to discontinue all its organizational and cultural activity, and leave the field clear for the Bolshevik subversive activity.

One could write whole pages citing instances in which the local Bolsheviks have taken advantage of every misunderstanding and every disagreement, no matter how insignificant, to sow discord among the members of the Independent Society in order to disrupt our ranks and stop the growth of our fraternal organization.

Let us, ~~then~~, form a united front of all Russians in a foreign land to carry on the fight against our common enemy. Let us rally around the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, around an organization formed of hard-working Russian people who **strive** to go forward to progress and enlightenment.

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Let every member of the Society and every honest Russian worker help the cause of building up his organization, and not wait in the hope that some one else will do the work for him. Let every one of us put his shoulder to the wheel and drag the load ever higher up the mountain of obstacles.

Russian people of Chicago and vicinity, and their compatriots of Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, should take up the task of up-building, of organizing new locals of the R.I.M.A.S., and of carrying on cultural work among its members.

Every Russian man or woman can be a useful member of our organization. One may enlist a new member and persuade his friend to do the same. Another may send his or her son to one of the R.I.M.A.S. schools, or may pay dues for some poor orphan or destitute member. A third may join the fight against Bolshevik treachery. In a word, every man--either old or young, rich or poor, educated or illiterate, may help in building up our Society, help the cause of the Russian people finding themselves in a strange land, if he but has the will

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to help.

And thus, dear brothers, Independents, let us all get busy and prove to our enemies that we still possess power and determination to work for the common good; that our Russian hearts are still beating in our breasts; and that we have not lost our Russian soul.

A Member of the Independent Society.

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INDEPENDENTS CELEBRATION
IN ARGO, ILLINOIS

On Sunday, June 16, the Brotherhood of St. Trinity (Branch No. 5 of R. I. M. A. S. [Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society]) celebrated its traditional holiday. A great many people gathered for the occasion, and the hall could hardly accommodate all who came to join in the festivities. Beside residents of Argo, many Russian people from Chicago and its environs joined the crowd. There were also present numerous delegates from Russian and Polish organizations. There were two delegates from the Brotherhood of St. George (Chicago Branch No. 1 of the R. I. M. A. S.). There were representatives from various sisterhoods and other women's organizations. The Polish organizations were represented by several delegations from their fraternal orders. Among them one could notice delegates from the Order of St. Stanislaus and of St. Joseph.

The reception of the delegates was conducted with a certain degree of solemnity. Mr. Drevgan, chairman of the Brotherhood of St. Trinity, in a dignified way

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pinned his official ribbon on, and greeted the delegates, one by one, shaking their hands. Then the national anthem was played. After the ceremony was over members of the reception committee, with Mr. Drevgan as the host, conducted all the guests to the banquet tables, heavily laden with food.

Several tables had been reserved for the delegates, and they were treated with real Russian hospitality. During the banquet some of the delegates addressed the guests in a few friendly words of greeting. Mr. Erin, delegate from Branch No. 1 (Chicago), was called upon to greet the guests and representatives of three organizations: the Brotherhood of St. George, as the host of the occasion; the Sisterhood of Russian Women in Argo; and the Polish organizations represented at the banquet. Erin's address was brief, but full of meaning and fine sentiments. The words addressed to the Polish organizations particularly pleased the fraternal delegates of Polish nationality. They were deeply moved by the friendly Slavic sentiments addressed to the people who are so closely related to the Russians. Some of the Polish delegates responded with words of gratitude and mutual cordiality. It would be of great advantage to the Slavic peoples,

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and would promote mutual understanding, if such meetings of their representatives in the atmosphere of friendliness and complete confidence were held more often than is now the case, particularly in Europe.

Through such exchange of sentiments and opinions in the past the Slavic peoples could have formed a mighty united family in the Old World, and could have avoided the mistrust and the enmity which are being generated between Russian and Polish people by those whose interests are inimical to the Slavic race. Erin, in his statements, was ably supported by Mr. Gulko, another delegate from Branch No. 1.

The speakers appealed to the large residents of Russian descent to fill up the ranks of their branch. They explained to them the new forms of insurance which have been but recently adopted by the Society; also, the new forms of insurance adopted for children, and called upon parents to bring their children into the ranks of the children's branches, which are being organized by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

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They spoke also about the new buildings with modern facilities which are being put in shape by the R. I. M. A. S. on Wood Street for the convenience of its members, and appealed to the people to give financial support to the undertakings of the R. I. M. A. S.

The appeals were heard with marked attention. A collection was taken for funds to help finance the construction work in progress on Wood Street. This yielded a goodly sum of money. Thus ended the official part of the program.

The festivities as a whole were conducted in the friendliest of spirit, with utmost cordiality, and with moral and material success. There were present as many people as the limited facilities of the hall could accomodate. A feeling of great animation prevailed throughout the day among the guests. They enjoyed dancing and conversation with friends and neighbors. The hosts gave careful attention to their friends, and all the workers who volunteered their services for the day were in their places, performing their duties.

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Most conspicuous among the guests by the originality of his appearance was a man by the name of Petia. He closely resembled "Taras Bulba," the chief character in Gogol's novel of the same name. Long mustaches adorned his face, and he carried himself among the guests with a particular air of aloofness.

From conversations with the Russian residents of Argo, one gained the impression that they live in perfect harmony and peace, not only with the members of their own Russian family, but with the people of other nationalities as well. They dislike only the Communist "comrades," who conduct themselves provokingly, and try to do harm to the fraternal organization whenever an opportunity presents itself.

The visit I paid to the traditional holiday festival in Argo has given me great pleasure, and it only remains for me to express my wish for the highest success of their organization in the future in the fruitful work the Russian residents of Argo are carrying on.

One who was present.

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SPEECH BROADCAST OVER THE RADIO

by

G. Volos, President of R.I.M.A.S.

Esteemed hearers! From our past informative talks over the radio concerning conditions in the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (R.I.M.A.S.) and its activities, you have seen that our Society is a very useful organization and a solid one.

Our Society, as you have seen from our reports, is the largest Russian organization of its kind in the Middle Western states; and, as such, represents practically the entire Russian organized elements in Chicago and its vicinity. Nevertheless, there are people to be found who attempt to smear our Society and present its activity in a light very unfavorable to our organization.

Lately so-called "defenders of the working class" have tried to pick a quarrel with us in connection with the adoption by our Society of new forms of insurance.

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Last time I told you what value was represented by the new policies and what benefits would accrue from them to you, personally, and to the Society to which you belong. These new forms of insurance make the financial foundation of our organization much firmer and much more stable. The new policies which we have recently adopted, have already been in use for some time by the largest mutual aid societies in America.

These new forms of insurance merely show the progress being made by the insurance business in the United States. But our slanderers try to present our reform as something of a crime. What is their aim in doing this? It is the old story!

Ever since the R.I.M.A.S. appeared on the Russian scene in Chicago, and, as the Society became a powerful organization, an inimical campaign by the enemies of the Russian colony has been carried on against our organization. Just recall how these enemies a few years ago would not let our organization alone because in its title appeared the word "Orthodox." With this name, it

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seemed, all the evil in the world was supposed to be bound up. The Society was forced to change its name to the extent of eliminating the word "Orthodox" so that it might be able to serve the Russian colony better. Essentially, the Society remained the same, except that it became more patient and tolerant. It became an organization ready to serve any one who sought mutual aid and protection. And that was the sole aim of the organization. But has the inimical propaganda campaign been stopped? Not at all. Our enemies started a search for "criminals" among the members of our Managing Board, and among our Directors, knowing quite well that, as among its members, so among its administrative personnel, our Society has no "enemies of the working class." This hostile agitation has continued for several years. Has it been of any avail to our slanderers? No. What did they do after this failure? They picked a quarrel with us under the pretext of the new policies. Again, knowing quite well that the policies are really beneficial to our members, and that they have been approved by experts in the insurance field in the United States, and that the new forms of mutual insurance have been introduced by the specific advice of the State Insurance Control Board and will be only of benefit to

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our Society, our opponents broke into a rage, and once again are showing themselves as enemies of the Russian colony.

Next time they will probably accuse us of not paying tribute to Shkliar (Translator's note: One of the Communist leaders in New York). Some people fear the growing solidarity in the ranks of our Society. They are afraid of the growing economic independence of our members, and of the Russian colony, in general.

But the nut is hard, and it cannot be cracked. No agitation, no matter from what source, will ever be able to destroy the R.I.M.A.S. Our Society, as never before, is strong and united. It submits to all the laws of the country in which it exists, and the State Control Department regulates all our financial activity. Consequently, neither our new members nor the old ones should feel any anxiety for the safety of their savings deposited with our organization.

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In our Society one may find protection in the form of insurance in case of death or sickness. And not only that. He will meet with a brotherly attitude on the part of our members and directors. He will hear his own native tongue, will enjoy entertainments among his own crowd, will hear his own music, and scientific lectures. He may send his children to Russian schools. Some people know and others do not know, that such a freely functioning organization could not even exist in the country of our fathers. Such organizations, as a matter of fact, are possible only in the United States.

Therefore, friends, let us take advantage of the opportunities that this country affords us. Let us make our **Society** strong and powerful. Let us issue an urgent call for new members and new workers in our ranks.

And those of you who still do not belong to our Society, join us, unite with the ranks of an old reliable organization of mutual aid for your own benefit, for the benefit of the Russian colony, for the benefit of your own children, and for the sake of the Russian people in general.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), May 15, 1935.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF RNzOV
by
Novin

On Saturday and Sunday, May 12 and 13, the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (RNzOV) was held at the parish auditorium, 917 North Wood Street. At their conventions, members of the Society review their activity of the past year and plan their future work. The first session was to open at three o'clock in the afternoon, but some of the delegates were delayed in arrival and the opening was postponed for an hour.

After calling the convention to order, M. Capanovich read into the record the names of the members of the central executive board of RNzOV, and then the names of the delegates chosen for the convention. A roll call revealed the absence of eleven delegates. Motions were made that the convention continue its business since there was a quorum of the delegates present. There

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were fifty-one delegates in attendance.

President Volos opened the session of the twenty-fourth annual convention of RNzOV by reading a statement from the chair. The full text of the statement is given:

"Esteemed delegates! For the past twenty-four years, we, the representatives of our people's organization, have gathered in annual convention at this time in order to review the accomplishments of our organization and to make plans for our future activity. We do not do this for our personal gain or advancement, but for the common good of all those who are in a strange land. We do it to preserve our Russian name, for our children, for our young generation in America. We are missionaries of our own people, striving to preserve for the longest possible time all that the name of Russia implies. For this purpose, we have chosen the right path--the path of brotherly love, mutual aid, and cultural activity.

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"It would seem that there ought to be no obstacles in our chosen path and that the idea inspiring us in our work ought to be acceptable to all. But this is not the case. There are people among us who attempt to disrupt the close ties binding the Russian workers and attempt to gain control of them. Experience has indicated that mutual aid societies created on the initiative of the workers themselves have never been supported by men who seek power and control over others. On the contrary, such societies have been systematically destroyed by professional politicians and paid officials from the outside. We have had such officials in the past and there are plenty of them even now.

"At every step we can see that somebody is trying to hinder our activity, to make our efforts ineffective, to convert our fraternal organization into a political camp, and to drag us into an environment in which we would stagnate, suffocate, and become powerless.

"It's difficult for us to fight against such disruptive methods, but we,

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convinced of the righteousness of our cause, proudly and honorably resist all such encroachments on our independence. A difficult road lies ahead of us, before we can claim victory--before all the Russian people will be convinced of the need of mutual aid and self-respect. Nevertheless, this road is a straight one; it has no detours to lead us astray.

"The only slogan we have is 'mutual aid'. These two words mean more to us than volumes of written bylaws and constitutions of various political parties. Let us, then, men and women delegates, understand the need of mutual aid and realize its importance. Let us one and all, imbued with love of our Russian people, quietly and rationally--as befits the servants of the people--formulate for ourselves a policy that will ensure the material and spiritual progress of our organization; a policy that will help us to struggle successfully against all obstacles that we may encounter. Let us, therefore, approach our problems in a spirit of confidence and faith in our ultimate success."

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After his speech, Mr. Volos read the names of the members who had died during the year. The chairman asked the delegates to stand up for a moment to honor the memory of those who had passed away. All the delegates rose from their seats. During the past year, twelve members had died. Several of the deceased had belonged to the Society from the very first day of its existence.

Later on, the convention appointed a committee on credentials consisting of three members. At the same time the convention selected two delegates to maintain order in the auditorium. After this was done, there was a brief recess to allow the credentials committee time for a checkup.

Ejection of the Representative from RNOV

After a while Chairman Volos called the convention to order and proposed that

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the report of the credentials committee be heard. Mr. Zhogalsky informed the delegates that all the credentials had been examined and were found to be in good order. Zhogalsky also reported that among the credentials presented to the committee had been one submitted by Mr. Nikolaiuk, a fraternal delegate from the Russian People's Mutual Aid Society, (RNOV) who had come here, in great haste, from New York.

At once there was a murmur of dissatisfaction and excitement among the delegates. Voices were heard questioning the advisability of admitting the delegate to the floor. Several of the delegates asked Mr. Zhogalsky what the decision of his committee had been, regarding this delegate. Mr. Erin explained that the committee had decided not to honor the credentials issued by RNOV. In a brief statement Mr. Olesiuk said that RNzOV is a mutual aid society, and, consequently, has no political aims.

Chairman Volos asked the delegate from RNOV to leave the hall in conformance

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with the decision taken by the committee. Nikolaiuk, however, remained seated and wrote something on a piece of paper. Ignoring for the moment, the presence of the objectionable delegate, the convention proceeded to deliberate on the matters at hand, and Mr. Nikolaiuk, ignoring the order, remained seated, obviously intent on observing what was going on at the convention for the purpose of later reporting all he had seen and heard to his Bolshevik superiors, and of attacking RNzOV in the Bolshevik newspaper Novyi Mir.

The temper of the delegates rose; voices were heard demanding the forceful ejection of the delegate. Mr. Erin again took the floor and explained once more to the delegates that even though nominally the Russian People's Mutual Aid Society is a mutual aid society, supposedly a fraternal organization--it does the bidding of its Bolshevik bosses and pursues disruptive political aims. Erin proposed that the convention take a vote on the decision of the committee. The convention unanimously decided to expel the delegate,

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and, if necessary, by force. Chairman Volos, for the second time, asked the delegate to leave the hall.

Members of the Russian Independent Society have a great deal of patience, but their patience was now at an end. They have endured a good deal of insult and criticism from the Bolsheviks. They have heard and read a great deal of slander and falsehood spread by the Bolshevik agents against their society and its members. Nikolaiuk is one of the men who acts as an agent and informer. He was sent from New York for the purpose of confusing and misleading our members and delegates to the convention. Members of our society are simple people, but they have had some practical experience and they know just what disruptive methods the Bolsheviks employ. Our members call themselves "independents" because they have no desire to fall under anybody's control--particularly, guardians and "saviors" from outside, and Bolshevik "benefactors".
.....

It is hard to believe that Nikolaiuk and other Bolshevik flunkies, in their

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impudence, will go so far as to refuse to submit to the decision taken by the delegates and to disobey the orders to leave the auditorium, as any decent man would. Nikolaiuk showed the real Bolshevik color, and if any of the delegates had respected Mr. Nikolaiuk at all, that respect was gone after the incident. The men chosen to keep order in the hall finally had to eject the Bolshevik emissary.

The delegates' decision in this matter should be wholeheartedly approved. They showed **themselves** to be firm where the situation demanded firmness. It would be unforgiveable if the delegates had allowed Nikolaiuk the freedom of Bolshevik action on the convention floor. Independents do not need such caretakers. Among their own members they have men with wider knowledge and more experience than the Bolshevik agents possess. There will be an end to all progress and culture if men of Nikolaiuk's type ever become the teachers of mankind.

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Selection of the Presidium

Then followed the nomination of members for the presidium. The nominations were accepted by Olesiuk, Sabinsky, Dziaiko, and Dr. Chadovich. Secret balloting was held. Dr. Chadovich, who received a plurality, was elected chairman. Sabinsky, Volodkin, Kucherepa were nominated for vice-chairman. Mr. Sabinsky received the majority vote and was elected. During the election of secretary, a short delay occurred which was due to the refusal of some of the delegates to accept the nomination. In order to avoid any embarrassment, Mr. Olesiuk introduced a motion to pay the secretary elected five dollars for his work. The motion was seconded and approved by all the delegates. Nominations for the secretary were reopened. Again there were refusals to accept the nomination. The delegates were in a quandary; they did not know what to do. Personal appeals to Mr. Gapanovich to accept the nomination were made from the floor by some of the delegates. In order to facilitate the proceedings of the convention, Mr. Gapanovich reluctantly accepted the job.

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Mrs. Korsh was chosen to assist him in the work.

After the selection of members for several other committees, Chairman Volos asked the members of the presidium to take their places. Chairman Chadovich delivered a short speech in which he thanked the delegates for the confidence placed in him. He also reminded the delegates that important problems confront the Society and that the tasks entrusted to them should be approached with due deliberation. Only such work will make the convention successful and beneficial to the Society.

After a short recess the convention took up the agenda of the day.

Wires and letters of greetings were read from twenty-seven branches of the Society. Greetings were sent from Detroit and other towns. Branch #14 (Detroit) greeted the convention and assured the delegates that it would abide by their decisions. The Branch recommended that the idea of uniting RNzOV with

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ROOV (Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid) not be given up. Branch #24 greeted the delegates in the name of the women belonging to it. Branch #9 greeted the delegates with best wishes for their success. From the newspaper Rassviet, the convention was greeted by Mr. Novin; the speaker declared that both the Society and the newspaper pursue the same aims, designed to benefit the whole Russian colony. Branch #25 greeted the convention and wished it success in its work. From the educational committee of RNzOV, the delegates were greeted by Mr. Bernov.

The minutes of the proceedings of the preceding convention were read to the delegates by Mr. Gapanovich and Mrs. Korsh. Delegate Volodkin introduced a motion that the proceedings of the present convention be recorded as briefly as possible with only important decisions recorded. Volodkin's recommendation was unanimously approved by the delegates.

Financial Report

Mr. N. Kozak, secretary of RNzOV, in his financial report, stated that the

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resources of RNzOV at present amount to \$80,628. The financial statement was approved by the convention. Treasurer Yakimovich, a member of the control committee, O. Sleznik, and Secretary Kozak, gave satisfactory answers to all questions pertaining to finances. Despite this, the delegates from Branch #2 were not satisfied. This dissatisfaction is explained by the fact that there are Bolshevik microbes within Branch #2 and they are destructive to any organism.

Report of the Executive Committee

Chairman Volos reported to the convention that all members of the executive committee of RNzOV were actively and conscientiously performing their duties. Thanks to their efforts, the work was highly productive during the whole year. The executive committee during the year under consideration was forced to divert its efforts from its specific duties to the task of fighting and resisting the wrecking activities of the Bolshevik elements that had succeeded

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in obtaining a foothold within the ranks of our society. On the initiative of the executive committee of RNzOV, lecture tours were arranged for the branch members. Successful work was done in enrolling new members. As far as the efforts directed toward enrolling the Russian youth into our organization are concerned, they have not been very successful. If the parents paid more attention to attracting their youth to the organization they themselves belong to, the results would be quite different.

The Society now has two new branches in the vicinity of Chicago. Circumstances compel the administrative committee to have a permanent paid secretary and a paid organizer to take care of the routine work and to enroll the new members.

Some of the branches have not been sufficiently active during the year in their educational work, and this was because there was not enough attention paid to this important phase of cultural work.

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The recording secretary, Mr. Gapanovich, said that the routine work of all the committees had been performed accurately and without any compensation. Erin proposed that a vote of thanks be extended to the central executive committee for its successful efforts. All the delegates were satisfied with the work done by the members of this committee during the past year. After listening to the reports and the financial statements submitted by the central

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executive committee, the convention took a recess for half an hour.

After the recess, Dr. Chadovich asked the delegates to be seated. The committees continued to submit their reports. The report from the organizational committee was read by Mr. Olesiuk.

"During these difficult economic times," he said, "not much can be done in matters of organizational activity. On the one hand, the economic crisis is a great hindrance to the progress of our organization; on the other hand, our enemies interfere, to a considerable degree. Despite all the obstacles during the past year we succeeded in forming two new branches."

Mr. Sabinsky declared that difficult times and lack of money prevent many Russian people from joining our organization, and from paying dues regularly. We have made many attempts to enlist new members, but for many reasons, we have not been very successful in this respect. The advanced age of most of

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the Russian immigrants has certain drawbacks. Many of the Russians would like to join our society but their age does not permit admission.

Mr. Bernov read the report from the school committee. There was little to say about the cultural and educational activity of our society because there was not much done in this field. We have only sixty-two students in our schools. The number of pupils, as you see, is not large, but the classes are held regularly and very efficiently. The school children take a very active part in school and church choirs. We have also been able to form a very good string orchestra. One must admit that the parents do not treat the Russian school problem seriously. The money to maintain the schools was derived, for the most part, from entertainments arranged by the school committee. In conclusion Mr. Bernov appealed to the delegates to pay due attention to the problem of maintaining Russian schools in the city.

Gapanovich declared that the parents of the Russian school children should

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be most interested in maintaining the schools. Parents should take proper care of their children. We have taken steps to create new schools, and so far as quality is concerned, our schools are very efficient.

Mrs. Svatikova reported on the page taken by RNzOV in the newspaper Rassviet every Saturday. "We have made attempts," she said, "to bring pressure on every man who is able to write to take part in editing this page or contributing something for the readers. Efforts have been made to give space on our page only to material which would benefit our society. The page has quite frequently been used by our enemies for attacks against the organization that financed the very existence of the page. The branches very often failed to supply us with the necessary information on the basis of which we could refute the slanderous accusations. More than that, the branches very seldom supplied us with the information which would reflect their life and activity." Mme. Svatikova proposed that the appropriations for editing the page be increased, and that all the necessary help be obtained so that news of the Society's activities could be properly presented.

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Dr. Chadovich and Mr. Stoliarenia presented their report from the management committee. They declared that the management committee had performed its duties properly and looked after the matters entrusted to it. Metelsky, from the floor, said that some of the delegates who are not closely connected with the everyday functioning of the Society are not clear as to the nature and the necessity of the expenses stated in the financial account. For that reason, he thought that the account of the expenditures made should be presented in a clearer form, which all the delegates could understand.

Following this request, Stoliarenia gave an explanation of the expense account given by the management committee. He said that the management committee had expected to exchange a piece of real-estate property for a farm, but the deal fell through because the farm proved to be highly unprofitable for our organization. Mr. Volos added that the management committee had investigated many farms, but so far, had not been able to find one which would be suitable for the purposes of the Society.

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Reports from the Branches

In the name of Branch #1, Mr. Olesiuk greeted the delegates of the twenty-fourth annual convention and wished them success in the solution of all the questions presented to the convention. Olesiuk declared that Branch #1 directs all its efforts toward uniting the whole Russian colony in Chicago and vicinity. From May 1, 1934, to May 1, 1935, Branch #1 enrolled thirty-five new members. During the same period, the Branch lost twelve members for various reasons. Eight members have died. At present, Branch #1 has 502 dues-paying members. During the same period, Branch #1 paid into the general treasury \$6,213.50 toward the death benefit fund, \$2,248.10 toward the sick benefit fund, \$583.40 toward covering the administrative expenses, and \$193.40 toward covering additional risks assumed by the Society as a result of accepting the provisions of the new policies. From these figures it can be seen that Branch #1 paid into the general treasury of RNZOV a total of \$9,238. During the year, Branch #1 arranged two entertainments: one picnic

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and one concert. Branch #1 also has a subsidiary branch of young members. There are 250 members in this branch.

Mr. Bregin greeted the delegates in the name of Branch #2. The Branch has seventy-three members. Many of the members, due to lack of money, are unable to pay their dues regularly. For this reason some of the members have left the organization. In its local treasury, the Branch has \$1,500 in cash. It was quite obvious at the convention that the delegates from Branch #2 were dissatisfied with the expulsion of their members from the Society for wrecking activity.

Madam Maria Ross reported from Branch #3. She stated that the Branch has on its rolls 245 dues-paying members. The local treasury has \$4,486 in cash. The delegate declared that the organizational work in her branch proceeds very successfully and that it will be intensified in the future.

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Mr. Fedorovsky, from Branch #4, stated that his local has fifteen members and that there is no money in the local treasury.

From Branch #5 (Argo, Illinois), Mr. Beresiuk reported that his branch has sixty-one members and that there is \$1,200 in the treasury.

Mr. Metelsky, a delegate from Branch #7, reported that his branch in East Chicago has seventy members and \$392 in the local treasury.

Anna Kraus, a delegate from Branch #8, stated that her branch has thirty-one members, and \$115 in the treasury.

Zinovia Schelkun, a delegate from Branch #10, in Argo, Illinois, reported that the Branch has thirty-three dues-paying members and \$839 in the local treasury.

Mr. Goroschenia, from Branch #15, reported that his local is a young one and

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has only forty members. It has \$170 in the local treasury. His branch also maintains a school for children.

P. Abramuk, a delegate from Branch #17 (in the city of Baltimore, Maryland), reports that his local has been in existence for nearly three years, and has twenty-seven members and \$147 in the treasury. The youth club has fifteen members. There are branches of ROOV and RNOV in the city which carry on propaganda inimical to the delegate's branch, and consequently its growth is slow. The delegate expressed a hope that his branch, belonging, as it does to RNzOV, an entirely nonpartisan organization would be able to attract all the nonpolitical elements in the city and to give, in the long run, a better account of itself than the branches of ROOV and RNOV, which bear the stamp of communist affiliation and pursue political aims.

Mr. Dziayko, representing Branch #18, reported that his branch was a comparatively young one. It was organized in 1933 and has at present only forty-five

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members. The treasury has a cash balance of \$160.51. The local has a children's branch with fifteen members. The organizational work is carried on very smoothly. The business meetings are held regularly each month. The cultural and educational activity lags because the Branch does not have a center.

Mr. Markovich, a delegate from Branch #25, stated that his local has been in existence only seven months and has thirty-one members.

Madam Sophia Levkovich, representing Branch #26, stated that her local was organized only recently and has eleven members. There is no money in the treasury as yet.

Mr. Metelsky, the delegate from Branch #27 in Benton Harbor, Michigan, reported that his branch has forty-four members and \$77 in the treasury. The Branch has also established a Russian children's school, but lately it has

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been difficult to maintain the school because of lack of money.

The floor was given over to Mr. Chepelevich, the president of the parochial council of St. George's Parish. He greeted the convention and extended best wishes to the delegates. Mr. Chepelevich, in his speech, touched upon the fact that the Parish has succeeded in erecting a new building with space for an auditorium, and expressed the hope that this new building would serve to promote the Russian cause in Chicago and would help to develop the social activity of the Russian colony.

Attorney K. Gugis, appearing as the head of the legal department of RNzOV, told the delegates that his task was to help the central executive committee of RNzOV handle its legal matters so that errors could be avoided in the sale of properties, transfers, and other transactions. He advised the delegates to use the services of new men who, with their experience and knowledge, could help the Society to grow and develop.

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The session was adjourned at 11:20 P. M.

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The second session of the convention was set for ten o'clock, but its opening was delayed. First of all, the roll call disclosed the absence of eight delegates. The session was opened by Dr. Chadovich, the chairman.

Olga Gapanovich, a pupil from the Kriilov School [Translator's note: a school maintained by RNzOV for Russian children] appeared on the stage and greeted the delegates. She said: "Esteemed chairman and delegates! I, as a pupil of the Russian Kriilov School, have been entrusted with the task of greeting this convention in the name of our school and of expressing to the delegates our sincere hope that your presence at this convention may be beneficial to the organization. You all know that every organization, in order to grow and

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"Dear Independents: To my lot has fallen the high honor of greeting you in the name of the pupils attending the Bunin School, organized and maintained by RNzOV. We realize that you are entrusted with difficult and responsible tasks. You are confronted with many problems which you must solve. You will have to chart the course of your society for a whole year. The future of your organization will depend upon your decisions. From the depth of my heart, I wish to express my best wishes for your success in your difficult and responsible work. I hope that you will not forget your young generation. Do not forget that the future of your Independent Society depends upon your children. They will have to carry the responsibility for its continued existence. The latter will be possible only if we receive the necessary preparation so that we can take over the duties which are imposed upon you at present. This preparation we can receive only in schools. Consequently, we ask you to pay particular attention in your deliberations to the problem of Russian schools. Once more I wish you success. Thank you."

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It is quite interesting to note the fact that both Olga Gapanovich and S. Shuran addressed the delegates in a Russian beautiful in form and full of meaning.

Mr. Shumkov, a teacher, greeted the delegates in the following words: "With a feeling of deep joy, I congratulate the convention of RNzOV. I have given a great deal of thought to the matter of introducing new blood into RNzOV. Formerly there were people in the Society who bred confusion within the organization. This is not the case now. The young generation is already bringing renewed strength and fresh energy to your society. I wish you success."

Following this speech, the delegates began to discuss the question of employing a permanent paid secretary. Chairman Volos stated that because of the introduction of new forms of insurance, the secretarial work had increased in volume and had become greatly complicated. Furthermore, the Society has grown

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to such an extent that it is impossible to conduct the business properly without the services of a permanent secretary. Heretofore our work in the office had been performed by volunteers, who received no pay. In the future such an arrangement will be impossible without detriment to the organization because volunteers cannot possibly do all the work required by the state regulations. N. Kozak declared that he has been forced to spend two hours a day in the office, and two full days, handling the routine work.

Mr. Volodkin stated that his branch had decided at its meeting that if Mr. Kozak was unable to handle the work on the terms previously agreed upon, the convention would have to find some solution to the problem. If necessary, a permanent secretary will have to be employed, otherwise the Society will suffer, although a paid secretary can be employed only in the event that our resources permit the expense.

Erin stated that other mutual aid societies employ paid office workers who

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also act as organizers. A paid secretary will also improve our organizational work.

Bernov declared that from his observations of the activity carried on by organizations similar to our society, he had noticed that the organizers play an important part in the growth of such organizations.

Mr. Grib stated that he was not opposed to the proposal to hire a permanent secretary. The important thing was to find a good man for the job.

Volos declared that a paid secretary was an absolute necessity at the present time. Our present secretary, Mr. N. Kozak, is working only part time, and he is unable to handle all the work.

Petruchik proposed that a permanent secretary be employed, provided that the organization could find the means to pay for his services.

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Mr. Kichkaylo thought that the permanent secretary might devote part of his time to organizational work and to enrolling new members.

Mr. Goroschenia supported this proposal and stated that the Society was at a stage in its development where it could not get along without the services of a permanent secretary.

Mr. Kuyava asked the delegates what they would do if a permanent man would be unable to handle all the work required in the office.

Volos stated that the central executive committee carefully watched all the paid employees to see that they performed their work properly. If the committee decided that the work assigned was not being properly performed, it would replace the man with someone else.

Mr. Stolyarenia supported the proposal of having a permanent secretary who

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would be useful to the organization.

Mr. Yakimovich did not want to repeat what had been said by the other delegates, but he felt quite sure that the services of a permanent secretary were absolutely necessary to the Society.

Dziyako declared that if the central executive committee of RNzOV decided to have a permanent secretary, the delegates would have to support the decision. The delegates would simply have to solve the problem of finding the means to pay the secretary for his services, and to determine the amount of money necessary for that purpose. Among those present, there was not a man who would be suitable for the job. The Society would, therefore, have to proceed on the trial and error method. It should employ a man for a six-month period and then determine whether or not the man was capable.

Pasiuk stated that our present part-time secretary, Mr. N. Kozak, is swamped

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in his other work and is unable to do justice to the job imposed on him by our society. The heavy work he is performing for the Society and the work he does in the printing shop where he earns his living, overtax his capacity. Of course, we need the services of a regularly paid secretary. The Society cannot get along without a permanent, full-time secretary.

Mr. Markovich was mainly concerned with the problem of finding the means to pay the secretary whom the Society proposed to engage.

Sabinsky summed up what had already been said in favor of employing a full-time secretary. He said that the only thing which concerned the delegates was the problem of paying the salary of the secretary. A paid secretary employed for a period of six months, was, in his opinion, useless; a permanent man would have enough time to take care of organizational work, and the membership in RNzOV would increase rapidly.

Mr. Volos said that the delegates should not be frightened by the additional

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expense involved in having a permanent office worker. A paid man in the office, one who can and should devote his entire time to the business of the Society, is indispensable.

Erin moved that a secretary be chosen, and that if the means on hand were used up, the central executive committee should be instructed by the convention to appropriate additional funds to pay the wages of the secretary chosen by the delegates.

This motion was immediately put to a vote. Forty-two votes were cast in favor of employing a permanent, full-time secretary. One delegate was opposed.

Dr. Nedzelnitsky appeared on the stage to deliver a message of congratulations to the convention. He greeted the twenty-fourth annual convention of RNzOV and wished it all possible success in its undertaking. "We are growing old," he said, "and this is only natural. But we must find replacements among our

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young people for the positions we are about to relinquish in the ranks of RNzOV. It is imperative that we attract our youth to the organization. Mr. Volos and H. Pasiuk have already done a great deal to accomplish this, but still the work in this direction must proceed until the ultimate goal is reached. It will be necessary for all members of the Society to put their shoulder to the wheel and bring the young generation into the fold of the Society. The founders of the organization are tired and old men. Twenty-four years of constant effort have had a telling effect on their stamina and the work now being performed by the older people must sooner or later fall on the shoulders of the young people; this transfer of responsibilities is inevitable. By all and every means, we must call our youth to the service of RNzOV."

In conclusion, Dr. Nedzelnitsky made a moving appeal to the Russian parents to enroll their children into the ranks of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

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The Question of Office

Mr. Volos declared that the delegates had voted in favor of having a permanent paid secretary, and that now the convention had to decide the question of finding a suitable office. Heretofore, the part-time secretary had maintained his office in his own home. In order to perform all the secretarial work properly, the Society needs a permanent office. It's impossible to continue under the previous arrangement. As far as the expense of maintaining such an office is concerned, it should not be large.

Erin proposed that the central executive committee should be entrusted with the task of finding suitable quarters for the office and arranging the terms on which the office space is to be rented. The question was put to a vote. The delegates voted unanimously in favor of having a permanent office.

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On Time of Convening Future Conventions

Volodkin made a motion that future conventions should be scheduled for September, for an autumn month. The motion was seconded and carried by a majority of the delegates. Thus, in the future, the conventions of RNzOV will take place in fall instead of spring.

On Salaries of the Officials

Chairman Volos declared that the president of the Society at present receives \$80 a year; the secretary--\$350; the treasurer--\$80. The rest of the officials perform their duties gratis. Metelsky proposed that since the Society was going to have a permanent full-time secretary, the salaries paid to the president and the treasurer should be abolished.

Bernov objected and said that the president had to devote a great deal of time

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to the affairs of the Society, and, therefore, the president should continue to receive some remuneration for his services. In his opinion, the president of RNzOV devotes a great deal of time to organizational work.

Chairman Volos (he is the president) said that it was not up to him to speak about the president's salary, but he wanted to caution the delegates against becoming the victims of a false economy and against reducing the small remuneration received by the president. Erin proposed that the president's salary be left at the old figure because the president is sometimes forced to engage other men to do some of the things he is supposed to do himself. Volos insisted that the president's salary should not be changed.

Most of the delegates spoke in favor of leaving the president's salary the same as heretofore, and voted accordingly. Metelsky's motion was not even seconded. As to the salary received by the treasurer, the convention decided to reduce it by \$20; instead of \$80, this official will receive only \$60 per year.

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On Secretary's Salary

After a general discussion, a majority of the delegates voted in favor of paying the secretary \$20 per week. The work of the recording secretary will be performed by the treasurer in the future. There then followed a forty-five minute recess.

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After the recess the convention again began to consider the matters on hand. A statement was made that M. Grigorieva, a member of the Russian People's Mutual Aid Society (RNOV) was among those present at the convention. She was declared to be a disrupter and a wrecker, and by a majority vote, she was expelled from the convention.

Election of the Central Board

Thirteen men were nominated for chairman, but all of them declined in favor

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of Mr. Volos, who had held the job previously. Mr. Volos also declined the nomination on the ground that he needed a rest. Delegate Zhogalsky pleaded with Mr. Volos to remain on the job for another year. A second nomination of candidates took place. This time, eleven were nominated for chairman. The delegates voted and Mr. Pasiuk received a majority of the votes; he thus became chairman of RNzOV.

Voting for vice-chairman resulted in the election of Dr. Chadovich to that position. A discussion took place regarding the nominations for secretary. Mr. Grib thought that the old secretary, Mr. Kozak, was the best office worker. Grigorchuk also favored the appointment of Mr. N. Kozak for the secretary's position because he is an experienced man and knows both languages, English and Russian.

Mr. Dziayko also spoke in favor of Mr. Kozak as an experienced man and suggested that Mr. Volos take upon himself the duties of an organizer. Volodkin

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also recommended N. Kozak for the secretarial job. Mr. Erin declared that the secretary of RNzOV is the main figure in the organization. Mr. Kozak is a very good office worker, but he does not possess the qualities of an organizer. Mr. Erin advised Mr. Volos to take the secretarial job. Metelsky thought that it was impossible for one man to perform both the secretarial duties and those of an organizer. Another man is needed to organize new branches and Volos would be the best man for the job. Dedovich claimed that the secretarial work could be performed only by Volos, Kozak, or Goroschenia. Volos and Goroschenia declined the nominations. Only Mr. Kozak remained eligible for the job and the convention unanimously elected him for the office of secretary of RNzOV. At the same time, the delegates decided the question of having a permanent office. After a brief exchange of opinion, the convention proposed that the board of directors rent quarters suitable for an office.

G. Volos and Mr. Vorobay were nominated for assistant secretary. Volos

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received thirty-five votes and Mr. Vorobay--fifteen. Mr. Volos was elected for the office of assistant secretary.

Nominations for treasurer were accepted by O. Sleznik and Mr. Parfeevetz. The results of voting were as follows: O. Sleznik--forty-nine votes; Parfeevetz--five votes. The election of assistant treasurer followed. Nominations were accepted by Mr. Yakimovich and Mr. Bregin. The results were as follows: Yakimovich--thirty-five votes; Bregin--eighteen votes. Seventeen delegates were nominated for the board of directors. Seventeen members were elected with three substitute members.

Amendments and revisions to the bylaws were then discussed. Mr. Kozak explained that in connection with the introduction of new forms of insurance, the Society has to introduce new provisions into its bylaws. The convention resolved to accept three amendments to the bylaws.

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Right Reverend P. Nirvanna, pastor of St. George's Parish, was called upon to say a few words. He said: "I have been with you only a week, but the name of your society is known everywhere. In the past, I did not know just what the size of your society was. Your society is a link which unites the Russians and preserves their language and culture. You have come here from various cities in order to weld the Russian people into a solid entity. It would be highly desirable if all the Russians would join your society. The Society has to work for the enlightenment of the Russian colony. Lectures can be arranged for the people in Chicago and suburban towns. This is the opportune time to carry on educational and mutual aid society work. We need to teach our children Russian. We should strive for creative effort in all aspects of life and we should teach people the ideal of brotherly love. We shall advance; we shall move forward if we believe in the power of truth."

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On RNzOV's Youth

Mr. Kozak pointed out that the Society attracts a comparatively small number of young people. Letters were sent out to all branches to encourage the individual branches to attract as many young people as possible. However, so far, the parents are not trying hard enough to enroll their children in the ranks of RNzOV.

Chairman Volos explained that this youth problem includes children up to the age of sixteen. There are many young people who are eligible, but their parents neglect to enroll them in the Society. The problem of attracting the youth into the Society aroused the interest of all the delegates. Fifteen delegates asked to speak from the floor.

Each of the speakers express his personal view on the subject of the Russian youth, and all stressed the point that our youth must be brought into the fold

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of the Society to take the place of the older members and to do the work their parents had done previously. Suggestions were made on the question of how the Society should approach the youth and how they [the youth] can be organized within the framework of the Russian colony for the Russian cause. The speakers were not limited in time and they approached the subject of the Russian youth from different points of view. They were in search of ways and means of attracting Russian children to the organization. Proposals were made to organize youth branches in connection with all locals; there is no other way of uniting Russian youth around the Society. The convention recommended that the board of directors send out organizers to each branch at least three times a year. The duties of such organizers will consist in carrying on widespread propaganda among the Russian youth calling upon Russian youth to unite around the Society, and instilling in the minds of Russian young people the importance of and benefits derived from mutual aid organizations.

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About RNzOV's Schools

Mr. Bernov, a member of the school council of RNzOV, said that it would be much better if parents paid more attention to the problem of Russian schools. During the past year, there have been only three schools in Chicago, and yet the number of schools and of pupils can be increased considerably if parents will take a greater interest in educating their children.

Svatikova stated that there is only mild interest among the parents toward Russian schools. Attempts have been made to develop their interest in the schools, but they have not been crowned with much success.

All the speakers agreed that the future of the Russian schools depends entirely on the local branches. If they continue to work actively toward organizing new schools, one may expect that their efforts will be successful.

The convention resolved that in the future, the school council should work in

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close collaboration with the branches and keep close contact with the board of directors.

On the Rates of Interest

Mr. Kozak declared that in the opinion of the board of directors, the rate of interest on mortgages is too high, and instead of charging 6% the Society should lower it to 5%. Many of our members are dissatisfied with the rate and demand a reduction. Their demand should be granted. A vote was taken to lower the rate to 5%. All the delegates, except two from Branch #2, voted in favor of the reduction.

On the Farm

Mr. Volos stated that there was not much to say with regard to the purchase of a farm because this question had been definitely decided last year by the convention, and that now it was only necessary to work out a practical plan to carry out this decision. The convention charged the board of directors

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with the task of selecting a suitable farm.

On Creating a Fund for Needy Members

Sabinsky stated that some of the members, as a result of unemployment, are not able to pay their dues. Volodkin introduced a motion to the effect that each branch should pay out of its treasury the dues of its unemployed members. The motion was taken to a vote and was carried unanimously.

The committee on expenses submitted its report on the expenditures connected with calling the convention; the total spent was \$78.54.

The work of the convention was almost finished.

Mr. Sabinsky proposed that the question of the advisability of calling a congress of all mutual aid societies be discussed. The speaker pointed out that

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in the United States there are many independent societies that are not affiliated with any Russian central body. Such a congress, in the speaker's opinion, could lay the foundation for uniting all Russian mutual aid societies into one solid central body and could work out a plan of action for all of them.

Following Sabinsky, only a few delegates expressed their opinion on this point because it was getting late. Consequently, the convention did not take any decision on the matter. The convention closed its second session at 11:45 P. M.

One must mention that the twenty-fourth annual convention of RNzOV was notable in many respects. There were very few sharp controversies. The delegates conducted themselves with dignity and restraint. The convention revealed the solidarity and progress attained by RNzOV during its existence. the impressions received give one ground to hope that in the future, RNzOV

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will spread its activity into wider fields, not only in the state of Illinois, but in other states as well.

Friendliness and solidarity among members of RNzOV will be the moving factors in their future practical work. They will help the Society to grow and prosper for the benefit of the Russian colony and of the Russian cause in general.

[illegible]

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TWO CONVENTIONS

(Editorial)

Last Thursday, in New York, the eleventh annual convention of the Russian People's Mutual Aid Society, RNOV, ended, and during Saturday and Sunday of last week, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, RNzOV, held its twenty-fourth annual convention in Chicago. Both organizations, if we look at them superficially, seem to be alike in many respects, identical in fact, because they apparently pursue the same aims and their membership is entirely Russian. In spirit, however, these organizations have nothing in common.

RNOV's recently concluded convention in New York, was, in all probability, its last. It is well known that RNOV was caught in the communist net several years ago, and was changed from a purely mutual aid society into a political organization. In the near future, this society will discontinue its independent existence because its recent convention adopted a final decision to affiliate

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and merge RNOV with the International Workers' Order [Translator's note: a communist-dominated mutual aid organization with headquarters in New York, made up of a number of national groups]. When this decision goes into effect, RNOV will become only the Russian section of the parent organization known as the International Workers' Order with many branches in Chicago, including Russian locals also. For this reason, we believe that the eleventh convention of this society will be its last. The next convention of this society will not be a RNOV convention, but a convention of the Russian section of the International Workers' Order. That is where the Bolsheviks have led the Russian people--those who lacked the courage and ability to resist the **encroachment of these adventurers.**

RNzOV's convention was of a very different type. The convention showed that RNzOV has grown stronger in every respect and is embarking on a new course. If formerly it had shown a certain hesitancy and uncertainty in its attitude toward Bolshevism, at present this indecision no longer exists. Formerly, members of the Society were inclined to think that sooner or later, some time in the future, Bolsheviks would become decent human beings and would cease to interfere with

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the affairs of others. For that reason, on all previous occasions and whenever an opportunity arose, they treated the Bolshevik representatives with all due respect, patiently listening to their espousals of the communist cause, and even inviting them to the customary banquets after the close of the sessions.

But after many years of experience, members of the Society became firmly convinced that Bolsheviks are incorrigible; that they recognize no honor, suffer no shame, and totally lack human dignity. Consequently, when the Bolshevik "fraternal" delegates came to the twenty-fourth annual convention of RNzOV, they were told to get out. If the Bolshevik delegates had known what a sense of shame or honor was, they would have left the premises immediately. But since these human faculties are replaced in Bolsheviks by impudence, they, as is customary with Bolsheviks, acted as if they were in their own home and refused to obey the command. The convention was compelled to resort to force in order to eject them from the hall. This simply indicates that the patience of the members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has been exhausted and they are no longer subject to sentimental thinking with regard to individuals

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who are trying to destroy their organization, or to capture control of it, as happened with RNOV.

What is more, RNzOV has embarked upon a new course in its organizational work. Formerly, the Society conducted its activities in a somewhat amateurish fashion, if we may use that expression. From now on, it will have a permanent staff secretary and it will conduct its business in the style of a large insurance organization.

For this reason, the Society has every prospect of growing stronger both in quality and quantity, and it will remain a Russian organization, while RNOV is absorbed into the International Workers' Order, which is headed by a clique of very clever political double-dealers.

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THE BEST PEOPLE
by
P. Svatikova

When Russians have sent delegates to conventions or congresses dealing with important matters they have always referred to them as "the best people". In the republics of Pskov or Novgorod, these best people used to choose from among themselves the chief warrior and ruler. The best people helped John the Terrible to formulate the laws for the principality of Moscow and took part in the deliberations of his councils; they were also influential during the reigns of the first czars of the Romanov family--during the reigns of Mikhail and Alexis. They helped to restore order after the feudal wars. They were the best people not only because they were the most cultured and the most enlightened people of their time, and were well versed in political and social matters, but mainly because a great majority of them were idealists, devoted to the duties they were called upon to perform, devoted to the people, to the society which they were ready to serve, and for the sake of which they were

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chosen as representatives to a congress or council. For this reason, many ancient documents of people's assemblies, records of proceedings, and resolutions are full of humanist philosophy, and are examples of high moral standards, spiritual aspirations, faith, and hope in the coming brotherhood of man.

Today, and for the two days following, the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, RNzOV, will be held in Chicago at 917 North Wood Street. We cordially extend our greetings to the chosen delegates to this assembly. Even though our society is not the republic of Pskov or Novgorod, nor the principality of Moscow, nevertheless, the rays of the sun reflect even a single drop of water, and truth will always prevail. To this Russian assembly will come idealists, men devoted to the Society, and ready to serve the Russian people steadfastly, without personal benefit. On the decisions of the delegates will depend the future policies of our society, its growth, progress, and moral and spiritual health during the coming years. In our opinion, the fate of the whole Russian colony in Chicago will depend,

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to a great extent, on the decisions taken by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. We are certain that the delegates to the twenty-fourth annual convention of RNzOV, like their ancestors in ancient Russia, will approach the problem with the same purity of heart, with the same faith in the ultimate value of their goal for all the Russians in America, and with that enlightened enthusiasm which makes possible impossible things, and makes difficult problems very simple.

It is possible that among the delegates there will be found some misguided men--perhaps, even a few self-seeking persons (a large family cannot avoid having a cripple), but the general purposes of the delegates, their aims, and aspirations will remain righteous and pure. This is well known by the men who stand close to the affairs of the Society. This clear purpose of the Society will soon be understood by misguided or misinformed individuals. They will begin to discard their fallacious ideas, and together with the old members of our society will take on the responsibility for the benefit of the Russian Colony in Chicago and for the glory of the Russian name in a foreign land. Mistakes

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are always possible, and anyone can make them. Even though our steps may be infirm at times and our actions hesitant, our direction is always right and our purpose good.

Isn't the aim of the Independent Society a good one? Isn't it a good thing to unite as many Russians as possible and to insure the future of our widows and orphans, to save them from poverty and worry, so that they won't be left hopeless and forsaken in a strange land?

Isn't the task of founding a school fund for the most talented children of our members so that they may receive higher and specialized education a vital one?

Isn't the acquisition of a piece of ground where a Russian village may be founded, where our old members may seek asylum and some work, and our children may find

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recreation and rest during the summer and may accumulate strength for the winter months, a sacred obligation? Only madmen or traitors--enemies of the Russian people--would harm or attempt to destroy the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

In Chicago there are seventy thousand unorganized Russians. Let those who call themselves "friends of the Russian workers" organize them in any way they choose but they must not be allowed to stretch their dirty hands, smeared with the blood of the Russian people, to touch the sacred temple that is being built by the members of our society.

The editorial staff of this newspaper cordially greets the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and believes that each and every delegate understands and realizes the importance and seriousness of the duties entrusted to him, and will approach his tasks as a free man should

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--with quiet deliberation in accordance with his own conscience and honor.

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CONVENTION OF RNzOV OPENS THIS EVENING
by
I. Osipik

This evening, the delegates of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, RNzOV, will gather in annual convention for the twenty-fourth time. For the first time, they will meet in their own auditorium on Wood Street. When the delegates meet in their own building, they will feel perfectly at home, and this feeling will give them added hope, strength, and energy. Each delegate will, perhaps, become more conscious of a spirit of comradeship and of the need for solidarity. Each of the delegates will see that with teamwork and co-ordination of effort, they are able to create and build. This convention should inspire each delegate with such thoughts. Today, as never before, each delegate should feel a sense of duty and moral obligation to the Society. Each delegate should be proud and glad because he is a trusted member of a great family--a family that is very dear to his heart. Let each delegate to this convention tell himself that he does not stand alone--he has been sent by his

There was a time when we gave no serious thought to such matters. We all considered ourselves temporary residents; we felt that somewhere we had a native land, and that we could return, at any time, to our homeland--to our native village. For this reason, we did not feel that we ought to build anything here. Our attitude has been completely changed by the events of the past twenty years. Very different problems confront us at present. We have lived to see a time when we all recognize the need of building a permanent home for ourselves in this strange country that has given us asylum. If human beings do not have roots, life becomes unbearable. To have solid ground under one's feet is an instinctive need of every human being, and no man is powerful enough to overcome it. One's native land offers spiritual sustenance to man, and humanity must have spiritual sustenance. Only those who have never known spiritual hunger, can survive without spiritual sustenance.

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What is this spiritual sustenance which only the native land can supply, and without which life becomes gloomy and dismal? It is the mother tongue; it is the song, the music, the literature, the customs, and the characteristics [of the native land]. Poor and rich, commoners and aristocrats, educated and illiterate, even extreme revolutionaries, who in principle reject patriotism or nationalism--all need this spiritual food. Among our Russians there is a saying: "No matter how good it is to be a guest, it is still better to be a host." In other words, no matter how much one enjoys life among strangers, it's still more enjoyable to be among one's own. This is what has happened to us. Many of us here have tried to smother our feelings and our craving for our native land, but we have failed. The more we have tried to suppress our sentiments, the stronger they appear.

Formerly, when we thought that some day we would return to our native land, the feeling of homesickness was not so acute. Now, when we have completely given

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up hope of ever returning home, we yearn for the homeland as a child yearns for his lost mother.

Here, in a faraway strange land, we hunger to be united in a closely knit family. This unity first developed around RNzOV. During the past two years our organization has doubled its membership. Several new branches have sprung up and their membership increases every day. The membership of the old established branches also grows, both in quantity and quality. There is no doubt that in several years, RNzOV will be the focus of attention not only in Chicago, but in the whole Middle West.

Why has RNzOV recently begun to attract the attention of the Russians in Chicago and to command greater respect from the Russian colony in the city and the surrounding territory? This situation has developed because our society has proved to be the only nonpartisan Russian organization that is able to stand on its own feet. Our society, unlike RNOV (Russian People's Mutual Aid Society), which sold out to Novyi Mir [Communist newspaper] and through it to

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the International Workers' Order, has not lost its Russian identity. Even though at present several members have fallen victims to Deviatkin's [Communist leader] propaganda and blandishments, and have left our society and gone over to the Communist-controlled camp, nevertheless, there will come a time when these members will realize their mistake and will ask to be readmitted to our fold. For the present, however, they are victims to Shkliar [Communist leader] and Deviatkin's schemes because they are too credulous and do not realize that they are following the footsteps of those who are intent on misleading them. Life will teach them, however, as it has taught many others, whom they should follow.

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Minutes of the 24th Supreme Assembly of the Russian Independent Mutual
Aid Society, held May 11 and 12, 1955, at the People's Home,
at 517 North Wood Street, in Chicago, Illinois.

The first session of the 24th Supreme Assembly of R.I.I.S. was held Saturday, May 11, 1955, in the People's Home, at North Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.

1. Mr. George Wallace, Supreme President of the society, opened the session of the assembly at 4 P. M., Saturday, May 11th, acquainting in detail the delegates to the assembly with what the Independent Society has achieved during the twenty-four years of its existence, what the aims of the Independents are, and what their purpose and problems are of the future, and in order to achieve the desired results what action they must take. The address produced a touching impression on the delegates to the assembly, as was proved by the tremendous applause accorded Mr. Wallace.

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Roll Call:

Recording secretary, A. Mayonovich, called the roll of the delegates, who arrived to the session of the assembly.

The following were present: Supreme President of the Society, G. Wallace; Financial Secretary, M. Rozak; and Treasurer S. Yakinovich of the administration.

From Branch 1 - Brotherhood of St. George: A. Mayonovich, D. Vorobey, P. Gulko, I. Ashko, V. Sabinsky, A. Chernov, I. Vdovich, G. Michkailo, M. Olesiuk, V. Dedovich, Dr. F. Chadovich, J. Slesnik, J. Erin, J. Wallace, A. Pasiuk, D. Zhogalsky, L. Polishchuk, J. Pyatnitzka, and P. Kashtelyanchik. Substitutes: Z. Stolarana, F. Arada and A. Brigorchuk.

From Branch 2 - S. Tarfeevets, M. Kucherepa, and alternate D. Pregon.

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From Branch 3 - Sisterhood: L. Loschult, A. Moss, V. Serjova, M. Kiersch, J. Yakinowich, E. Kasper, A. Shogolsky, A. Lutzeiko, A. Svatikova, and S. Shuran

From Branch 4: S. Fedorovsky

From Branch 5: L. Kujava and J. Borisiuk

From Branch 7: A. Ietruchik and L. Melnik

From Branch 8: Anna Kravs

From Branch 10: L. Schellman

From Branch 14: Delegate not present; greetings were received by letter.

From Branch 15: E. Moroschenia and G. Latyushko.

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From Branch 16: F. Vasilkov

From Branch 17: F. Abramuk

From Branch 18: J. Dziako and S. Volodkin

From Branch 23: F. Rolik

From Branch 24: greetings were received; delegate not present

From Branch 25: A. Markovich

From Branch 26: Sofia Levkovich

From Branch 27: M. Metelsky and A. Rak.

Eight delegates arrived later. In all there were 55 delegates present.

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Besides the delegates, there were present at the assembly representatives of the St. George Church, J. Mikhalchik, I. Kuriga, and A. Shegolevich; J. Shmuk of the Russian Children's School of L. A. Kryloff.

After the roll call, the president of the society, Wallace, proposed to the delegates to rise and pay tribute to the twelve members who passed away in 1954, the names of whom were read by the secretary of the assembly in the profound silence of the members.

President Wallace spoke briefly in an expression of eternal memory to those deceased.

Election of Credentials Committee

The following were elected as the committee on credentials: D. Vorobey, V. Clesiuk, and D. Zhogalsky.

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Election of Sentries

The following were elected as sentries: I. Laito and J. Hyatnitza.

Recess of ten minutes was declared to give the Committee on Credentials time to verify the mandates of the delegates.

After the recess the Committee on Credentials reported that all the credentials from the delegates of branches are in order. Among the credentials there were also credentials from the Russian People's Society for Mutual Aid (R.M.A.) for representatives S. Nikolaiuk, who just arrived in shock-brigade fashion from the R.M.O.V. convention in New York.

Whereupon the Committee on Credentials recommends to accept all the credentials of members of the branches of R.M.A.S., except those of R.M.O.V., and remove S. Nikolaiuk from the assembly, as a representative of an organization hostile to ours.

A motion was made to ratify the report of the Committee on Credentials.

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The motion duly seconded and carried that the NKV delegate and all correspondents be removed from the assembly. The vote was 37 to 1 in favor of the motion. Therefore, Nikolaiuk unwillingly left the 24th Supreme Assembly of REIAS.

Nomination and Election of Ballot Tellers

Of those nominated the following were elected ballot tellers: P. Kashtel-yanchik, I. Vdovich, E. Jasper and Joseph Sleznik.

Nomination and Election of the Presidium to Conduct the Assembly

The following nominees accepted candidacy for chairman of the assembly: Dr. F. Chadovich, J. Dziako, V. Sabinsky, and V. Olesiuk. In a closed ballot, Dr. F. Chadovich received a majority vote and was therefore elected chairman of the assembly. V. Sabinsky was elected as vice-chairman of the assembly.

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Nomination and Election of Secretary of the Assembly (Senior Clerk).

There was some delay in the election of a secretary of the assembly. (Senior Clerk). Three times nominations were made and each time the nominees declined to accept the clerkship of the assembly. J. Ciesiuk moved that the clerk of the assembly be paid for his services. The motion was seconded and carried by a majority of votes, that \$5 be paid to the senior clerk of the assembly for the two days.

This motion did not ease matters, thereupon the assembly appealed to A. Rajonovich with the request that he accept the duties of the Senior Clerk of the Assembly. A. Rajonovich accepted and recommended that in the future the branches elect as delegates to the assembly such members who love the society, are interested in its work and who will accept the duties with pride for the benefit of the society.

A. Niersch was unanimously elected as Junior Clerk of the Assembly.

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Election of Grievance Committee

The following were elected to the Grievance Committee: A. Bernov, J. Erin, and F. Tarada. This committee was also entrusted with the work of the committee on expense of the assembly.

Election of Committee on Resolutions

The following were elected to the Committee on Resolutions: J. Dziako, S. Voledkin, and I. V. Svatikova. Upon completing the election of the presidium of the assembly, the Supreme President of the society, G. Wallace moved that all the elected officers assume their duties.

Upon taking his place as chairman of the assembly, Dr. F. Chadovich briefly thanked the assembly for the trust placed in him and requested the delegates to be attentive to the business in the agenda of the assembly and have faith in each other as this will make it possible to conduct the assembly more successfully.

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Intermission

During the intermission the newly elected officers of the assembly were enabled to acquaint themselves with the business on the agenda to be presented to the assembly for decision.

Resumption of the Assembly

Reading of felicitations: Branch 14 of LMS in Detroit, informs by letter that due to the distance and wishing to avoid extra expense, the branch withheld sending a delegate to the assembly.

Therefore Branch 14 trusts the assembly and will agree with the decisions made by the assembly. Besides this, Branch 14 recommends to the assembly not to put aside the matter of consolidation of LMAS with ROCVA, two kindred organizations, having the same purpose: mutual aid.

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Reading of the Minutes

The minutes of the 23rd Supreme Assembly were read and approved unanimously by the delegates of the assembly.

S. Volodkin proposed that in the future the minutes of the assemblies be more brief, that only the important decisions without details be recorded. The recommendation was accepted unanimously.

Reading of the Financial Report

Supreme Secretary, N. Rozak, read the financial report from which it was evident that the capital of RIAS as of May 1, 1935, was 80,828.40.

Treasurer Yakimovich and senior auditor, Joseph Sleznik, confirmed the accuracy of the report.

Delegate of Branch 2, N. Kucherepa, asked that all funds be explained

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in detail, separately. The secretary explained every item separately, after which Kucherepa was satisfied.

Report of the Executive Committee

Supreme President of the society, E. Wallace, reported that the work of the Executive Committee was conducted with vigor this year. All members of the Board of Directors of RIAS were very active and accurate in executing their work. Because of this, our work was productive this year. New policies of insurance were adopted this year, and this will enable us to increase our ranks, and will help us lift the society financially, as well as morally. In the initiative of the Board of Directors, lectures were sponsored in the branches, subscriptions of new members and a creation of new branches were successful. Regarding the branch of youth, work in this field was not satisfactory. The parents should worry about this themselves. The Board of Directors has done much this year. There is, however, much work not yet completed. To complete all the work and expand the society, we need a permanent secretary. Some branches have not displayed sufficient activity in cultural, educational

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work, which of course reflects on the work of the society.

Supreme secretary of the society, N. Rozak, reported that the membership of RIMS is 1,521 adults and 646 juveniles, a total of 1,77 members. The technical work of the society was executed with great difficulties.

Treasurer Pakilovich reported that the president and secretary have said everything which was done during the past year and that he has only to show the condition of the treasury. There is 284,813.40 cash in the treasury of the society, which is kept in four banks. The senior auditor confirmed the accuracy of the financial report, and that the treasury is in order.

Recording secretary, N. A. Onovich, reported that the entire technical work of the society was executed accurately by all the committees. Besides, the president and the secretary, the heaviest work was effected by the editing committee of the News of RIMS, headed by Mrs. E. I. Smotikova. Likewise, other committees were very accurate in regard to the society's

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work and loyally defended the interests of the society. In conclusion, Kaponovich, on behalf of the assembly, expressed thanks to the Board of Directors for its fruitful work and requested the delegates to elect to the Board of Directors good, honest workers.

Having heard the reports of the Board of Directors, the delegates were satisfied with the work of the Board of Directors during the past year.

Intermission. Then Report of Organization Committee.

A half-hour intermission was called, after which the chairman of the assembly, Dr. Chadovich, requested the delegates to take their places and continue the work before them. On behalf of the organization committee, M. Glesniuk announced that in organization work there was not much accomplished. On one hand the depression and on the other enemies interfered, but notwithstanding these obstacles, we did organize two new branches.

Second member of the organization committee, M. Sabinsky, reported that

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many places were visited not only in Chicago but in other states, and for various reasons much could not be accomplished. Besides the depression, some colonists varying in age from 55 to 60 years, are poisoned by enemies with remarks to the effect that persons are not admitted into the society's membership who are of such age.

Reports of the School and Cultural-Educational Committee

A. Berner reported that much can not be said of the cultural-educational work, inasmuch as the work was poorly conducted. However much can be said of the schools. Although we have few schools, in quality they stand high.

This year we have spent little on schools, and have not incurred any indebtedness. Some parents have fully appraised the school work and warmly responded to the schools. Besides grammar, singing and music are taught in the schools. We have attempted to create new schools, but parents themselves were indifferent to this, therefore, more schools could not be organized.

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The delegates must give thought to the schools and not place the entire work on individual school workers and the school council, but try during the meeting to decide so that schools may expand in the future.

Report of the Editing Committee

On behalf of the editing committee, I. Swatikova reported that those who read The News of RIAS have noticed how we have tried to publish in our page such material which would bring benefits to the society. Besides beneficial articles, enlightening life and activity of branches locally, we have also reflected in our page the attacks of our enemies. In Madame Swatikova's opinion the page of RIAS should be enlarged in the future.

J. Brin proposed that the editing committee be given thanks for its fine work and that the question of enlarging the page of RIAS be placed in the agenda. The question of enlarging the page of RIAS was placed on the agenda of the assembly.

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Report of the Real Estate Management Committee

Dr. Chadovich reported that the committee was very attentive to its duties and now everything is in order. Second member of the committee, Z. Stolorana, added that he and Dr. Chadovich have supervised the real estate holdings, have had the necessary repairs made, and reported everything to the meetings of the Board of Directors.

Delegate of Branch 27, M. Motelsky, remarked that the expense of the Real Estate Management Committee are not very clear. Stolorana gave the necessary explanation which was satisfactory to everyone. The committee announced that there was in mind an exchange of one property for a farm, but no suitable farm was found which could meet the needs of the society.

Reports of the Branches

Branch 1: There were greetings and wishes for success extended to the

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assembly by W. Olesiuk, who reported that Branch 1 is working toward consolidating the entire Russian colony in Chicago and vicinity. Since May 1, 1934 until May 1, 1935, there have been 35 new members enrolled in Branch 1. During this period 12 members have left the ranks for various reasons. There are in Branch One 402 regular paying members. During the same period Branch 1 paid \$6,213.50 into the treasury for death benefits, and \$2,248.10 to the sick benefits; and \$776.80 into the Administration Fund. There was \$9,238 paid into the RILAS's treasury by Branch 1. The Branch annually arranges two social functions: a picnic and a ball. In various parts of Chicago members of Branch 1 have night schools for children. Branch 1 has a juvenile department whose membership is 250 members. Branch 1 has contributed \$3,731.05 to the newly constructed St. George's Church. On May 1, 1935, there was \$9,490.37 in the treasury of the Branch.

Branch 2: D. Bregin reported that he could not say much. There are 73 members in the branch and \$1,500 in the treasury.

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Branch 3: Maria Ross reported that activity is successfully conducted. There are 245 regular paying members, and \$4,486 in the treasury. In the future they shall try to increase the membership.

Branch 4: S. Fedorovsky reported that the branch was organized at the same time as Branch 1, but it has only 15 adult members and 6 minors. There is no treasury.

Branch 5: Borisuk reported that there are 61 members in the branch and \$1,206 in the treasury. It is difficult to gain new members.

Branch 7: A. Petruchik reported that there are 60 adult and 6 minor members in the branch and \$392 in the treasury. Many members are in debt. The branch has also a school.

Branch 8: Anna Kraus. She reported that there are 31 members in the branch and \$115 in the treasury.

Branch 10: Z. Schelkun reported that there are 33 members in the branch,

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\$839.85 in the treasury. Members do not pay the sick benefit and do not receive it. Every member pays 25 cents into the treasury and it is impossible to gain new members.

Branch 15: E. Horoschenia reported that there are 40 adult members and 13 minors in the branch. There is \$170 in the treasury. The branch has a school.

Branch 16: F. Vasilkov reported that the branch has 18 adult and 8 minor members. There is \$22 in the treasury. All is in order at the branch.

Branch 17: (Baltimore, Md) F. Abramuk reported that the branch is only three years old. Eight new members have been admitted during the past year. There are 27 members in the branch and \$150 in the treasury. In the Club of Youth there are 15 members. He has been entrusted also to report for Branch 20.

Branch 20: F. Abramuk reported that there are 15 members. Baltimore has branches of ROOVA AND RNOVA, but we have found that RIMAS in an organization,

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non-partisan which can consolidate around itself a non-partisan mass larger than ROOVA and RNOV, which have traces of political inclinations.

Branch 18: J. Dziako reported that the branch is still young, having been organized February 1, 1933. "I will not discuss in detail how much work, energy and time was spent in organizing the new branch during the worst of the depression. The branch now has 45 members. There is also a group of youth with 15 members. The treasury consists of \$166.51. Complete solidarity exists among the members in the branch. There have been no misunderstandings in the branch. Officers do not receive salaries, and do not demand transportation expenses. Cultural-educational work is slow, the reason for which is lack of permanent location. The branch works jointly with the School Society of the Russian Children's School of I. A. Kryloff. Cooperation and solidarity reign between the branch and the School Society. Branch 18 has formulated a plan for the coming fall season to find a good location together with the School Society, and give a good start to cultural-educational work in the branch, since the branch is enriched with some excellent workers. Branch 18 has a plan with the help of the school that it organize a Club of Youth, a large

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Russian choir, and open a new school of music and dance. Branch 18 thanks the 23rd Supreme Assembly and the Board of Directors for the issuance of policies of new forms of insurance, because of which the branches locally will be able to subscribe its youth and thus help to merge the strength of youth with our noble Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society."

Branch 25: A. Markevich. He reported that they are members of the former Russian Aid Society of Melrose Park and have become affiliated with the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society on November 1934. The branch is in existence seven months. It has been given the name of Branch 25 of RIAS. The branch has 31 members, 11 have policies and the other 10 pay only for the sick benefit. There are frozen assets in the bank amounting to \$971.99.

Branch 26: Sophia Levkovich. The branch has been newly organized. There are 11 members, 9 adults and 2 minors. There is no treasury yet.

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Branch 27: M. Metelsky reported that the branch has 44 members and \$77 in the treasury. The branch has a school for a number of years, but lately, due to the depression, it was difficult to maintain.

Second delegate of Branch 27, A. Rak, reported that there is a school at Branch 27. The school term began November 1, 1934 and ended March 1, 1935. The attendance was poor, as there is no instructor who would be responsible for the demands of the school. The school treasury cannot afford employment of a capable teacher.

Representative of St. George's Parish:

G. Chepelévich was given the floor. He greeted the assembly with best wishes for success of the business of the assembly. In his address he broached the subject of the construction of the new church building, which will serve to develop the Russian social work in Chicago.

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Attorney K. F. Gugis:

Upon being granted the floor, Mr. Gugis extended his felicitations to the assembly and recommended that more force be exerted so that more new members be enrolled to increase the membership. With such a membership it is difficult to maintain a mercenary committee, and without a permanent committee it is impossible to conduct social activities.

Upon motion duly made and carried the first session of the Supreme Assembly was adjourned Saturday, May 11, at 11:15 P. M.

The second session was announced for Sunday, May 12, at 10 A. M.

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SECOND SESSION

The second session of the 24th Supreme Assembly of RIMAS opened Sunday, May 12, at 11:00 A. M., due to the late arrival of some of the delegates.

Roll Call

All delegates were present.

Complaints

Branch 16 of Harvey, Ill., was the first to voice its complaint in regard to the information issued by financial secretary, N. Kozak, to the effect that old policies are no longer in effect. On the strength of such a resolution, members of Branch 16 decided to make it known to the 24th Supreme Assembly that such measures by the secretary have frenzied effect on the members of the society.

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In self-defense, Supreme Secretary, N. Kozak, read a copy of the letter sent to Branch 16, and the assembly found that the former (Branch 16) misunderstood the content of the letter. The assembly recommended that a letter be sent again to Branch 16, explaining to the members that matter more thoroughly.

Welcome Address by Olga Haponovich

Olga Haponovich, student of the Kryloff School, read a congratulatory message to the assembly: "Honorable Chairman and Dear Delegates: I, a member of the Kryloff School of the RIMAS, have been chosen to greet you and wish you success in your undertakings, and express our best wishes. All of you know well that any organization, like living flesh, needs a constant flow of fresh forces. Where can this fresh source be found? In order to make useful members of the youth, they must be prepared. In order to get this preparation they must attend Russian schools. The more Russian schools there be, the more new useful members will you have in the organization, members who will in time take your places and with pride lead the

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organization in the path of culture. I hope that you will help the school organization and thus you will be helping yourselves. To you, delegates, I wish productive results and flourishing (sic) to the RIMAS," concluded Miss Haponovich. Her speech was tumultuously applauded.

Likewise, a pupil from the Bunin School, S. Shuran, spoke: "Dear Independents: It is my great honor to greet you on behalf of the pupils of the Bunin School of RIMAS. We know that on our shoulders lies a great social task. You are confronted with the solution of your important problems. You must work out a plan of activity for a whole year. On a wise decision of all problems will depend the success of the society. From my full heart I wish you success in this important and responsible work, and I express the hope that you will not forget us, your younger generation. Remember that the future RIMAS must be prolonged by your children. All this will be possible only in the event we obtain the preparation necessary. This preparation we can receive only through schools. Therefore, we beg you to seriously consider the school situation. One again I wish you success," concluded Shuran.

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The assembly accorded the two youthful speakers with applause as a reward for their efforts and expressed appreciation of the instructors for the fine preparation.

V. V. Shunkoff, instructor, requested to speak and announced that it was with great pleasure that he greeted the 24th Supreme Assembly of RIIFAS, that last year he was junior clerk of the assembly. He has thought long to help the organization and induct life into RIIFAS. Formerly there were persons in the society who caused rifts and unwrought (sic) the work of the society. Now this condition is removed. The younger generation will bring fresh energy to our society. Young strength will enter with new ideas and force. From the heart he wishes the assembly success.

Announcements and Reports to the Supreme Assembly

L. Kujava, member of Branch 5, announced that after the death of a member

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of Branch 5, in accordance with the request of the deceased, the entire death benefit was spent on the funeral. The Board of Directors protested such action and allowed us to spend only \$250, the remaining sum was to be sent to the widow who resides in Europe. We have a number of members who do not approve of the interference of the Board in matters of the branch.

President of the Society, Wallace, explained that the matter is settled. The remaining \$250 were sent to the widow. She is satisfied and the matter is considered closed.

S. Parfeevetz of Branch 2 sent in an announcement wherein he states the occurrence of a misunderstanding in Branch 2. At the yearly meeting the directors of the branch were elected. But a report was made to the administration of the society that all these members are not good, but the administration approved their installation, having not presented

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against them any blame. Secondly, bonds were demanded for officials of our branch, but this is not practiced in other branches.

The Supreme President, Wallace, explained to the delegates of Branch 2 that the whole trouble lies in the fact that the branches do not elect good workers for the society. We know immediately after the meeting that he was doing harm to the society, distributed among the members handbills directed detrimentally against the society. We found that such members cannot be at the head of a branch and then there were many other derogatory remarks against this group members. On these grounds he was disclaimed and to his post members should be elected who will not injure the work of the organization. The Board does not defend itself, but the entire society. Every branch may elect to this administration those whom they like, but if the member will do harm, the Board is obligated to take action, even to expel such.

Delegate of Branch 27, M. Metelsky, announced that there have been no

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misunderstandings, but there is one matter which is quite complicated. The new forms of insurance cost more to the member than insurance in American insurance companies. We must give this matter consideration. Why could we not get cheaper policies for our society, as otherwise many members will leave the society.

President Wallace explained that the remark by Metelsky is untrue, that in other companies it is not cheaper. Members are not as yet informed on the new policies. There are companies which offer cheap insurance but a person knowing insurance business will not fall for such propositions. "I would not recommend to anyone to be insured in such companies," remarked Wallace.

Delegate of Branch 7, A. Petruchik, announced that there was dissatisfaction among the members for the fact that in order to obtain free services of a physician, dues must be paid in advance for a whole year. Supreme Secretary, N. Kozak, explained that this applies only to those members who take out time - ten year policies.

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Permanent Secretary and His Salary

The next question in the agenda was that of a permanent secretary and his salary. It caused quite a discussion. The following members asked permission to speak: Wallace, Volodkin, Erin, Bernov, Grib, Petruchik, Kichkailo, Horoschia, Jujava, Stolarana, Yakimovich, Dziako, Pasiuk, Markovich, and Sabinsky. From the speeches it became clear that a permanent secretary on a salary was necessary. With the introduction of new insurance policies the secretary will and is overburdened with work, so that it is impossible for him to execute it during evenings and he cannot continue, thus, much longer. Besides, for the success of the organization there would be a permanent secretary. Of the expense becoming greater, this is a matter of the future. With a permanent secretary the work shall be done on time, more members will be enrolled and there shall be a larger fund. Therefore, perhaps, can get by without an additional increase of the fund, that is, leave the fund as previously, ten cents per month from each member.

The question was put to a vote with the result that there were 42 votes

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against one in favor of a permanent secretary.

Dr. A. Nedzelnitsky welcomed the delegates to the assembly and wished it success. He recommended to the gathered delegates to subscribe youth into the society, for without it the further existence of the organization is impossible. "I ask you, fathers and mothers, to subscribe your children into the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society," appealed Dr. Nedzelnitsky to the delegates and guests present at the assembly.

Discussion of Permanent Headquarters for the Society

It was disclosed that heretofore the office was located in a private home. The books **and** property of the society were held at the home of the secretary. For the technical work a permanent office is demanded. It was unanimously resolved that there be permanent quarters.

The Board of Directors was entrusted to find an office at their discretion.

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Change in the Date of Assemblies

N. Kozak recommended that future assemblies be held in the fall instead of spring, as work greatly accumulates each year, and it is impossible to solve all business in two days, therefore, there was a resolution passed that the next assembly of RIMAS be held in September, when it can convene for three days.

Salaries of Officers of RIMAS

From opinions voiced by many delegates it was decided to leave the salary of the president of the society at \$80 per year. The salary of treasurer it was decided by a majority to decrease it from \$80 to \$60 per year.

Salary of a permanent secretary was discussed; after which it was decided by a majority votes of the assembly that \$20 a week be granted as salary to the financial secretary. In view of the fact that the financial secretary will receive \$20 a week, the assembly unanimously resolved that the

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secretary must execute the work of the recording secretary.

Upon motion duly made and seconded and carried by a majority, it was decided that a small salary be paid to the senior auditor, that is, \$1.

Intermission.

Election of Officers for 1935-1936:

Nomination and Election of Supreme President of RI.AS: The Assembly approached past Supreme President J. Wallace to accept the post for another year. Wallace, thanking the assembly for the honor, asked the assembly to elect another person for the post, inasmuch as he is quite tired and is in need of rest for a while.

The following delegates were nominated: Dziako, Pasiuk, Bernov and Kucherepa.

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In a closed ballot A. Pasiuk received the majority of votes and was elected Supreme President of RIAS for 1935-1936.

Nomination and Election of Supreme Vice-President: Dr. Chadovich was elected as Supreme Vice-President by a majority of votes.

Nomination and Election of Supreme Secretary: There was some controversy. The assembly expressed itself that the supreme secretary holds all the strings, and in some degree the progress of the entire society depends on the knowledge and experience of the secretary. Besides secretarial work, it is demanded that he be an organizer. In this respect the assembly finds only three delegates suitable to execute the office of secretary of the society, namely, M. Kozak, Wallace and Horoschenia, who were nominated to the post. E. Horoschenia and Wallace declined in favor of Kozak.

The election of M. Kozak as Supreme Secretary was unanimously ratified by the assembly.

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G. Wallace was elected assistant to the Supreme Secretary by a majority vote.

Nomination and Election of Treasurer of the Society: Joseph Sleznik and S. Parfeevetz accepted the nomination. In a closed ballot Joseph Sleznik received 49 votes and was elected Supreme Treasurer of RILAS. S. Parfeevetz received 5 votes.

Nomination and Election of Assistant Treasurer of Society: S. Yakimovich received a majority of votes and was therefore elected assistant treasurer of the society. The following were elected as directors of RILAS for 1935-1936: W. Sabinsky, J. Dziako, I. Swatikova, P. Ushko, F. Kashtelyanchik, S. Volodkin, F. Parada, A. Bernov, J. Erin, J. Vdovich, D. Zhogalsky, R. Polishchuk, J. Wallace, J. Pyatnitsa, and S. Parfeevetz. Substitutes: Bregin and Kucherepa.

After the election of the administration and directors, Supreme Secretary N. Kozak made a motion to the assembly to make corrections to the

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by-laws in paragraphs 70, 151 (sic), and 55. The assembly, having carefully listened to what these paragraphs signify, unanimously approved the motion of N. Kozak, that is, that the corrections be made in the first two paragraphs, and the third be left as it cannot be changed.

Rev. Paul Nervana's Address to the Assembly

It was granted to Rev. Paul Nervana, priest of St. George's Church, to address the assembly. Rev. Nervana welcomed the delegates and all those present with Easter greetings. He stated, "I am here only one week, but the name of your society, the Independent Society, is heard everywhere. Formerly I did not know the bounds of your society, the membership constituency, and its aims. Today I see that delegates not only from Chicago and vicinity greet you, but even from Baltimore, Md. This signifies that the Independent Society is growing far and wide. This is being done with the purpose of preserving the native language, culture and education. Having attended your assembly, I can say that your society is a strong Russian organization, in existence only 24 years. Now you are

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entering into a new period and strive for new conquests, in the field of mutual aid and education. From distant countries you have gathered and with impatience you spread your work. This conquest is to be supported and expanded. It is necessary that lectures be arranged and acquaint people with the truth on the following themes: religion, philosophy, and cultural education. If the intelligentsia will join with us, then our work will flourish. In this work the newspaper Rassviet will help us much, which is a widely circulated publication in America and is published by experienced people. Many Russian children do not know their names, other peoples do not have this fault. We are striving for creative and progressive work, and Russian names should not be forgotten. Consider even enemies as friends. And so, forward with force and faith in truth and the Lord will bless you."

Supreme Secretary, N. Kozak, pointed out that there is much to say and think in regard to youth. Many of the juvenile departments are being transferred to the adult branches. Their place is being very slowly replaced by new youth. There has been a call sent to all branches to

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attract more youth into their ranks. Only branch 15 has fulfilled this work completely. It is necessary that other branches follow the example of branch 15 and make it a duty to subscribe youth into the society. We already have children's policies, and there should be no barriers.

This question provoked great interest amongst the delegates and 15 speakers asked for the floor.

Each of the speakers presented his personal views and expressed his thoughts as to how the organization of youth may be successful, and each arrived at the conclusion that youth should be organized in the branches. For the purpose of organizing youth, the assembly recommended to the Board of Directors that to make this a reality it is necessary to send instructions from the Board to the branches in a number of not less than three times a year, to explain the meaning and benefits of the Juvenile Department.

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Schools of RINAS

Many speakers expressed their opinions on this question. Madame Swatikova pointed out that the future of RINAS depends largely on youth. None of the parents can understand and inspire their children as to the greatness of Russia, as to its beauty. There is only one means for this: That is, education and upbringing.

V. Dedovich pointed out that without schools Russian youth is similar to an anchored boat, where fish bite various Passeres by hooks (sic), who at the expense of Russian youth, build their own well-being.

After all the speakers had finished, the delegates reached the conclusion that schools must be supported by the branches locally and that the School Council will be safeguarded in the future.

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Interest on Mortgages (Loans)

The Board of Directors recommended to the assembly on the question of interest that the rate of interest should be lowered, because many debtors are unable to pay 6%, and besides they request a reduction.

A motion was duly made that the rate of interest be lowered from 6% to 5%.

This motion was seconded and voted upon with the result that there were 49 votes in favor of lowering the rate of interest to 5% and 2 votes against, favoring 6%.

Society Farm

The Assembly made a recommendation on the question of a farm for the

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society, that the resolution made last year be followed, that is, the Board of Directors continue to seek a farm and also to appeal to members of the society for voluntary donations to acquire a farm.

Creation of Fund for the Needy Members of RILAS

A motion was made that due to the depression unemployed members are not able to pay their membership dues, therefore the Board of Directors resolved to put this question before the assembly for discussion.

Volodkin made a motion that every branch help its unemployed members and cover their dues. The motion was duly seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.

Grievance Committee's Report

The Grievance Committee reported that five documents have been received

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for the decision of the assembly:

(1) Maria Kulich appeals to the assembly with a request by letter that the assembly permit the Board of Directors to pay to her the death benefit of her husband, E. Kulich, who died May 31, 1934.

The assembly demands that the board of directors show the reason for non-payment of the death benefit to Maria Kulich.

Supreme Secretary, I. Kozak, disclosed to the assembly the document of the late E. Kulich, and stated that in the document it is said that the deceased committed suicide by cutting his throat.

In accordance with the by-laws we do not pay the death benefit for suicide, and it is for this reason that payment has been delayed to E. Kulich.

Having heard the report of the Board of Directors, the assembly resolved

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that action be taken according to provisions in the by-laws.

(2) The matter of mailing quarterly reports to the branches is referred by the assembly to the Board of Directors.

(3) Expulsion of L. Stanko from RIAS.

In regard to the expulsion of L. Stanko from the society, the Board of Directors pointed out that a special meeting on this case was held on March 25th. At this meeting L. Stanko was told that if he continued further to cause harm to the society, then he shall be expelled from the society without warning.

However, Stanko paid no attention to this warning, and at the meeting of Branch 2, when representatives of the Board of RIAS (Sabinsky, Kozak and Yakimovich) were present, L. Stanko quite ardently attacked them, insulting them, and generally conducting himself repulsively towards the

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representatives of the society. On the basis of such conduct at the meeting of the Board of Directors, held April 23, 1935, L. Stanko was expelled from the society for violating paragraph 86 of the by-laws of RIMAS.

Having heard the disclosure by the Board of Directors, the assembly ratified the resolution of the Board expelling L. Stanko from RIMAS for undermining activities.

Release of Members for Loan on Douglas Park School.

The assembly, by a vote of 38 to 2, decided to release members of the Douglas Park School, P. Chopko, G. Kichkailo and J. Omelianuk from payment of \$200 which was spent by them to organize the Douglas Park Russian Children's School.

St. George's Church Appeal for Loan.

An appeal to the assembly of the committee of St. George's Church for a

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loan to the parish of \$6,500, for the purpose of completing the new constructions - church, school and auditorium - was heard. The delegates of many provincial branches announced that they were not prepared to speak on this question inasmuch as this question was not brought up in their branches. Delegates of other branches were permitted in order, to speak their opinions on the question.

Financial secretary, M. Kozak, reported that the society cannot grant a loan of a large sum as all the money is distributed according to the funds and each fund must have a certain sum on hand.

After some discussion, the assembly resolved that an additional loan of \$3,500 be granted, that is, a total of \$7,000.

Reports of the Accounts Committee

The accounting committee reported that the expenses of the delegates to the assembly amount to \$78.54.

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In conclusion the assembly recommended that an expression of thanks be made to J. J. Voronko for announcing the assembly over the radio.

A motion duly made and seconded and carried that the assembly be closed, was passed and the assembly was closed Sunday, May 12, 1935, at 11:30 P. M.

Dr. P. L. Chadovich, Chairman of the Assembly
A. Haponovich, Clerk of the Assembly.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 27, 1935.

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF THE RUSSIAN
INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY?

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is an organization devoted exclusively to the cultural and economic interests of Russian immigrants. The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society offers sick and death benefit insurance to its members.

Over a half million dollars has been paid out by this society to its members in the form of death or sick benefit during the period of its existence. The money collected by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is used to aid members in time of need, and to raise the prestige of the Russian name. None of the money is spent for political propaganda or other purposes, as is the case with many other Russian organizations.

The newly introduced forms of insurance, such as the ordinary life insurance policy, the twenty-year life insurance, the twenty-year endowment policy for

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adults as well as children, offer excellent advantages to our members, as do the twenty-year term policies for adult members.

Every Russian should belong to the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

Become members of this society and enroll your wives and children. Talk to your friends and acquaintances and tell them about the advantages derived by members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. The new members are enrolled without payment of any initiation fee, and the medical examination is paid for by the main office of the Society.

Send your children to the schools maintained by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

For more particulars, apply by letter to the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, 4129 North Mobile Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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IT IS NECESSARY TO CALL AN ALL-RUSSIAN CONVENTION
by
G. Kharitoniuk

During 1933 and part of 1934 many good, thoughtful suggestions were made concerning the necessity of calling an All-Russian Congress.

More than once the newspaper Rassviet devoted whole columns to the discussions which were going on concerning this important matter.

We talked, we wrote and then quieted down as though we had reached our goal of uniting the Russian colony.

But the time slips by unnoticed and the problem of uniting all Russian organizations and societies into one solid block still remains to be solved.

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Instead of an All-Colony Congress it is necessary to call an All-Russian Congress of the United States by sending invitations to all Russian mutual aid societies and all church brotherhoods.

The other day I paid a visit to the editors of the newspaper Pravda, published in Philadelphia by the United Russian Church Brotherhoods. I had a brief talk with several active members of the brotherhoods and with the editor of the newspaper, Mr. Dzvonchik. All of them are lovely, good-hearted people, sons of the Carpathian.

They know and realize perfectly how they should value and respect everything that is Russian. From their talks one could infer that Mr. Kazuschik, Mr. Shkliar's right hand man, had approached the various societies [Translator's note:--Mr. Shkliar is one of the communist leaders and the editor of the communist newspaper Novy Mir in New York City], but suffered complete failure in his attempts to swing them over to his own camp. From the editor's statement I found out that the Church Brotherhoods have 263 local

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branches and that they are desirous of entering into negotiations with the Russian mutual aid societies for the purpose of uniting with them into one society.

From the financial statement published in Pravda of March 26 and verified by the auditing committee, it can be seen that the Brotherhoods have cash resources of \$1,524,493.

We have also discussed the fact that ROOV and RNzOV [the two largest Mutual aid societies] so far have not been able to agree to unite their societies. Mr. Dzvonchik declared that the time is not far off when not only these two organizations but all other Russian societies will be forced by circumstances to unite or disband altogether. Only recently, the editor said, officials of the state department in charge of supervision of foreign mutual aid societies visited their offices and stated that in the very near future none of the national groups will be allowed to have more than one or two mutual aid organizations in place of scores of such organizations existing at

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present.

Would it not be better for us Russians to unite our scattered organizations into a solid All-Russian society before we are forced by state department officials to do so?

Despite the fact that I belong to one of the largest Russian mutual aid societies (ROOVA) I am certain that both our managing board and our membership on the whole desire to unite with other similar Russian organizations and form one large Russian brotherly family.

It would be desirable if the question of calling together of an All-Russian Congress were raised and widely discussed in Russian papers like Rassviet, Russian Herold, Pravda and other publications interested in the activities of mutual aid societies.

Just think what an accomplishment it would be in the life of Russians in

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the United States if the United Society of Russian Brotherhoods with its 263 branches and twenty thousand members joined hands with the Russian United Society of Mutual Aid with its 80 locals, with the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and its four thousand members and with the other Russian national organizations grouped around the newspaper Russia, excluding, of course, the Bolshevik organizations.

We need all our active public leaders among the Russian colony to raise this problem for discussion, for we Russians stand to gain a great deal politically, economically and culturally if we unite our forces for our common good.

The Congress should be called in the near future.

Long live the All-Russian Congress in the United States! Long live the unification of all Russian organizations into one brotherly family!

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IN THE MAIN OFFICE OF RNZOV

Last Tuesday, April 23, the board of directors of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, RNzOV, held its regular meeting. The board devoted most of its time to making plans for the approaching annual convention to be held on May 11 and 12, at 917 North Wood Street.

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EASTER DAYS

by

G. Volos

During Easter, during the great spring holiday, every member of the Russian colony recalls many things connected with his far-distant native land. He remembers vividly the wretched, yet very dear village lost somewhere in the wide spaces of the province of Grodno or Minsk, where he spent the best years of his life. These recollections bind us intimately not only with our kinfolk, but also with our neighbors and the friends of our childhood and adolescence. During these days our hearts grow tender; we become kinder and nobler men.

Suddenly we recall that in the old country we lived on friendlier terms--we were more like brothers--although officially we were not united. That fraternal feeling revealed the better side of our natures and the nobler quality of the Slavic spirit. All of us: Russians, Poles, White Russians,

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Ukrainians, sometimes quarrel among ourselves, but we cannot get along without one another, we always gravitate toward one another because we are children of the same Slavic family; we are all brothers and sooner or later we will unite.

The best representatives of the Russian colony in Chicago, the more cultured members of our colony, have realized this for a long time. They have understood that our strength lies in our unity, in our love for one another, in mutual assistance. With this purpose in mind, twenty-four years ago, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, RNzOV, was founded. In our society every Slav can receive help and assistance in time of need; he may enroll and become a full-fledged member of the organization, and by communal effort, help to create the future history of the Slavic people.

In our native land, in our own home, we were more secure, we had no care for the future, and, therefore, we were more kindly and friendlier toward one another. Here, in the country of the dollar, in an epoch of materialism,

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we quite often forget that spiritual values, both of individuals and of people as a whole, are higher than material goods. The services rendered by the more active members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society to the Russian colony are great, and they consist mainly in that they remind the great mass of Russians of the truth of the above statement by their disinterested and self-sacrificing work for the sake of the Russian people in America. They serve as examples, to some people and are a reproach to others.

RNzOV is fulfilling a sacred obligation, and we all should unite around this society. Here, in the country that is strange to us, we must especially remember that only by uniting along national lines will we gain strength, and only thus can we preserve our national identity and prevent our disappearance from the face of the earth. RNzOV is the only Russian organization which shuns politics and sets forth as its aim the unification of the Slavs on the basis of mutual aid, on the basis of developing cultural and national values. This society is an organization which strives to rear the Russian-

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American youth in a spirit of respect for their elders and for the Russian people, and in the spirit of love of Russia.

During these Easter days, with our thoughts turned toward our far-distant native land, we shall with brotherly love unite together under the banner of co-operation and mutual aid. "All for one and one for all." Remember the words of the song in the Easter service: "We shall embrace one another and unite, for Christ has arisen."

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AN APPEAL TO RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO AND DETROIT

Members of Russian organizations often speak of the magnificence and beauty of Russian culture and art. However, they do very little to glorify this art and to reveal its greatness and beauty to those Russians who do not understand it. Quite frequently the leaders of Russian organizations point out that the best representatives of Russian art do not mingle with the Russian colony, and appear only before Americans and in places where the uneducated members of the Russian colony are afraid to enter.

But I do not think that all the representatives of Russian art are such people. I think that many of them would appear before the Russian colony, but the trouble is that they are not invited by the Russian organizations.

For example, at the present time, the Russian singer, Maria Kurenko, is living in America. She is well known in all the Countries of Europe as well as in the United States and South American countries. However, she is better known among

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Americans and people of other nationalities than among Russians. Most of the Russians in Chicago and other large cities know of her successful appearances only from the newspaper accounts. Rassviet has printed several articles about her, and only recently the newspaper printed her picture with a few lines of poetry written by the talented singer herself.

I am certain that if Madame Kurenko is willing to sing for the people of other nationalities, she will sing with the greatest of pleasure, for the Russian people, but the trouble is that other nationalities invite her and we do not. Consequently, it would be a very good thing if the Russian organizations in Chicago and Detroit arranged a few concerts for this Russian singer. Then in deeds, instead of words, they would show their appreciation of the great Russian art and of those who can best express it.

One single organization cannot, of itself, undertake such a task. It is necessary that all the Russian organizations in each city should unite their efforts for this purpose. It would not be at all difficult to arrange the

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concerts and to assure them of a brilliant success. They would represent triumphant exhibitions of genuine Russian art and would be participated in by all the Russians for a modest admission price.

It would be very desirable if the leaders of the Russian organizations in Chicago and Detroit would consider this suggestion before Madame Murenko leaves for Europe. If the organizations do not do so, we shall have to agree with one of the readers of this newspaper who once said that we ourselves are to blame for our backwardness, and no one else.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 20, 1935.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE UNITE AROUND RNzOV

With the approach of spring and the twenty-fourth annual convention of RNzOV, Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, the Russian colony in Chicago is showing signs of unusual animation.

In the springtime, people in villages usually clean their barns and clear their orchards and gardens of refuse. The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has also started the season with a spring cleaning. It expelled some members from its midst and cautioned others to behave, under threat of expulsion. As a result, the voices of the disrupters have been subdued, and those of the active workers are more resonant. The older members speak more firmly, and with greater authority; the newer members are becoming more active, and are becoming enthusiastic supporters of RNzOV.

Almost all the branches have increased their memberships. Particularly conspicuous is the influx of young members, some of whom are underage. New

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forms of insurance, like the rays of the sun, have revitalized the Russian colony, which is gravitating toward the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. Parents, mindful of the future of their children, enroll them into the ranks of our society in ever-increasing numbers. Such parents deserve high praise and approval. Their children, on reaching maturity, will be able to receive an education and a financial start in life in the form of a sizable sum of money. With the money thus received, they will be in a position to go into business, and with this aid, in the course of time, they will be able to gain a firmer foothold in the economic setup of modern society.

Last Sunday, over the radio, we heard Mr. and Mrs. Torbachuk in Argo present their son, Volodia, with a thousand-dollar endowment on the day of his maturity. This was an excellent and sensible gift, and it would be a very good thing if other Russian parents followed this example. One should not look back and regret past errors and failures. One must always look into the future and move forward. Our future is our children. We must hope that whatever we have failed to accomplish, they will accomplish. Faith

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moves mountains, and let us have faith that our Russian-American youth will remain Russian, will attain a high moral level, will accept the ideals of our Russian idealists as well as those of their fathers, and will, ultimately, raise the prestige of the Russian name abroad.

But in order to accomplish this, we must keep our Russian national spirit alive, and we must be united. Meanwhile, in Chicago and its vicinity, there is only one really Russian organization, and that is the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. Therefore, let us unite around RNzOV, around this old stand-by of the Russian colony in Chicago, which has done so much good for both old and young Russians.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 13, 1935.

FUTURE OF RNzOV DEPENDS ON YOUTH

by
V. Sabinsky

The foundation and the future existence of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, RNzOV, depend upon the Russian youth. The question of encouraging our youth to join the organization has, for a number of years, occupied the minds of our most active members, of our board of directors, and of our local branches. No matter how many older men join our society, we cannot plan for the future unless and until we have enlisted the help of our sons and daughters.

As the mortality tables indicate, and as we ourselves know very well from our personal observations, the mortality rate among older men is greater than among young people. And every increase in the mortality rate among our members endangers and undermines the financial stability of any insurance organization. For this reason, we fathers and mothers should encourage our sons and daughters to join our society; similar organizations of other national groups are doing so.

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Let us notice, for instance, how the Poles strive to enlist their youth, since we know that this national group is far ahead of us in solving this vital problem. They seek constantly to make their young people understand that it is important for the continued existence of the Polish mutual aid societies to have the sons and daughters join their fathers and mothers in the common cause. The Polish organization "Garczers" alone lists over 20,000 young members.

We Russian immigrants in America should also consider our youth as an indispensable element in our organizations. We should make every effort to bring our sons and daughters into our fold. Of course, the formal enlistment alone of our youth into our organizations would not bring the desired results. We must develop in our youth an attachment to the organization they join, and this can be accomplished only through the development, within the organization itself, of activity which would interest and absorb the minds of the young people.

This problem should be taken up by the locals of our society. They must organize literary and dramatic clubs for the young people, nature-study circles, music and

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dance clubs, schools for the children, excursions for the adults, choral singing, etc. A chain of such organizations created around a central administration, and in conjunction with the branches will bring young people into our ranks and will prepare our sons and daughters for social activity. They will learn how to manage our organization in the future, for sooner or later they will have to take our burden upon their shoulders.

Our annual convention is approaching and the delegates selected for the convention, as well as the locals, should prepare in advance a program of action around this important problem. If we voluntarily assess ourselves a small amount toward a fund to cover the expenses involved in broadening the scope of our activity, so that the young people will join our society, the money so collected will go a long way toward attracting our sons and daughters to our organization. What is more, it will give our active members the means to promote the general welfare of our society. On the success of the steps taken in this direction depends, in reality, the future of our organization, which has been built up and cared for by the older generation for the past twenty-three years.

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Draw the youth into our ranks; prepare worthy successors for ourselves in the ranks of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

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BORERS FROM WITHIN

(Editorial)

Each year, just before the annual convention of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, a group of enterprising politicians, led by Mr. Deviatkin, opens a propaganda campaign for the purpose of undermining the foundation of this Russian mutual aid organization and paralyzing its activity. Why does this agitation start just before the delegates gather in the city?

Deviatkin and his accomplices hope that some of the incoming delegates will take their slanderous statements seriously and will embark on the policy which was pursued by the society **RNOV** (Russian People's Mutual Aid Society) and which led this organization to become an appendage of the Communist party. But every year something contrary to their expectations happens. The more they agitate among the delegates, and the more they slander the existing administration of the Society the greater is the effort made to eject the venomous reptiles from

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the organization and from the floor of the convention.

It is unfortunate that such ejections must take place, but there is no alternative when an organization is confronted with a menace of this sort. The members and delegates of the Independent Society should not be blamed for such actions.

This year the whole performance is being repeated, or rather, rehearsed, once more according to the pattern of preceding years. The same group of irresponsible people, devoid of all scruples and decency, is engaged at the present time in the most disruptive and abominable type of work--work which is harmful to Russian organizations and the Russian people at large. This group of Bolshevik destroyers issues calls for "mass" meetings in the name of some group of alleged members of the Independent Society.

These meetings are steered and conducted by the same anti-Russian Deviatkin. Of course, no members of the Independent Society ever honor these meetings by their

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presence, with the exception of two or three men who were expelled from the organization a long time ago for disruptive activity. Mr. Ribak, who just recently fell victim to the "red fever," is one of them.

These are the people who constitute the group of so-called Independents. Besides Ribak, there is not a man among them who ever had **anything** to do with the Independent Society. However, this permits Deviatkin to issue calls for meetings and to stage comedies by make-believe Independents. All such proceedings are widely publicized in the Novyi Mir, in the "red" paper, which gloats over the success achieved by its understudy.

What is the nature of these comedies, in which the leading role is played by Mr. Deviatkin? In these comedies Mr. Deviatkin plays the role of workers' protector, and slings mud at the Independent Society with all the hypocrisy and invective he can muster.

Deviatkin loudly proclaims that the Independent Society is a White Guard

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organization, but where are the facts to substantiate this statement? Deviatkin says that RNzOV forces its members to accept new forms of insurance. Who are the White Guards who stand at the head of the Society? All these statements are false. Where is the proof? Ask any member of the organization, or even Mr. Ribak himself--who tries to emulate Mr. Deviatkin--who forced our members to accept new policies, and when? This is a lie. By lies, chicanery, and slander Deviatkin and his accomplices **feed RNOV** and by the same means they try to capture our organization.

"Why are the Independents from Wood Street building a new church?" asks this disrupter of the Russian colony. And what would Deviatkin build? A saloon? Deviatkin shouts that RNzOV has no money. That is another lie. RNzOV has never gone to Deviatkin or anybody else for money to pay death or sick benefits to its members. Each year, the Russian colony can read the financial statements of our organization, which are printed in Rassviet. There was one printed on March 16 of this year.

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And why doesn't Deviatkin mention what happened with the treasury of the Russian People's Society after it was consolidated with the International Workers' Order? None of the statements made by Mr. Deviatkin can be substantiated by a single fact. All his claims are based on insinuation and falsehood, and, alas, on the ignorance of the Russian common people who cannot discriminate between their enemies and their friends.

It is shameful, indeed, that a man who represents himself as a defender of the working class should engage in malicious lies and calumnies. **Can the labor movement** advance as long as Deviatkin and others like him stand at the head of it? All meetings staged by Deviatkin and directed against RNzOV resemble the circuses which the public attends only once a year because they can spend their evenings in places where they can derive greater benefit. One thing is certain; Workers in the ranks of RNzOV receive more benefits than do those who attend spectacles staged by Deviatkin. He knows it, too. That is why he and his associates try to fabricate as many lies as they can about RNzOV and thus keep workers from joining the Society.

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Deviatkin and his group know quite well exactly how much money RNzOV has on deposit in the banks, and they are casting envious eyes at its treasury because they are unable to snatch control over it from those who have guarded it for many years.

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NEWS FROM PULLMAN

A large and progressive Russian colony lives in Pullman. For more than ten years, cultural and educational work has been carried on in this suburban Chicago town. One of the oldest Russian children's schools, which is named after A. S. Pushkin, the great Russian poet, is located there. The Pullman branch of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (RNzOV) was also named after this great writer.

At present, due mainly to the energetic efforts of Mr. S. I. Levkovich, a new branch (No. 26) has been founded. This new branch of RNzOV was named after M. U. Lomonosov, the great Russian scientist, son of a humble Russian peasant from the village of Denisovka, province of Archangel.

We hope that both these branches of RNzOV will unite their forces for cultural, educational, and organizational work, that their school will grow in attendance, and that the school will effect the improvements which it needs.

The Pullman plant is working at full capacity now; workers are being taken on

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every day because the management expects to receive heavy orders.

In the spring, they are planning to erect piers on Fullman lake, and to extend 103rd Street farther South. The Russian colony has been greatly encouraged by these prospects and the present developments. It reveals new energy to go ahead, to do something.

It has become the usual thing to see the members of the Independent Society in the vanguard of the Russian colony here.

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EVILDOERS

by

A. Bernov

The other day I received a letter with the return address of RNzOV [Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society] on the envelope. I thought the Central Committee was being called into session and that there was an invitation for me to attend the business meetings. I opened the envelope and to my surprise, I found, instead, an invitation from Mr. Deviatkin and his agents to attend their meeting. Deviatkin and Company have decided to call a meeting at which they want either to ascertain or to explain the reason why RNzOV has introduced new forms of insurance for its members, why the organization "forces" its members to take out the new policies, even though some of the members, as Deviatkin states, want to retain their old policies. Deviatkin, in his letter, says that all the members who are not willing to change their form of insurance, are being expelled from the Society. Further on, they want to know why the Central Administration does not reveal its reasons for introducing the new policies, and, finally, Deviatkin's agents are interested

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in finding out what has become of the money which was paid in during the past twenty years, and why in the first branch, the officials are "forcing" members to donate for the upkeep of Mr. Zheltonoga [Translator's note: Mr. Zheltonoga is a well-known priest in charge of the church at 917 North Wood Street].

Any sensible man would find the whole letter somewhat mystifying because if the members of the Society regularly attend their branch business meetings--and most of them do--the reasons for the change in the policies are clear to them and no unsolicited explanation from Deviatkin and his coterie is necessary. Perhaps our "comrades" have lost their power of reasoning or turned into Chinamen and have ceased to understand the Russian language. Or, perhaps, Deviatkin's agents want members of the Central Committee of RNZOV to visit them at their homes and give the explanations seemingly required.

No, "comrades," members of the Central Committee are not going to visit you because you would not accept explanations anyway. The purposes for which you call your meetings are concealed in the thickness of your brain, and revolve around the evil plan of injuring the Society. You were born to be

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disrupters and you will remain such!

Deviatkin's agents are also very much perturbed by the fact that RNzOV prints all of its news and publicity matters in Rassviet, scrupulously avoiding the release of any news to Novyi Mir [Translator's note: A Communist paper in New York]. Rassviet is a thorn in the side of Deviatkin and his accomplices. If it were not for this newspaper, it would be much easier for them to deceive the Russian colony and to "milk" it under one pretense or another.

The Central Committee should keep under close scrutiny all such disrupters and authors of such letters. They should be sent to the place where they are trying to drag our organization. There is no other way of dealing with them. If some of our members would rather be on Mr. Deviatkin's leash, let them go to his camp. We will clear the way because we prefer liberty to any kind of dictatorship.

Our RNzOV grows physically and spiritually. Most of the members are changing

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to the new policies and they are doing so voluntarily. There were no cases of expulsion because of this change and there will be none. The Central Committee will never resort to any method of compulsion in its administrative work for the benefit of its members.

For this very reason, both the Society as a whole and its Central Administration are held in high esteem by the Russian colony, and particularly, by the most advanced and culturally developed members of the organization.

Members of the Russian colony have known Independents for many years; they know the educational and social work performed by this organization for the benefit of the entire Russian colony.

If you, "comrades," want to know something about our activity, come to our meetings, follow the proceedings, and you will be well-posted on the affairs of our organization. At our meetings the floor is open to everybody. We do not gag even our opponents. Everyone is free to express his opinions. At these meetings you will also receive the necessary explanations from competent people. It's possible that there are still many members who are not

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entirely acquainted with the forms of insurance only recently introduced by our Society. Such members should not fail to attend the next business meeting at which they will receive the necessary instructions and information as to the reasons for the reforms adopted by our Society.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1934

Balance from previous year, \$69,086.00.

Income

Assessments or premiums	\$15,072.40
Per capita tax	1,879.44
Juvenile Branch, Mortuary Fund.....	712.54
Sick Benefit.....	2,688.80
Total received from members	20,373.18
 Interest	 2,554.51
Rent	665.00
Total.....	\$23,592.69
Grand Total.....	\$92,678.69

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Disbursements

Death claims	\$9,445.00
Sick claims	2,375.00
Total benefits paid	<u>11,820.00</u>
Salaries of officers	545.00
Other compensations of office employees	185.00
Paid to Supreme Medical Examiner	33.25
Traveling expenses of officers and committees	143.08
Insurance Department Fee	5.00
Rent for Association's Occupancy	50.00
General Office Maintenance and Expense	3.85
Advertising, Printing and Stationery	112.78
Postage, Telegraph and Telephone	88.52
Lodge Supplies	10.00
Official publication	130.50

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Convention expenses	98.98
Legal expenses	65.10
Furniture and fixtures	1.10
Taxes, repairs and other expenses on real estate	1,373.20
Schools	138.34
Solicitation prizes	73.00
Federal tax	6.04
For collection of Juvenile assessments	53.16
Miscellaneous	53.92
Trust Fund	1,277.51
Total Disbursements	<u>16,267.33</u>
Balance	76,411.36

Ledger Assets

Book value of real estate	9,000.00
Mortgage loans on real estate	35,476.00
Cash in office and banks	30,735.36

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Book value of bonds	1,000.00
Loan on judgment notes	<u>200.00</u>
Total ledger assets	76,411.00

Non-ledger assets

Interest due and accrued	1,597.78
Assessments actually collected by subordinate assemblies and not yet turned over to the Supreme Assembly	205.50
Gross assets [ledger plus non-ledger assets]	78,214.64

Deduct Assets not admitted

Deposited in suspended banks, estimated amount recoverable ..	534.09
Loan on judgment note	200.00
Total admitted assets	77,480.55

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Liabilities

Death claims due, adjusted not yet due	2,088.34
Death claims incurred in the current year, not reported until the following year	800.00
Total death claims	2,888.34
 Sick claims not yet adjusted	230.00
Total sick claims	230.00
 Total unpaid claims	3,118.34
 Borrowed money, \$4,351.21; interest due or accrued on same \$20.27	4,371.38
 Sick benefit fund (\$1,560.43-\$230)	1,330.43
Required reserves--Ordinary Life Department	41,833.50
General Fund	1,539.67

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Surplus--Adult Department	21,418.35
Surplus--Juvenile Department	<u>3,692.39</u>
Grand Total	77,480.55 (sic)

Exhibit of Certificates

Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1933; number, 1,645	\$1,047,636.00
Benefit certificates written and renewed during the year, 261	\$124,056.00
Benefit certificates increased during the year	\$11,716.00
Total (for 1,906)	\$1,183,858.00 (sic)

Deduct for terminated or decreased certificates during the year, number, 135	\$84,930.00
Total benefit certificates in force December 31, 1934; number, 1,771	\$1,098,928.00 (sic)

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Received During the Year From Members

Mortuary	\$15,804.94
Sick Benefits	2,688.80
Expenses	1,879.44
Total	<u>\$20,373.18</u>

Exhibit of Death Claims

Claims unpaid, December 31, 1933; number, 4	\$3,833.34
Claims reported during the year; number, 11	<u>\$8,500.00</u>
Total (for 15)	<u>\$12,333.34</u>

Claims paid during the year; number, 9	\$9,445.00
Balance; number, 6	\$2,888.34
Claims unpaid December 31 of current year; number, 6	<u>\$2,888.34</u>

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Exhibit of Sick Claims

Claims unpaid on December 31, 1933; number, 7	\$130.00
Claims reported during the year; number, 36	\$2,475.00
Total (for 43)	\$2,605.00
Claims paid during the year; number 37	\$2,375.00
Claims unpaid December 31 of current year; number, 6	\$230.00

George Wallace, president
Nicholas Kozak, secretary
Sam Yakimovich, treasurer

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 16, 1935.

OUR LIFE

By

A. F. Bernov

Let us look back, friends, on our past life, and let us think of the future. Years ago we were strong and energetic. Are we the same now? The difference is considerable. Today we are like an old machine, which is soon to be discarded and thrown on the scrap heap. Such is our life. When we are healthy and strong, we work and American dollars find their way into our pockets. Then we forget everything and everybody, even ourselves. Then, many of us consider ourselves very smart, so smart that we even refuse to speak to anybody. But when hardships befall us, we think and speak differently, and even regret the mistakes which we made in the past.

With these words I wish to remind all members of the Russian colony, all Russian people--young and old--that they should not wait for the time when they will be rejected and forsaken by their friends and relatives. It is not too late to join RnzOV [Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society] which is located on Wood

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Street. This is one of the best societies. In our Society, new insurance policies have been issued. We are now in a position to give every kind of insurance offered by private insurance companies, although our premiums are much lower; in other words, you pay less and receive just as much as you would from private companies. These policies are excellent for everybody, but particularly for young people.

Now it is your turn, branches of RNZOV; you should show what you can do. Our Society is not made up of bachelors alone.....Do your children belong to the Society, and, if not, why not? Formerly many refused to join on the pretext that they did not like the policies. Now this pretext has been removed. If you are Russians and rely upon yourselves, you must sign your children up with our Society. But if you do not rely upon yourselves, you are not Russians. There is the question for you to answer: Are you a Russian or not?

The time for the convention is approaching. RNZOV's administration is already making preparations to receive the delegates. In two or three months the delegates will begin to gather in Chicago. During this convention, we will be able

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to judge, from the reports of the delegates, which branch put in the most effort, and which indicates the most devotion to the Russian cause and to the Society. During this convention, all of our failures and our victories will be revealed. I think that every branch of the Society, during this intervening time, will make every effort to present a good report at the convention. Every member of RNSV should take pride in his Society and should try, by every means possible, to increase the membership of the Society, particularly of the younger element. I think that every Russian should belong to the Independent Society. If you belong to a mutual aid society, you are protecting your wife and children in the event of your death. Besides, in every misfortune, you acquire friends who will always help you. And this is a great thing for every man. After your death, your friends and relatives will not be compelled to pass the hat to cover the burial expenses, as is done so often now.

Many Russians die in public hospitals. Nobody knows and nobody cares about them. And why should they die that way? They were unfortunate enough not to belong to any Russian organization. For that reason, nobody knows or cares about them.

One could write a great deal about the people who have forgotten themselves.

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I will cite only one example, the case of our member A. Maiorov, who was buried on February 6. Many people knew him. When he was in sound health, when he worked and had money, he had many friends and relatives who considered him a worth-while person. But when he was bedridden, when his money was gone, and he could not work, his friends disappeared. So did his relatives.

But RNzOV did not forsake him. It paid him one hundred and eighty dollars in sick benefits, to which every member is entitled. Besides, he was helped in a friendly way, so that during the sickness he received over two hundred dollars. But the sickness was a prolonged one, and turned into tuberculosis. The sick man had to go to a sanatorium, where he was confined for a long time--until his death.

Even before he went to the sanatorium, Maiorov felt that his condition was hopeless. He called, therefore, on Mr. A. Kirsch /Translator's note: One of the Russian undertakers/ and asked him to pay the membership and policy installments for him and to bury him, in the event of his death, according to the Russian Church ritual. Mr. Kirsch consented.

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When Maierov died, Mr. Hirsch kept his promise to the letter. He arranged the funeral according to the Russian custom. After the interment, Mr. Hirsch asked everybody present at the cemetery to go to his home for a cup of coffee. Many people accepted the invitation.

At the undertaker's home a prayer was read; the guests were asked to be seated at the tables, which were heaped with all kinds of sandwiches. From the talk around the tables, it developed that RIZOV, after all, was the best mutual aid society and that every Russian should belong to it.

And so my friends, members of the Russian colony, do not forget that most of our friends are only fair-weather friends. While we have dollars in our pockets, everybody loves us, but when they disappear, our friends will disappear, too; however, RIZOV will never forsake you, and will never betray you.

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CORRESPONDENCE

by

S. Bakaletz

On Saturday, February 2, there was a great celebration, arranged by the Independents [Translator's note: members of the Independent Mutual Aid Society] on Wood Street. So many people came to celebrate the event that the new auditorium could not accommodate all of them.

Usually only the Easter service attracts so many people. But on February 2, the Russians came to find out whether the Independents had really built their new auditorium. Even though the building was not yet finished, one could still find shelter from cold or rain. Every person in the audience was smiling. They looked at the ceiling, at the walls, and at the floor. One heard only pleasant comments. They saw that what the Independents had talked so much about, was true. One more blow was dealt by RNzOV (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) to those enemies of the Russian colony who spread rumors about RNzOV harboring White Guard elements who seek to destroy the Society. Our

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enemies have thrown a great deal of dirt at us. All their efforts and all their lies, however, have been of no avail.

In spite of the distressing conditions prevailing among the Russians in Chicago, despite the depression and the unemployment, the building of the new auditorium did not stop even for a day, and this was because the members were solidly united in their purpose. Let the success of this project serve as a [clarion] call for those who still hesitate to join our well-organized ranks. Let everyone join us without hesitation, let everyone become a true son of the Russian people and a friend of Russian culture. Let every Russian pride himself on being called an "Independent." You may not cross yourselves, you may not pray, you may not go to church, but you can still join our Society. We do not reject any one. Our purpose is mutual aid. We do not recognize "shock workers". With us everybody is equal. Everyone enjoys the same rights. The Society calls upon all of you to join its ranks, to work, to create, for your personal good and for the good of your family.

Do not be ashamed of the fact that once you were a Bolshevik, or that that name was tagged on you, Become Independents, who have their own center, a

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beautiful hall, a school, a very large auditorium for their needs, and a church for believers. Although the building has not yet been completed, on the inside and outside, it is to be hoped that the building committee will carry through the minor details since it successfully finished the major part of the construction.

I would recommend to the committee, provided it is not against the law, that the priest be authorized to go out to solicit donations not among the poor families, but among the rich companies and merchants. As far as we are concerned, we have always helped and we will continue to help with our pennies.

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WE MUST EXERT OURSELVES

by

N. Komiakov

For many of our Russian colonists, the problem of having a collective farm does not seem very important. Many people think that since the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society of America, Roova, bought the farm at the Society's expense, it alone should make all the necessary improvements; it should erect the necessary buildings, assure a supply of good water, etc. And if the Society succeeds in putting the farm into good shape, these people are willing to visit the farm, to look it over, and to express their gratitude for the work done. But if they happen to find the farm not to their liking, they will be more than ready to blame the Society for any faults. In reality, the collective farm should be regarded in a different light. The farm was purchased and is being improved not for the members of the Society alone. It is meant to serve the

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needs of all the Russians who, for one reason or another, have to live on a farm.

Even now the farm office receives many applications from people who want to live on the farm. Some of these people are in bad health; some are unemployed and destitute, and are willing to work on the farm and thus escape the economic hardships of city life; some, adjudged to be paupers, without any means of subsistence, are a burden on the relief organizations and are threatened with deportation.

The farm is still far from ready to accomodate the applicants, although their number is growing with each passing day. The farm, for instance, cannot give shelter to the aged because the home for them has not yet been built. The land has not yet been prepared to receive the unemployed who are willing to work on the farm. The farm administration has had to reject the applicants--only because the farm is not ready to receive them. The work on the buildings and

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on preparing the land for cultivation is delayed only because there is not enough money being received to finance the work.

Roova has appealed to the Russian colony to collect the necessary funds for this purpose. There were, however, two applicants whom the farm could not possibly reject. One case involved a woman who had been committed to an insane asylum, and was later to be deported. She is not a member of the Society, but her husband, who had brought her and the children to the United States five years ago, is a member of one of the branches. He appealed to the Society for help. The Society sent its own attorney to the asylum to release the woman on condition that she be given shelter on the farm. The woman was a perfectly normal human being. Her only trouble was that she was very nervous and could not make herself understood in English. Had it not been for the farm, the unfortunate woman would have been deported.

The other case concerned a seventy-five year-old man, who found himself destitute

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in the city. He had belonged to various Russian organizations for thirty years. He begged to be accepted on the farm for some kind--any kind--of work. This old man had to be helped. There are many such cases among the Russian colonists in Chicago, New York, and other large cities. Why then does the Russian colony regard them with indifference? Why don't the Russians send contributions to help this farm, to build it up, to improve it in every way? Why shouldn't the Russian colony offer an asylum to a woman who was considered insane only because she could not speak English? Why aren't those Russian colonists whose hearts have not turned to stone, eager to participate in the building of a collective farm? Why don't they become shareholders in the farm co-operative and raise the money necessary to improve the farm, to erect new buildings, and other facilities? The farm should be large enough for all of us. Would it be impossible to find one or two thousand men among the Russians--active sympathizers for this noble cause--who would be willing to buy at least one share? The shares cost only ten dollars a piece. This small sum will not ruin anybody financially and will benefit the whole Russian colony. Members of other

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nationalities contribute to such causes. What right have we to lag behind other nationalities in such matters, to neglect our helpless compatriots, and permit them to endure privations? Who are we, and where are we--those of us who shout constantly about socialism and communism? What do we do in a practical way? Isn't it time that we realized that talk accomplishes nothing. We should all put our shoulders to the wheel, and should take active part in improving our farm. We can express our humanitarian spirit in this type of work. The progress of the Russian colony depends on it. "One thread from each and the naked man will receive a shirt."

Purchase shares and help to improve the farm and to finish the job as soon as possible. By doing this, you will help yourself and your compatriots.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 9, 1935.

PEASANTS' TOIL

by

Raskatov

Foreigners have a habit of thinking of the Russian peasant as a member of the family of the bear. For this reason, they think that he is clumsy, lazy, backward, and stupid. This reputation was built up for the peasant all over the world by his enemies, of course. This particular attitude toward the Russian peasant originated during the period of serfdom. This was the picture of the peasant during that period in Russian history. The world was not aware of the fact that the Russian peasant was very industrious, and was superior in physical endurance to other peoples. How was the world to know of the good qualities of the Russian peasant, since everything it knew was only hearsay, and false hearsay, at that. This was the situation until the Russian Revolution. The Revolution came, and it seemed that the toiler of the fields would become an entirely different man, and would receive his due recognition. But it only seemed [that way]. In reality, this transformation did not take place.

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The present rulers also think of the peasant as a very indolent man; they have deprived him of every [chance to use his] initiative and of every independent activity. He must do everything on orders from above. But notwithstanding the fact that the past and present rulers [of Russia] have tried to soil the good and honest name of the peasant, the world is beginning to recognize the true character of the Russian toiler of the fields. Other peoples have finally understood that we are not worse than they are, that we are also able to create things. It is true that we are just beginning to reveal our abilities and aspirations. We are still weak from the disease which has afflicted us ever since we came to America, but, we are growing stronger every day. We are beginning to understand ourselves. This is really the road to recovery. We are gradually beginning to organize our ranks and to come closer together. There seems to be an end to the controversies, disagreements, and quarrels, from which we have suffered for many years. We are entering into a new stage of life. Our partial, if not complete regeneration begins at this point.

All that has been said is as true of local members of the Russian Independent

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Mutual Aid Society RNzOV, as it is of members in other states where the Society has branches. If, at present, RNzOV seems unimportant, still one need not be a prophet to declare that in the near future this Society is destined to play a leading role among the Russian organizations in the middle western states. A visit to the Wood Street Center last Saturday, February 3, made this fact very clear. The housewarming was really a big event in the life of the Russian colony in Chicago. Despite the fact that the auditorium is a spacious one, it was packed, and many people were compelled to stand outside on the street. One saw men, women, and children from all over Chicago and outlying towns there. Everybody came to see the work done by the peasants from Wood Street. I am, however, deeply convinced that this is only the beginning, and that the most important part of the work still lies ahead. This auditorium will serve as the center for all the Russians in Chicago. Here all the sessions of the conventions of the Russian organizations will be held; here the meetings, conferences, lectures, and concerts will be given.

During the evening, I had an opportunity to speak to members of the branches

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outside of Chicago, and they all expressed their gratitude to the members of the central branch, which had conceived the idea of building a new auditorium and had executed the plan in the shortest possible time.

I shall write again about RNzOV and the Russian youth.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 9, 1935.

/NEW AUDITORIUM AT/ 1917 WOOD STREET

Last Saturday, a new public auditorium was opened on Wood Street, the building of which required a great deal of money and effort. The dance hall, contrary to my expectations, is very airy and is well ventilated; it is able to accommodate several hundred persons. When the hall is completely finished, it will be a beautiful place for entertainments of every type, and, particularly, for lectures, scientific debates, and classes.

For the elaborate entertainments of RNzOV. this hall is not sufficiently large. It proved to be too small last Saturday, when the housewarming took place. The dance hall was jammed with people. The old basement, which is connected to the new hall by an underground passage, was also crowded. All the old members of the Society--the founders--came to enjoy the new beautiful premises adjoining the old nest which they had built with much effort and worry, thirty years ago. For some reason or other, members of the Society from the outlying branches in Argo, Pullman, and other towns did not attend the ceremony. The reason probably was that they were told too late of the impending event.

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There was a gala spirit present during the evening of entertainment. Many speeches were delivered in which joy and anxiety were commingled; the speakers were worried as to whether or not the Society would be able to finish the building as planned, to decorate the bare walls, etc. Nearly all the speakers emphasized the meritorious services of Mr. Vasiliev, the building contractor, who has done a great deal for the Society. When Mr. Vasiliev appeared on the stage, he was greeted with thunderous applause.

The erection of its own building is an important event in the life of an organization and it is even more important for the Russian colony. But this is not all. The erection of the building is only the beginning, only half of the work.

The main task is to make out of the place a center, where the whole Russian colony can gather; we must make 1917 Wood Street into a home of Russian culture--into a hall where the resonant Russian language, singing, and laughter will constantly be heard. For this purpose the Society should keep its doors wide open to every cultural enterprise of the Russian colony: lectures, literary

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evenings, dramatic clubs, youth meetings, rehearsals, etc. From now on, all such events should take place in this hall and its address should be remembered by all.

First of all, we should open the school which was closed when the building was being reconstructed; secondly, we should organize a high school for the young people whose parents belong to the Society. Many of them even now take an active part in the affairs of the Society. We also must have in view the growing generation which is reaching the age when it will be a great help in continuing the work begun by the parents.

The building should be occupied day and night, and should serve the cultural and educational needs of the Russian colonists and their children. The youth should be informed of the achievements of the country of their fathers in the arts, in science, etc.

Let this hall spread the light of knowledge and of truth over the entire Russian colony; only then will we be able to say truthfully that this building was not

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erected in vain, that hard-earned dollars were not wasted, that the Russian colony receives a great deal of benefit from the building.

Nothing that is good and pure is wasted in this world. This noble effort of the Society on Wood Street will not be wasted, nor will its unselfish attempts to serve the cause of Russian people abroad, [be forgotten]. The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society will gather around itself the new, young Russian-Americans. The ranks of RMzOV will receive [new recruits] with fresh energy; who will lift the Society's banner higher and will hold it firmer.

We are deeply convinced that this will be so.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 21, 1935.

TRUTH ABOUT THE WOMEN'S SOCIETY

In the newspaper Rassviet, on January 12, I read the account of how the elections in the Women's Progressive Society were conducted. It is a shame, however, that the story was so brief. It did not contain even a hundredth part of what really took place at the meeting. The controversy at the meeting was caused entirely by Mr. Deviatkin's presence [Translator's Note: Mr. Deviatkin is a Communist leader], and by the conduct of his supporters, who interrupted our meeting in a most insolent fashion. It is actually true that they exchanged secret signs with Mrs. Cziibulia, our chairman, in order to express approval or disapproval of the decisions made. I am indignant about it, and I ask Mr. Deviatkin what right had he to exchange signs, by means of a pencil, with Mrs. Cziibulia, our chairman? What right had he, in spite of our protests, to interrupt our meeting, when the meetings of his own organization are held behind locked doors?

I repeat that Mr. Deviatkin's interference in the affairs of our society is

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a highly abominable and disgusting act. Our organization has no need for guardians like Mr. Deviatkin.

A member of the Women's Progressive Society

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 12, 1935.

IN THE WOMEN'S PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY

Peace has never reigned in the Women's Progressive Society, and it does not exist now. The latest squabble was started by the woman communist, Cziibulia, who, for several years, has performed the duties of the financial secretary of this organization. Mrs. Klimkova had been elected to serve for the duration of the semi-annual period, which has just closed. However, in spite of the fact that Klimkova was elected by a majority of the votes cast, Mrs. Cziibulia considered herself the legal secretary and refused to surrender the financial records to Klimkova. After six months of squabbling, Mrs. Cziibulia agreed to surrender the books to the committee. When the ledger was opened, everybody was amazed and dumbfounded. The pages of the book were so soiled and spotted with ink that they looked as if fifty chickens with very dirty feet had tracked over them.

When the auditing committee asked Cziibulia to help audit the book, she

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replied: "I am an illiterate woman. I myself do not know anything about what is written in the book."

This statement astonished every one, and evoked a storm at the last meeting of the organization, which was attended by Mr. Trushinsky and by the "state's attorney" himself, Mr. Deviatkin [Translator's note: Both men are communist leaders]. When Deviatkin attempted to take the floor, the women cried, indignantly, "Get out of here. We do not need lawyers here. We were cheated enough during the election." During the election for the position of financial secretary, Klimkova and Trushinskaya were nominated. Klimkova was elected by a majority of the votes.

Deviatkin was obviously dissatisfied with the results, and pressing a pencil against his nose, indicated to the chairman, Mrs. Cziibulia, his desire that a second vote be taken. Results of the second ballot again showed that Trushinskaya was defeated, and Klimkova, for the second time, received a

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majority. Again Deviatkin pressed his pencil against his nose, and again the same woman received a majority. At last Mr. Trushinsky jumped to his feet and asked that he be given the opportunity to count the ballots. Klimkova protested, claiming that a husband could not be impartial to his wife.

Trushinsky conceded the point. Six ballots were taken, and still Klimkova remained the victor. This is the kind of justice which prevails in the Women's Progressive Society where Mr. Deviatkin holds sway.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1935.

FIGHT IN BRANCH # 115 OF RNOV
by
M. Davidovsky

At the annual meeting of Branch #115 of Rnov, Russian Peoples Mutual Aid Society, they had a fight again. This time, some members of the branch, which has been misled by the communists, protested against the betrayal and shake-down of the rank and file members by the "big shots" from the leadership of Rnov.

"I pay more for a \$250 death benefit policy than the members of the Roova pay for a \$500 policy. We pay fifty cents for four dollars weekly hospital care, whereas in Roova, they pay the same premium for eight dollars weekly hospital care. You have claimed that Roova was dying, that White Guards would destroy it, but you did not tell us that Roova had purchased a farm, had built a Russian settlement, an orphanage, and an old people's home. We have just been examining the bottomless pockets of the men from Novyi Mir /Translator's note: a



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Bolshevik daily newspaper in New York] and various other Bolshevik parasites, living off our backs. When our treasury managed to accumulate twenty-five dollars, our chairman hurried to send the money to Troyanovsky [Translator's note: Soviet ambassador in Washington], but he never tried to find out whether the dues of the unemployed members had been paid. We are considered as an organization of workers, and yet we are ruled by a contractor-speculator."

The chairman ordered the member who was protesting to be thrown out. Voices were heard saying, "He told the truth".....[Then the battle began.] Bottles were thrown, chairs flew in the air. Everything that could be grabbed, went into the fight. As a result of this melee, the boss of Branch #115 was taken to the hospital, with a cracked skull. Other "comrades" also suffered injuries. This is an example of the cultural life of the Bolsheviks.



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DURING THE NEW YEAR

by

N. Komiakov

The old year has gone. A new year is here. Time moves on, and we, the living, move onward, together with time. Our movement is determined by the direction in which we are going, and our goal. Striving to get ahead is, in itself, movement--movement toward something new. To strive for something new means that we are not satisfied with the old. In our social work, which has been based on mutual aid and the improvement of the welfare of our organization, its membership as a whole, and each of us individually, all efforts should be directed toward the goal of finishing the unfinished work, and achieving the desired goals during this year--for the improvement of our organization and for the benefit of each one of us individually. We have joined an organization for the sole purpose of helping one another, and by our joint efforts, of carrying out beneficial work in the interests of us all.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 4, 1935.

During the last year we were not asleep despite the baneful influence of the depression, for we have started new and important enterprises. One such undertaking is the purchase of the communal farm. Another is the publication of our official magazine, The Herald. If the first enterprise is purely of a practical nature, in the economic interests of our members--so that they can enjoy their rest during the vacation periods--then the second--the publication of the magazine Herald--is a step toward satisfying and enriching our spiritual well-being. By means of our periodical, we shall be able to increase the mutual understanding among our members concerning all the problems which are constantly posed by the realities of life. With the help of the periodical, we shall know better where to go and what to do in order that each of us personally and collectively, united in organizations, can prosper and develop.

Our energies must not remain dormant this year, particularly in the sphere of our civic endeavor. To stop half-way for us is impossible because it would mean that we had lost courage, and that we had neither the strength

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nor the desire to go forward. We have not yet finished all the improvements we plan to make on our farm. This should be done this year, whatever the cost may be. For this purpose, each one of us who has not contributed his share, must do it now because it is a communal effort for the benefit of us all. The beginning of the new year is important for us because it forces us to take a look backward, and to think of the future--to consider what was done and what is to be done. But in order to accomplish anything, we must act and we must be practical. We issue a call to action and joint effort in this editorial addressed to all members of Roova/Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society.

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Archimandrite Timon, Under the Shield of Faith, Chicago:
St. Michael's Russian Orthodox Church, 1934, pp. 56-60. WPA FILE 854. 10274

BROTHERHOODS

Mutual aid societies in America act as insurance societies and have a following of several tens of thousands of Russian orthodox people. The societies are divided into small units, brotherhoods. These brotherhoods are secular organizations whose aim is to insure their members against injuries, sickness or death, and at the same time these organizations are practical adherents of Christianity in daily life, and their motto is: Feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked.

All these organizations are orthodox, and it is compulsory that their members be members of the church.

In addition that that all organizations, through their publications, are promoting national unity of the Russian people.

In Europe, in view of unfavorable historical situations, the Russian

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Archimandrite Timon, Under the Shield....., pp. 56-60

people were divided among various governments (sic).

These governments had an especially mapped-out program, aimed to divide the Russian people, and within the course of several centuries this program bore its fruit: the sons and daughters of mother Russia have become alien to each other. With such a feeling of dissension and loss of originality, they arrived in America. Thus, the problem of uniting all European Russian immigrants was upon the shoulders of the brotherhoods.

They have successfully performed their noble enterprise. In exile they have united the Russian people.

Within every parish, on the strength of their unity and discipline, the brotherhoods play a very important role in the strengthening and uniting as well as the material aid of the parish.

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Archimandrite Timon, Under the Shield, pp. 56-60.

Each brotherhood is under the patronage of some saint, and once a year to honor the name of this saint they have a mass during which they memorialize all members who have departed for their permanent resting place.

According to seniority in organization at the church of St. Michael, there exists the following brotherhoods.

The Brotherhood of St. Vladimir. This brotherhood was organized in July 1909, and on the 20th of this month has celebrated its 25th jubilee. At this celebration the banner of the brotherhood (the American flag) was consecrated, a mass celebrated at which all departed souls of the brotherhood were memorialized and a banquet was held in the basement of the church.

At present the brotherhood has sixty-four members.

Archimandrite Timon, Under the Shield, pp. 56-60. WPA (ILL) PRG 20276

Brotherhood of St. Michael. This brotherhood was organized December 7, 1913. Hence, the parish of St. Michael was gradually gaining strength during the period of three years. Ninety-six members joined this brotherhood. They all became members of the church.

In 1933 the brotherhood affiliated with the largest and most influential organization in America, the Union of Russian Orthodox Brotherhoods.

At present this brotherhood consists of twenty members.

Brotherhood of St. Cyril and Methodius. This brotherhood was organized May 1, 1916. It is independent, has its charter, and at present consists of fifty members.

Sisterhood of the Birth of the Most Holy Mother of God. This sisterhood

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Archimandrite Timon, Under the Shield, pp. 56-60. WPA (11) PROJ 30275

was organized September 11, 1916, and then joined one of the largest women's organizations in America, the Russian Orthodox Catholic Women's Mutual Aid Society.

The sisterhood has always answered the call of the church in all its needs. Thus, in the beginning of 1932 when the bank in which church money was deposited was closed and debts had to be met, the sisterhood loaned \$300 without interest. At present the sisterhood has sixty members.

Sisterhood of St. Ann, the Prophetess. This sisterhood was organized December 17, 1917. It is composed of the wives and children of St. Vladimir Brotherhood. At present it has thirty-one members.

Brotherhood of St. Nikolai. This brotherhood is affiliated with the Russian Orthodox Mutual Aid Society in America. It was organized in

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Kellis Island in the state of Ohio. On account of unemployment the Russians have left that place and the brotherhood was transferred to Chicago, Ill. The brotherhood consists of seven members. Ivan Stefanishin is the president, cashier and secretary.

The Altar Sisterhood of the Mother of God. All men's and women's organizations are primarily concerned about their members. Several zealous workers, members of the St. Michael Church, on May 10, 1932, decided to organize an Altar Sisterhood, with the sole purpose of aiding the church, decorating it, and purchasing all the requisites of the church. In order to accomplish these aims, every sister pays ten cents a month. In addition to that the sisterhood arranges various social affairs. For the brief period of its existence the sisterhood has acquired for the church a sacrificial altar and its decoration, and a renovated Gospel. They also donated \$50 for the 25th jubilee of the church, and have contributed towards the purchase of a \$100 icon, "The Blessing of Children." The sisterhood consists of thirty-eight members.

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THE END OF THE YEAR IS NEAR

Now that the old year is drawing to a close, it would be well for the members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society to review in their minds all that has been accomplished, and all that we have proposed to accomplish, during the outgoing year. The contrast is indeed great. However, it would be unjust to blame any one individual member or any group of members of this organization for any shortcomings which may have prevented the full realization of our plans for this year.

At this time, we are more interested in the future than in the past. Every member of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society no doubt knows that at the end of the year all branches of this organization hold annual meetings and elect their executive committees for the coming year. Members of every branch should exercise the greatest care in selecting their executive committee. Because a member of the branch happens to be your friend or your relative does

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not mean that you must elect him to the executive committee. He may have no qualifications whatsoever for managing and guiding the affairs of your society in difficult and critical moments. The men aspiring to executive positions in your branches should have honesty, energy, and ability; they should be devoted to their organization, and they should be able and willing to regard the constitution of this organization as their best friend, to whom they may turn for support and advice. These are the people who should be entrusted with the responsible task of managing the affairs of this organization and of every branch affiliated with it. When the executive committee of a branch is energetic, when it is intent upon increasing the welfare of the branch, it will always meet with the full support and co-operation of the majority of the members of the branch.

New types of insurance will be sold by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society beginning January 1, 1935. This will mean more work for the executive committee of each branch, and especially for its secretary. These new types

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of insurance will appeal especially to young people. Therefore, it is only natural to expect that each branch will quickly expand its youth department, thereby increasing its membership.

Branch Number 1, the largest branch of the entire organization, with over six hundred members, probably will lead all other branches in getting young people into the Society as members and as owners of the new insurance policies. It would not be expecting too much to hope that Branch Number 1 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society will be able to get one thousand new young members in the year 1935. If each present member of this branch brings in only two new members during the entire year, this will mean twelve hundred new members in one year. There are many members of Branch Number 1 and of other branches whose children are not yet members of their fathers' organization. Because Branch Number 1 is in reality the foundation stone and main support of the entire organization, let us hope that this branch will gather all its strength and will forge to the front, ahead of all the other

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branches, in the drive for new members. During the last two years, Branch Number 1 fell behind other branches in the work for the organization, and in the number of new members obtained for the Society. Now, however, with the new types of insurance as "door openers" and most convincing arguments, Branch Number 1, as well as all remaining branches of this organization, will most assuredly make a supreme effort to justify the hope and expectation placed in them by the supreme council of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

This organization continues to get ahead in a modest way. It never boasts of its achievements, and it does not expect to catch up with or to overtake other American organizations of a similar kind. Unlike comrade Stalin in Moscow, who boasts that Russia will soon surpass America in every respect, this Society always prefers to remember that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush".

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There are no dictators in the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. All members are equal, irrespective of the position they may hold in the organization. And if, in some of the branches, there are little quarrels now and then, this only proves that freedom rules in the ranks of the organization. Moreover, a little disagreement helps to bring out the truth.

For all these reasons, every Russian man, woman, and child should become a member of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

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WHAT THE YOUTH THINKS ABOUT

Every young man beginning seriously to observe life and the activities of persons and groups of persons with whom he comes in frequent contact is, naturally enough, glad to see energy, activity, and prosperity emanating from those around him. A Russian benefit society or any Russian organization which is successful in its work and uses modern methods in conducting its affairs attracts the young Russian-American generation, and usually succeeds in winning the support and co-operation of the youth in furthering its work. On the other hand, when the young Russian-Americans see an organization of their fathers retrogress because of backwardness and lack of modern methods of conducting business, they lose their interest in the affairs of such an organization. We may even go further and say that for similar reasons they generally shun the affairs of the older generation, and try to forge their own weapons for success and a fuller life.

There is little in the Russian organizations to attract the young Russian-

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American generation, whether from a spiritual or a material point of view. The things which interest the Russian immigrants in America cannot interest their American-born children. The American way of life sharply differs from that of the old Russian immigrants in this country. American public life and business life are based on modern ideas and are conducted according to modern methods, while Russian life in America still follows, with very few changes, the old Russian traditions and habits of thought. The sons and daughters of Russian immigrants, inspired with American standards of life and American ways of doing things--through their American schools, their American newspapers, and their American associations--look down upon, scorn, and criticize their fathers' organizations, together with all the quarrels, the gossip, and the political twaddle of their elders.

The cause of the estrangement and isolation of the Russian-American youth from the activities and interests of the older generation lies not in the fact that the parents have failed to instil in their children the spirit of Russian culture, but in the fact that the parents stand still, rooted to one spot,

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and do not strive to make any progress here in America. The Russian-American young generation, on the other hand, does not stand still but strives to forge ahead. Our youth join the American organizations, where there is more life and more light.

Mutual aid societies and the political and social organizations of other national groups in America long ago adopted modern methods with the most favorable results, the first and most important of which was the ability to hold their sons and daughters within the pale of the organizations of their fathers. The Russian organizations have failed to introduce modern business methods into their activities, with the result that some of them have ceased to exist.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is now engaged in introducing wide reforms into its entire work, thus fulfilling the decisions of the last convention of the delegates of all the branches of the organization. As a result of these reforms, our youth is rallying now to the banner raised by their fathers. New types of insurance have been introduced that are well

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adapted to the needs of our children. A Russian high school will be established soon. More grammar schools will be opened. One of the decisions of the convention was that the organization acquire suitable farm property which could be used as a shelter and a home of rest for the aged members of the organization. Our youth is also interested in the farm as a place suitable for outdoor recreation.

When all the planned reforms and improvements have been put into practice, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society will become many times stronger than it is now, and its ranks will be swelled by a new army of our sons and daughters, who will find in the Society a broad field for many activities usually very attractive to all young women in America.

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BRANCH NO. 1 GIVES A CONCERT

Branch Number 1 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society gave a concert and ball November 18 in the Polish Union Hall.

Branch Number 1 is the largest and the oldest of all the branches of the Independent Society, and is therefore regarded by all Russians in Chicago as the representative branch of the entire organization.

This concert, the first of the season, may be looked upon as a highly important social event in the life of the entire Russian colony in Chicago and vicinity. The large hall of the Polish Union was filled to the doors long before the concert had started, and not a single seat was vacant. All of Russian "society" and many important personages of the Russian colony, including the old charter members of the Society, were at the concert. The Russian-American youth also was well represented at the concert. Many of the so-called Russian intelligentsia, especially those who are directly or indirectly connected with the

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life of the local Russian colony, also were present at the concert. This large assembly of Russian people from many walks of life serves as a new proof of the esteem the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society enjoys in the Russian colony in Chicago and in near-by towns. Let us hope that the esteem and popularity of the Independent Society among the Russian people in Chicago will be translated into increased membership of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. Let us also hope that all those Russians who found pleasure and satisfaction at the entertainment given by the Society will likewise find it beneficial to become active members of the organization.

The hardest years of the economic crisis in America are over. Business and industry seem to be improving from day to day. This means steady employment and steady income for the working people, including Russians. An improvement in the economic condition of the Russian people would enable us, as a group, to accomplish some outstanding work. The construction of our church could be brought to a successful finish. A few more Russian schools for children could be established. A high school and a college for Russian boys and girls could

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be opened. The colony would be better able to remove from its midst all enemies of the Russian people, and to bar all evil influence intended to disorganize and weaken the Russian national life in this country. The Russian youth could then be better depended upon for co-operation with the older generation.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society appeals to all Russians in Chicago and in surrounding towns who are not yet members of this organization to join its ranks and thus help it to realize the things which are so important to the Russian cause in America.

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THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY IS THE
ONLY PLACE FOR THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Novyi Mir [the Russian Communist publication] writes boastfully about the achievements of the International Workers' Order [the mutual aid insurance society controlled by the Communists]. According to Novyi Mir, the International Workers' Order maintains four colleges, five high schools, and ninety-seven grammar schools. The teaching in all these schools is conducted in the Yiddish language. In addition, the Order supports a number of evening classes, where the social and political sciences are given precedence over all other subjects. Here, too, the language of instruction is Yiddish.

We agree with Novyi Mir that these are important achievements for a single mutual aid organization. The Jewish children in the International Workers' Order should be congratulated on having all these opportunities to learn their native tongue and to receive a fair general education. The Order does not spare the money of its members in properly preparing the sons and daughters to take the places of

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their parents in the organization when the time comes.

We should like to know, however, how many colleges, and how many high schools and grammar schools are available for the children of other national groups affiliated with this organization. These others do not know the Yiddish language, and probably have no desire to study it. Non-Jewish members of the International Workers' Order pay the same dues as the Jewish members, and they should enjoy the same rights and privileges. They should also have their schools.

We are interested in the affairs of the International Workers' Order, because a Russian benefit society, the Russian People's Mutual Aid Society, became affiliated with that organization.

At one of the meetings of the International Workers' Order, the secretary, in reply to the contention that the Order is a Jewish organization stated that not more than thirty per cent of the entire membership of the organization consists of Jews. Let us suppose that this is true and that the remaining seventy per

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cent belong to other nationalities. Then the question arises: How many colleges and schools are being maintained by the International Workers' Order for the seventy per cent of its membership that is non-Jewish, if the thirty per cent that is Jewish enjoys the advantage of four colleges, five high schools, and ninety-seven grammar schools in all of which Yiddish is the official language? We most assuredly know that the International Workers' Order does not have a single college or a single high school for the children of its many Russian members. This organization supports a few Russian grammar schools, which are badly neglected and poorly managed. This fact is admitted by Novyi Mir itself.

Where is this "equality of all members irrespective of race," which is the proud boast of this communist insurance organization? Are the Russian children less deserving members than the Jewish children? Or is the Russian language inferior and less deserving of study than the Jewish language? Why should the Jewish children, a minority of thirty per cent, be permitted to develop under the influence of their own national culture at the expense of the seventy per

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cent that is non-Jewish?

From the foregoing, it can be seen that there is no place for the Russian people like their own purely Russian organization. The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society throws its doors wide open to every Russian man, woman, and child, indeed to every person of Slavic origin.

Russian people in America are disorganized. If we add to this the already proverbial ignorance and political inexperience of our people, we have the answer to why the Russian group in this country has always lagged far behind other national groups in so many respects: in its political, social, economic, educational, and cultural life.

This is the reason why even in the International Workers' Order the Russian members do not receive the same treatment and consideration as, for instance, the Jewish members of the organization. At the present time, all affairs of the organization and its entire membership, including the Russian members, are being

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directed and led by the Communist Jews, who are the bosses of the entire organization, including all its branches. In the future, their children, educated and specially prepared for that purpose in the organization's Jewish colleges, will direct the Order and will lead its non-Jewish members, who now as children are refused proper schooling by the heads of the organization. And yet these Jewish Communist bosses of the International Workers' Order call their organization a model workers' organization.

We repeat: Not in the Russian People's Mutual Aid Society and not in the International Workers' Order, but only in the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is there a guarantee of equal rights and privileges for every Russian man, woman, and child in America. "United we stand, divided we fall," goes the old adage. This is especially true of us Russians in America. Unorganized and disunited, we are defenseless and helpless in any emergency. Strongly united on a national basis, we shall be able to build a better future for ourselves and for our children. In unity there is strength. When we are united and strong, we shall build our own college for our children. It will be a Russian

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college, and its language will be Russian. It will be a college owned and operated by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

In unity there is strength.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 6, 1934.

THE KRYLOV BRANCH HOLDS A MEETING

The Krylov Society of Hanson Park, Chicago, Branch 18 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, held a meeting September 20. The discussions were limited to one topic--the new membership campaign. Throughout all the speeches ran a note of disappointment and dissatisfaction over the results achieved thus far. The speakers blamed the depression and the unemployment situation for their failure to bring in new members. One of them reported that he had visited ten Russian families living in the neighborhood and was unable to induce a single one to join the organization.

Another speaker said that he had made it a point to visit those Russian families of the neighborhood that are better off economically and more advanced intellectually. He summed up in the following words the reactions of the better-to-do Russians when it was proposed that they join the Krylov Society: "What shall we do in your organization? Merely to take out insurance against sickness or death is not enough for us; we need spiritual food, which you cannot offer.

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What do you provide for the minds of your members? Where is the intellectual food--the books and magazines, the drama and the theater, the music and singing--which is such an indispensable part of our intellectual life?"

After hearing the reports of the men engaged in the membership drive and after a long discussion, the Society decided to continue the campaign until its membership is increased to at least one hundred. Everyone present agreed that this goal must be achieved before the second anniversary of the Society. It was also decided immediately to begin educational work among members of this branch and among other Russians living in Cragin, Hanson Park, and Elmwood, in order to stamp out illiteracy among the Russian people of these three districts. The Society also resolved to establish appropriate, well-appointed quarters; to provide a library; and to attract to the organization those Russian men and women who possess a higher education, in order to develop the educational activities of the Krylov branch.

To acquire the necessary funds for these activities, the Society intends to

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arrange a big entertainment program, the net proceeds from which will be used to further the aims of the Krylov branch. The entertainment will take place Sunday, October 7 at Konetzki's Hall, 2041 North Laurel Avenue, near Grand Avenue. The Krylov Society, Branch Number 18 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, hopes that every Russian family in Hanson Park, Cragin, and Elmwood Park, as well as Russians from other sections of Chicago and from nearby towns, will be present at this social gathering.

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SOW YOUR SEED OF GOODNESS, WISDOM AND ETERNITY

Members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society in Chicago and vicinity should not forget the fears and concerns about our future as expressed by the leaders of our organization during the 23rd convention.

We should not be afraid of the truth. And the truth is contained in the following statement: "If we fail to bring young people into our organization, then, sooner or later, our organization will lose its independence and will be forced to join some large American fraternal organization." And then the Russian organization will no longer be Russian, and the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society will be no more.

We do not have to look far for examples. We know that last year the St. Vladimir Society ceased to exist. We know that the Russian National Mutual Aid Society was absorbed by some international order. Now there are only two well-entrenched, responsible Russian independent fraternal

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organizations, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society in Chicago and the Russian United Mutual Aid Society in New York. These two societies some day will merge into one, and perhaps the merger will take place soon, although it has many enemies. There are some who oppose the union out of stupidity, others because it conflicts with their own personal interests. But these handicaps will be removed, and the union will be accomplished, as it is absolutely necessary for the welfare of both organizations.

However, this will be only the first step toward stability and a brighter future for both societies. The second step, the organizing of our youth, will be much more difficult, and will require more time for its successful realization. Without full participation of our younger generation in our work no Russian organization can survive; this conclusion was unanimously arrived at during the last convention.

There is only one way in which we can interest our youth in our activities, and that is through awakening their national consciousness. Our young men

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and young women should have a knowledge of Russia; they should like the Russian people, their culture and their customs. They should be well acquainted with the works of our great men. They should be inspired to think and dream of Russia.

Not long ago one noted American said: "I should be happy to belong to the nation which gave to the world such men as Tolstoy and Dostoyeosky." When the Russian-American youth is inspired with similar feelings, it will fill up, by its own will, all Russian schools, and also the ranks of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. Our young people will bring with them a new life and new faith into the ranks of our organization, to supplement their fathers' faith and energy, which are much depleted by their daily struggles for existence.

It is not remarkable that during the convention the expressions of cheer and hope for the future came from our young people? "We, young members of the Independent Society, look into the future without fear or doubt, and we are strongly convinced that our organization will soon enter upon the

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road to great success." So spoke one of the young women of the organization. Another member, a young man, added: "We promise to continue your noble work, so that the Russian name may stand on high in America, and so that we may be proud of our Russian ancestry."

Let such words of our older children fall as seeds into the hearts of our younger children, and they will become golden seeds, which will bring plentiful harvests in due time. Then remember to sow the seeds of Russian consciousness.

In this way, when the time comes, you will depart for another world with a clear conscience of a well-paid debt to posterity. And young, strong hands, the hands of your children, will grasp the work where you left off, and will carry on, holding high the banner of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

The Editorial College of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), May 5, 1934.

WHAT THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY IS AND WHY
EVERY RUSSIAN SHOULD BE A MEMBER

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is the oldest and largest Russian organization of mutual aid in the central states of the United States. The R. I. M. A. S. is a co-operative fraternal organization of mutual aid. Its chief goal is to unite all Slavic people in America into one great organization of mutual aid.

Insurance compensation in case of death and financial aid in sickness--these two factors play an important part in the life of a workingman. Although the United States is the richest country in the world, it has no social security system which guarantees to a wage earner's family a certain income in case of his death or sickness.

Every day experience shows that when the chief wage-earner of a family dies the family has often no means with which to pay even the funeral expenses--and no

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steady income with which to carry on the family burdens after the loss of the principal provider. On such cases a five-hundred-dollar insurance policy is the best and most reliable friend of the family. But such a friend must be acquired at the proper time--before the emergency arises.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is an organization of self-aid, whereby all members by combined forces and by combined means bring prompt aid to one another in case of need--moral aid and financial aid. The financial aid consists of sick benefits and life insurance. The terms and conditions of its insurance system are the easiest and most convenient for working people. The Society writes its insurance according to the schedule of the American Fraternal Congress. This is the lowest rate schedule in existence. Its sick benefit fund is operated, also, at the lowest rates. For instance, by paying forty cents a month as an assessment, a member, when sick, receives seven dollars a week for twenty weeks as a sick benefit.

To better understand the life insurance system of our organization, let us take

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the following example: A man thirty years old joins our organization and takes out a **one-thousand-dollar** life insurance policy. On this policy he pays one dollar and twenty cents a month, or fourteen dollars and forty cents a year, as a premium. If this man lives to the ripe age of seventy years, he will have made forty annual payments of fourteen dollars and forty cents, totaling five hundred and seventy six dollars. But when he reaches that age he will receive back, not the five hundred and seventy six dollars he has paid in, but a full one thousand dollars.

There may be some who will say that a man can do his own saving without joining an organization, and have as much for his old age, or in case of death or sickness. But it can be stated with certainty that for the worker with modest wages this cannot be so easily accomplished. Even if he should save one dollar every month through his entire life and deposit it in the bank with the greatest regularity, yet at the age of seventy the total amount of his savings, together with interest, would be much smaller than if he had paid the dollar weekly into an insurance organization. And when one is a member of a fraternal society, the

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society sees to it that his dues and his assessments are paid on time by influencing him morally and by other methods, thus saving him the trouble and effort in keeping up bank savings.

This is why it is so important for every Russian worker to become a member of the R. I. M. A. S. This organization pays him back with a sizable surplus all monthly dues he has paid in. It raises his living standard and lightens his burdens in time of sickness in his home.

The R. I. M. A. S. appeals to you, Russian reader, and to your family to join its ranks now for your own benefit, and for the benefit of the entire Russian community. Happiness comes through action. And one of your immediate actions should be joining the society and influencing others to do the same.

Men, women and children can become members of the organization--adults between the ages of sixteen and fifty, and children between the ages of one and fifteen. The monthly dues for children are twenty-five cents a month. The secretary of the society is Mr. Nicolas Kozak.

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MY FIRST YEAR IN THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

by

I. Vorobey

Soon after I had become a member of the RNMAA (Russian National Mutual Aid Society) Branch 35, I noticed a terrible injustice practiced by the bosses in their relations with ordinary members of Branch 35 (now Branch 105 of the International [communist] Russian Order).

During the annual meeting of the Branch, when everybody was expecting to hear the financial report on income and expenditures for the fiscal year, our bosses--Milkoff, acting as chairman of the meeting; Kutzko, treasurer; Deviatkin and others--announced that the report was not ready, and that it would be prepared for the next meeting. I should mention here that they usually hold two meetings a month--why, I don't know.

At the next meeting the bosses again declared that the financial statement

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could not be presented, because the treasurer had been busy collecting dues from members, and had no time to prepare it. Therefore the reading of the report would have to be postponed. Then suddenly one of the more daring members jumped up and made a flat demand that the treasurer present the financial report. The treasurer, offended by such a bold and unexpected demand, got up and said: "Don't be afraid. My books are in complete order, and to prove it, the auditor will read the report to you."

Mr. Trushynsky, the auditor, then read the financial report, but he read it so fast, machine-gun fashion, that no one could understand a single item in his report. However, when he had finished, I realized that there was not a single penny left in the Branch's treasury. In a word, they had cleaned out the treasury in true communist fashion.

Having finished reading his report, the treasurer concluded by saying that

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the books were in good order. Then one of the members stood up and asked, "Where are the books of the financial secretary?" The bosses began to laugh at him and gave him this answer: "This is not Wood Street, but Division Street, and here we are satisfied with just one set of books." [Translator's note: At the Wood Street address there is another Russian Society, not dominated by communists.]

After this incident the treasurer pulled out of his pocket a crumpled piece of paper, showed it to his questioner, and shouted: "Here is your report, if you don't believe me." And he put the piece of paper into his pocket. What this paper contained is known only to the bosses. The same member then declared that the method of keeping only one record of financial matters is very impractical and unjust, and demanded that two records should be kept. The bosses, however, prefer a single record, as more convenient for thieves.

The longer I stayed in this organization the more I was convinced that a

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bunch of crooks were in the middle and were exerting power over unsuspecting people. Moreover, I also became convinced that Deviatkin, Kornell, and other "internationalists" are but pupils of such swindlers as Gurovitch, Kappagelli, Stoklitzkyi, and Stolar. It is Stolar, they say, who had brought Deviatkin to the Division Street branch.

I assume that all these fellows are well known to the entire Russian colony in America. I myself have suffered not a little because of them. I had spent six weeks at the "Isle of Tears" [Ellis Island], and they had cheated me out of four hundred dollars under the pretext of freeing me. And now these apostles of international hate have succeeded in getting the reins of the RFLC into their own hands, and, under divers pretexts are extracting the last pennies from the pockets of their members.

At every meeting, the Comsopols [members of the Young Communist League], their caps or collection boxes in their hands, go around among those present and squeeze out their pennies, for there are no more dollars left.

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When I was a member of the RIISS (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) my insurance premium was \$1.55 on an eight-hundred-dollar policy, while at the RIISS my premium on a seven-hundred-and-fifty-dollar policy is \$1.99. Consequently, my monthly loss is 44 cents, or \$5.28 in one year. According to the general secretary, the Society has over five thousand members. When we multiply this amount [i.e. the annual "loss" of \$5.28] by the number of members, we see what an enormous sum of money is being devoured by the Communists who have fastened themselves on the RIISS. And look how much of our hard-earned money is being eaten up by the Novyi Mir [the Russian Communist newspaper]. That many members are not able to pay their dues does not worry them. It is true that I myself have never made any contributions to this wretched Novyi Mir, but the bosses of the RIISS, without asking us, take four thousand dollars every year from our common treasury, and give the money to this communist newspaper. And if we add to this the money received from collections, offerings, balls, and picnics, the total reaches huge proportions. They are indeed the robbers of the Russian workers.

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But Mr. Shklar [local communist leader] is still unsatisfied. At every meeting, Mr. Deviatkin and a few other henchmen of Shklar's shout and do their utmost to get more money out of the members for the Novyi Mir. By subscribing to this newspaper, which is hostile to the Russian people, we are paying tribute to Shklar and his satraps. Many times I have questioned several members of this Society regarding the finances of the organization, and regarding the money which was being so mercilessly extracted from us, the workingmen. But I have always received the same answer: "Ask Deviatkin about it."

When I asked Deviatkin he answered that the rank-and-file members are not supposed to know where the collected money goes, that no one can make any financial report, since the Novyi Mir is being published by the Communist party, and therefore only the party knows how the money is spent.

This answer of Deviatkin's really made me think. I began to ask myself, "Who are these Communists? And what good have they done to the Russian people in

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America to merit our trust in their honor?" And I have come to the conclusion that they have not done anything good, but have merely robbed the Russian people, and have taught them how those imposters should be looked upon and dealt with in the future. Thanks to this lesson many Russian immigrants have long ago turned away from them. Today, only the members of the RILS, though not all of them, still believe in those scoundrels.

And now these swindlers are up in arms against the RILS. At all their meetings and at all social affairs they conduct a systematic propaganda campaign against the Independents. Moreover, they have established a large army of agents who have flooded the RILS, and are trying to overrun it. Some of these traitors have already revealed their treacherous character, while others are still waiting for a more propitious time and a signal from Deviatkin to start their dirty work. Day and night they scheme and plan so that they can lay their filthy hands upon the independent RILS.

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I am firmly convinced that their intentions will not succeed, if they have not succeeded up to this time. They will not succeed in their undertaking for the following reasons: In the first place, the Independents will never agree to be governed by uninvited guardians. In the second place, the Independents are protected by such a strong fence that Deviatkin will not even be able to gain access to them. By the word "fence" I mean that section of the Independents' Constitution which forbids persons of non-Slavic origin to become members of the R.I.L. [Translator's note: This provision in the constitution of the Society was intended to deny admission to Jews. And Deviatkin is a Jew.]

I also want to urge the Independents not to use much ceremony in dealing with Deviatkin's envoys. Simply chase them out; they are not your friends, even if they are Russians. I happen to know not a few Russian workers who are serving as spies for the Communists. Under the influence of the Communist opium they have completely lost their wits. They are ready to lend their

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aid to the most vile undertaking, if only they can be of service to Deviatkin and his crew.

Somehow I could never reconcile myself to the fact that any intruder and enemy of the Russian people can worm his way into the Russian organization and then boss everybody according to his own liking. In the beginning I was told by some members of the RIMAS that Deviatkin is not such an important person in the affairs of the Society, but now I know that he is the boss there, and what he says goes.

Look at Klimko, look at how he wriggles at the feet of Deviatkin in his effort to carry out all his orders. Deviatkin had ordered Klimko to brand and smear all Russian organizations and all Russian people, and Klimko carried out all his orders to the last dot. Klimko does not seem to realize that Deviatkin had joined the organization for the sole purpose of setting one Russian group against another, and thus prevent their union.

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Observing this mockery and ridicule of the Russian people, I decided to leave this organization, so that my ears should not hear and my eyes should not see....To remain a member I consider below human dignity.

I am calling upon all honest, reasonable Russian workers not to turn over their hard-earned pennies to Shklar's treasury. Do not allow them to deceive you.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 2, 1933.

THE NEW BRANCH OF THE "RIMAS" IN CICERO

(Editorial of the R. I. M. A. S.)

On Sunday, August 27, there was organized in Cicero Illinois, the twenty-first branch of the R. I. M. A. S. (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society). The branch was organized by eleven members, who elected a temporary committee of three members; Mr. Alexander Dobrohotoff was chosen as chairman, Mr. A. Mireuko as treasurer, and Mr. A. Mazur as secretary.

The branch will be known as the St. Peter and Paul Fraternity.

According to the organizers of the branch, in Cicero there are many Russians who are not organized. The new branch will offer an opportunity for all Russians in Cicero and vicinity to participate in our social activities and thus increase the ranks of our Independent Society.

The branch also intends to start educational and cultural activity among its

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members, to organize Russian schools for children, to undertake from time to time various social enterprises, etc.

We greet the Independent pioneers of the town of Cicero, and wish them success in their work for the welfare of our Russian colony and our Society--work which will aid our fellow men.

Russian people living in other cities--Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Maywood, Melrose Park, Joliet, Peoria, South Bend, Mishawaka--should follow the example of our Cicero pioneers. They should consider the value of combining all Russians into one family, and should organize the branches of the R. I. M. A. S. (the only Russian national organization in the Middle West which guards the interests of the working people).

The time has already come! The Russian people should awaken from their long hibernation. We should no longer live by the ukase of rogues and adventurers..... Recent events in the Pittsburgh Russian National Mutual Aid Society, which existed and conducted its affairs not by its own mind and its own will, should

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serve as a good lesson to all Russians; they should point the right way of action, and should at long last make us understand that the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is the real guardian of all Russian people. Like a good, careful mother, who looks after her children, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society looks after the welfare of all members of the Russian colony. Naturally, the colony responds to our call.

Brothers, go to work, start organizing branches of the R. I. M. A. S. wherever there are Russians. Anyone who will organize a branch of the R. I. M. A. S. where he lives, will earn the gratitude, not only of the directors of the R. I. M. A. S., but also of future members of the Society, and of the entire Russian colony in America. This is because sooner or later, after the present bitter experiences of our colony--after the humiliation it has received for the last twenty years at the hands of non-Russian politicians--the colony will have to seek shelter from its own native organization, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

Only from this organization will you be able to obtain real spiritual rest

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and satisfaction, such as you might receive from your own family. Only in the R. I. M. A. S. can a Russian be certain that his hard-earned pennies won't find their way into the pockets of sundry international orders and other "guardians" of our national welfare.

Speak with your neighbors about starting a new branch of the R. I. M. A. S. in your neighborhood. Take it up with the management of the R. I. M. A. S. and they will send you immediately all necessary information, and will delegate a special assistant to help you organize your branch.

Let us start now the work of swelling the ranks of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

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AN ADDRESS TO THE OLD BELIEVERS OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

In Chicago and suburbs there are more than two thousand Old Believers, who came from Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Austria-Hungary, Rumania, and other countries. As in the past, so now, there have been many things common to all Old Believers. Our ancestors suffered much, especially during the years of Patriarch Nikon, at the time of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovitch /Romanoff, in the beginning of seventeenth century/, when they were introducing new reforms into the Russian Orthodox Church. At that time, those who refused to accept the changes and remained faithful to the old canon books were persecuted and burned at the stake. These persecutions forced the Old Believers to flee the country and seek refuge beyond its borders, usually in countries bordering Russia, where their descendants live even today.

We, contemporary Old Believers, have preserved, until the present time, some feelings of kinship, which help us to keep our ties of blood. This circumstance now makes us feel a desire for union in one brotherly family.

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Several years ago the Russian Old Believers of Chicago took upon themselves the task of uniting all Old Believers in Chicago and suburbs into one mutual aid society.

This attempt has been crowned with success. The Society has been formed without particular efforts. It has gained strength and has produced good results. At present, the Society has a good many members. The affairs of the Society are in splendid condition. There is complete harmony among the members. The Society has a large fund from which it takes money to extend financial aid to members in case of sickness, death, or accidents. The Society frequently has social gatherings and entertainments for members and their friends; such enterprises usually are crowned with success.

The Society holds its regular meetings every month. With the approaching fall and winter seasons, the Old Believers Society intends to extend its cultural and educational program and to increase its membership. To attract more members, the Society has decided to suspend, for the months of August and September, the admission fee required of new members. The Old Believers

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Society is inviting all Old Believers living in Chicago and vicinity to join our Mutual Aid Society. Here you will find your own brothers, in spirit and in faith, who will receive you with outstretched hands, and who will always be ready to help you in misfortune and in the difficult hours of life.

Remember, brothers, our wise Russian saying, "In union there is strength".

Regular meetings of the Old Believers Mutual Aid Society are held the last Sunday of each month in the hall of Mr. Ahelandowski, 4501 South Hermitage Avenue.

With hearty welcome,
J. Yershoff, Secretary.

Note: In all business matters, please see Mr. Yershoff, 320 W. 35th Place, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ.

Rassviet, July 29, 1933.

WHY THERE SHOULD BE UNION BETWEEN THE "RIMAS AND THE "RMAS"

A lot has been written about it in Rassviet, a lot has been said about it at both our conventions, and for some reason up to the present time the union has not been accomplished.

I am not a member of either of the two organizations; however, I regret, that two societies of the same nationality and having the same aims cannot get together, talk matters over, and unite on the common ground of co-operation. What is co-operation?

Co-operation is a ray of light, without which all life is but darkness. As a fire gives us light and warmth, so co-operation supports all living things upon the earth. Co-operation stands above man, above his personality. All in nature exists and depends upon co-operation.

This principle should be incorporated as a rule at the beginning of the

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constitution of our organization.

But in order to bring about peace and union between the two Russian organizations (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and Russian Mutual Aid Society), it is desirable that they first get together, talk matters over, and reach a complete agreement. Only then will they be able to give to each other due credit, become real friends, and accomplish the union according to the principle of justice and fair play. In order, however, to reach complete agreement, both societies should abandon their selfishness and should voluntarily submit to a detailed analysis of their regulations and of the future regulations of the proposed union. After such an operation many of the scarecrows will become just commonplace affairs.

It is true that neither of the two societies may have its own idol, who to the other seems just a common booby. Every popular name provokes enthusiastic bows in one quarter, while in another it causes much criticism and censure.

Considering these phenomena it is necessary for the members of both organizations

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to remember that constructive criticism has nothing in common with enmity, and that without real, severe criticism it is impossible to accomplish anything wise and productive in the way of co-operation. Much can be attained if the members of both organizations know how to approach their task without prejudice and with the determination to make their work really fruitful.

Many things have to be decided now by the members of both societies because in the near future it will require many real efforts and some expense to bring the union of both societies to a successful conclusion. In particular, why should the members of the societies hurry in their efforts for the merger? Because of our young people. Our youth, the children of our colony, at present are only our guests. But in the future they will become the hosts; they will receive all from us as a heritage.

The bringing up of our youth is a great task; their education decides the future fate of mankind. The young people, who want to live, but who do not think and have no time to think about how one should live will take as an

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example to be followed the life which we leave them.

This is why it is necessary for the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and the Russian Mutual Aid Society to unite, and this is why they should not delay their action.

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Minutes Of The Supreme Assembly Of The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society Held Saturday April 29 and Sunday, Apr. 30, 1933. At The Hotel Morrison 85 West Madison Street In Chicago, Illinois. (In Manuscript, property of RIMAS).

The first session of the 22nd Supreme Assembly of Rimas was held Saturday, Apr. 29, 1933 at the Hotel Morrison, 85 W. Madison St. Chicago, Ill.

1. E. Horoschenia's Address To The Assembly.

President of the Society, E. Horoschenia, opened the Assembly with a short welcome address at promptly 4:00 p.m. and suggested that two sentries be elected to supervise order in the room. The duties of sentries were accepted by Ivan Pyatnitza and W. Sabinsky.

Roll Call.

Recording secretary of the Society, James Slezniak called the roll of the delegates to the Assembly.

From Branch 1--The Brotherhood of St. George, Chicago, Ill., the following were present: Semen Jakimowich, George Wallace, W. Sabinsky, Jacob Dziako, V. Konashewsky, J. Michalchik, M. Horozanko, Trofim Marchuk, Andrew Haponovich, D. Vorobey,

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I. Karpin, Andrew Shustitzky, James Sleznik, Fedor Daviachik, Alexander Pasink, V. Dedovich, P. Nagorny, John Pyatnitsa, Alexander Grigorchuk, and Dr. P. L. Chadovich; absentee--Zachary Stolarana.

From Branch 2.--Brotherhood of St. Vladimir: Leon Stanko, and S. Parfeevetz. Absentee: John Oleksink.

From Branch 3.--Sisterhood of the Feast of the Intercession of the Holy Virgin: Katherine Paroda, Julia Jakinowich, Agaria Dedoshko, Maria Kiersch, Anna Boris and Fedora Syman. Absentees: Maria Davidchik, Vera Sergenia, Fedora Ustich, Xenia Popeiko and Natalia Omelianiuk.

From Branch 4.--Brotherhood St. John the Baptist Semen Fedorovskii.

From Branch 5.--Brotherhood of Holy Trinity--Jacob Borisuk, Nicholas Krupka and Vladimir Sviridiuk.

From Branch 7.--Society of L.N. Tolstoi of East Chicago, Ind.,--Ivan Skoliuk.

From Branch 8.--Sisterhood of St. Anne-Julia Zavada.

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From Branch 10.--Sisterhood of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin: Anastasia Gor-
bachuk.

From Branch 12.--Brotherhood of St. Peter and Paul in Benton Harbor, Mich: Luka
Dulko.

From Branch 14.--Society of F. M. Dostoevsky, Detroit, Mich: Stephen Korin.

From Branch 15.--Society of A. S. Pushkin, Chicago: Nikon Sidorovich.

From Branch 16.--Harvey, Ill: Daniel Kupchik.

From Branch 17.--Baltimore, Md.: Delegate not present.

From Branch 18.--Society of I.A. kryloff: Foma Tureiko.

From Branch 19.--Society "Faith, Hope, and Love", Benton Harbor, Mich: Artemii Rak.

From Branch 20.--Baltimore, Md.: Delegate not present.

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Besides the delegates to the Assembly there were present: Representatives of the children's Russian school of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society: Michael Kesteriuk of the Kryloff school; Anton Bernoff from Humboldt Park school, also representatives of the Pullman, Douglas Park and Argo schools, and the School Council was represented by A. Bernoff.

In his address to the Assembly on behalf of the School Council he thanked the Aimas for the moral and material support it has lent the schools and requested the delegates of the 22nd Assembly and the Supreme Officers of the Society to support the schools in the future because the schools open the light to our young generation in whom we must place our hopes and of whom we should be proud, since the duties of continuing our beginnings on a larger scale for the welfare and flourishing of the entire Russian working colony in America will lie on the shoulders of our young school children.

2. Election Of Ballot Tellers, & Committee On Credentials.

After the committee on credentials has examined the credentials of the delegates, the Supreme President of the Society, Horoschenia, moved that tellers be elected: Those unanimously elected as tellers were: Fedor Davidchik, and Trofim Marchuk.

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The committee on credentials was elected of the following: D. Vorobey, V. Dedovich and Vladimir Olesiuk. The following were elected to the Audit committee: Vasily Konashewsky, Alexander Pasiuk and Stephan Korin.

A ten minute intermission was called for the purpose of giving the committee on credentials time to examine the credentials of the delegates.

3. The Committee On Credentials Report.

The committee reported that all credentials were in order, and that among these there was one from Rnov, appointing Stephan Nikolaiuk to the Assembly of Rimas.

President of the Society, Horoschenia, made a motion that the committee on credentials express its opinion on the credentials of Stephan Nikolaiuk. The committee reported that the credentials are in order but at the same time recommended to the Assembly that S. Nikolaiuk should not be accepted as a delegate to the Assembly and that no relations with Rnov be recognized until the latter Society ceases to cast dirt upon our foremost workers, calling them the treacherous head, etc. But together with this a motion was made by delegate S. Korin that the matter be put to a vote of the Assembly for decision. The Assembly voted 26 to 15 against acceptance of S. Nikolaiuk to the Assembly. Likewise it

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was announced that Nikolaiuk may remain as a guest to the Assembly.

A letter was also received in the name of the Assembly from the newly formed group of Independents, who, having fallen under the influence of the communists--Rnov, are hostilely attuned toward the Rimas and its Supreme Officers. It was signed by F. Kakasiuk, president, and John Ayoaka, secretary, and reads that Rimas should not consolidate with the New York Society, Roova, which in their opinion is ruled by white guards, enemies, of the workers and peasants, but it should consolidate with the worker's society--Rnov whose members are all workers and which is ruled by workers only.

Delegates to the 22nd Supreme Assembly resolved unanimously not to direct any attention on the group of impostors and referred this letter for investigation to Branch 1 of Rimas.

5. President E. Horoschemia proposed to the Assembly that a presidium be elected to conduct the Assembly and requested that nominations for chairman begin:

Nomination And Election of Chairman Of The Assembly:

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Nominees were: G. Wallace and S. Parfeevitz. In a closed ballot G. Wallace received 34 votes and S. Parfeevetz, A. G. Wallace was therefore elected vice-chairman of the Assembly.

6. Nomination And Election Of Secretary Of The Assembly.

The following were nominated for secretary of the Assembly: A. Haponovich, D. Vorobey, J. Sleznik, M. Horozanko, J. Dziako, M. Kiersch, L. Jakimowich, L. Konashewsky and T. Marchuk. All declined the nomination with the exception of A. Haponovich who was unanimously elected as secretary of the Assembly. A. Sidorovich was elected unanimously as assistant-secretary of the Assembly.

7. Installation Of The President Of The Assembly.

President of the Society, E. Horoschenia announced the election of the officers of the Assembly concluded, and called the latter to assume their duties. Chairman of the Assembly in a brief speech thanked the Assembly for the honor bestowed upon him and asked the delegates to conduct themselves peacefully and settle the business before the Assembly logically and wisely, and requested all delegates to the Assembly to rise and silently pay tribute to the memory

Irene Gulko, pupil of the I. S. Turgenieff school, read a speech which was met with loud applause. The content of the speech was: Permit me to greet you on behalf of us students of the I. S. Turgenieff school in Douglas Park of Chicago, Illinois, one of the schools of the Rimas. We, who are learning, all know what benefit the Independents bring to the Russo-American Youth, creating and supporting the independent schools where Russian people live, members of the Independent Society. The school year which just ended was the first for our school, and this year proved that our parents, the independents, have taken the right course.

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The creation and consolidation of schools around the kimas is a consolidation of us, children of the independents, with the parent organization, for which we are ready to work as our parents have worked in establishing it. Teaching us the language of your fatherland, whence our fathers and mothers have come, you are joining us with great cultural Russia and broaden our intellectual horizon, our education. You have heard what grief was caused in Chicago by the announcement of the closing of the American schools. Americans exclaimed: Do not close the schools, they are the beaconlights of the nation. The same can be said of our Russian schools. Our schools are the beaconlights of the Russian colony. The pupils of the Turgenieff school thank the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society for the support lent to the school and wish the 22nd Supreme Assembly greatest success.

11. A Similar welcome to the one in paragraph 10 was delivered by V. Sviridiuk, a pupil of the Argo school.

12. Reading of The Minutes of The Last Assembly.

Secretary of the Assembly, A. Haponovich, began reading the minutes of the last, the 21st Supreme Assembly. After the reading, the chairman asked the delegates

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whether or not anyone noticed any errors or did not understand some decision in the protocol of the 21st Assembly. Delegate of Branch 1, J. Dziako stated that there are two points in the protocol absolutely incorrect, namely, where he (Dziako) spoke regarding consolidation with Roova. But, perhaps, the secretary of the Assembly did not note what anyone said at the Assembly but only rewrote from the newspaper what the editor had written. To this remark the secretary of the previous Assembly, J. Sleznik, replied, that if something was not recorded as J. Dziako had spoken, it was because J. Dziako made his speech not from written copy out orally, which was impossible to write word for word. Fasiak made his speech from written copy and it was placed in the protocol in full. After this, the Assembly found that the correction should be made in the minutes. Paragraph 49--J. Dziako says that it is not necessary to hasten with the consolidation for the reason that as there are among our members many opposed to consolidation, so there are in Roova, also. For this, it is necessary to delay with consolidation until members of Rimas and Roova reach a better understanding. And also paragraph 59 was corrected to read: J. Dziako requested the delegates to the 21st Assembly to allow him to print his speech in full in the "News" page of Rimas; instead of: J. Dziako may print his speech only in the columns of the newspaper. The remainder of the protocol was accepted without correction.

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13. Reports Of Committees.

Elarion Horoschenia, on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported what efforts were made to improve the social work for the benefit of the Russian colony. Much work was done in creating schools; concerning consolidation with Koova, we have completed the preliminary work in this respect, but we have not hurried to conclude it. This matter still requires much work. The question of consolidation of local organizations must be left open rather than create unfriendliness of one toward the other. It is impossible to conduct social work on such funds as are allocated for the administrative fund. In order to develop the work of mutual aid and conduct cultural work, it is necessary that every member pay toward the fund 10¢ monthly.

14. Financial Secretary's Report.

N. Kozak, financial secretary, reported that as of December 31, 1933 the membership of the Society was 1501 adult members and 519 minor. There new branch as had been organized. After the report of the financial secretary, Joseph Sleznik, treasurer of the Society, reported that the capital of Aimes as of

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April 1, 1933, was \$62, 894. 36; cash in banks, \$17, 103.36; \$12,487.49 in the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company; the Juvenile Branch, \$2,205.12 at the Continental Ill. Bank & Trust Company; in the Noel Bank \$1,068.18; loans to members, \$39,000. In a checking account there is \$1,361.77; notes receivable from members, \$1,291.00; \$5,500 invested in society property at 6925 South California Avenue.

15. Audit Committee Report.

The audit committee report was made by K. Jarmolik. According to this report, the financial books of the Society are in order. Then Jarmolik thanked the executive committee for its fine social work and added that we should not pay any attention to our enemies, who spread rumors that there are no friends in the Society (Independent Society), and that they cannot conduct the people's affairs. Other auditors, F. Davidchik and T. Marchuk confirmed that spoken by Jarmolik.

16. L. Stanko's Request.

L. Stanko, delegate of Branch 2, requested an explanation of the report of the

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Treasurer, Jos. Sleznik, regarding the money in the Noel Bank, and those monies not approved by the city auditors. E. Horoschenia explained that the Insurance Department of Illinois does not allow money to be invested in shares, and therefore, the shares were removed from the assets of the society, but they are nevertheless in our hands.

17. Question of Payment of Taxes On Society Investments.

J. Dziako asked whether or not the Supreme Officers have examined and promptly paid the taxes and other levies for those properties in which it has \$39,000 invested. Elarion Horoschenia explained that last year, in the month of June, they were examined and everything was in order and interest on mortgages was paid practically by all in full; but this year they were not examined, and I (Horoschenia) think that everything will be checked after June, namely, when the books of taxes for Cook County will be closed. Whereupon the financial report was unanimously approved.

18. Recording Secretary's Report.

Recording secretary, James Slezniak, reported that the directors of Ainas have

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accurately attended meetings; there were no meetings missed; every member tried to the best of his ability to execute that work which was placed in his charge. He expressed that in the future the directors are desired to take the work of the Society just as seriously.

19. School Committee Report.

A. Bernoff spoke in behalf of the School Committee. In his report, Bernoff expressed the interest in schools indicated by the parents. He recommended to the Assembly to act and support the schools in the future.

Nagorny: The school work has proceeded satisfactorily. The crisis which all parents are experiencing has hurt the schools strongly. But notwithstanding all the difficulties in the school situation, the schools at present have gained a great popularity and are seriously interested in culture.

Horoschenia: The schools, they are the cultural hearth which must receive attention. Because of the schools, we have increased Rimas. This is our future; the schools are the best means of inoculating Russian culture to the young people striving for it.

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Nesteruk : Kryloff school has 16 pupils. The work is progressing; there is hope that in the future the number of pupils will increase because in the said district there are many Russians and many children.

Kichkailo: At the Turgenieff school, thanks to the support of the Society, there are 19 pupils; the financial condition of the school is not enviable. There are efforts being exerted to protect the school's existence in the future.

Sidorovich: In the Pushkin school there are 16 pupils who are studying well and have already achieved much, namely in the learning of the Russian language. The material condition of the school, as everywhere, shows deficiency, but notwithstanding the difficulties, we must focus our attention on the school work; the schools have enhanced us and will supplant us in the future. In this inclination we should work for the sake of the younger generation.

S. Korin: The Dostoevsky school in Detroit, Mich., is attended by 15 pupils. It has brought great benefit to the Russian children, in their study of the Russian language, history, geography and other subjects. In financial condition, we are all limping, but we shall speak of this later.

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20. Report Of The Organization Committee.

S. Jakimovich spoke on behalf of the Organization Committee: In his report, Jakimovich stated that because of the unemployment situation much was not accomplished, therefore, no serious measures were undertaken in this respect.

Sidorovich: Certainly, because of unemployment, the organization work was complicated, however, we have organized schools and three new branches.

21. Intermission.

Promptly at 9:00 p.m. Saturday, April 29th, J. Michalchik moved that a 10 minute intermission be made. The motion was seconded and carried and simultaneously a question was raised as to the closing hour of this session. The delegates expressed that the session be continued until 10:00 p.m.

22. After the ten minute intermission, the chairman, L. Sapinsky, called the delegates to take their places and announced that the speeches from the branches will begin.

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23. Branch 1.

A. Haponovich, from Branch 1, St. George Brotherhood in Chicago, greeted the Assembly and wished it success in all its decisions of the business in the order of the day for the welfare and improvement of the entire Russian colony and read a written report. There were 523 members in Branch 1, January 1, 1933. Four members have passed away during the past year. Eighteen new members in mutual aid. Last year \$500 was paid to schools. The Branch annually pays about \$2000 in sick benefits.

24. Branch 2.

L. Stanke reported that there are 61 members in the branch; two new members were enrolled. There is \$1500 in the Treasury of the Branch, and \$150 is due from members.

25. Branch 3.

Sisterhood of the Assumption in Chicago. Julia Jakimowich reported that on April 1, 1933 there were 230 good paying members. In 1932 the income was \$3,680.43.

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There was \$2,985.75 turned over to the Society for the death benefit and the fund. The income for the first quarter of 1933, January, February and March, \$905.89; and \$810.65 has been turned over to the Society for the Death Benefit. In the treasury of the Branch as of April 1, 1933 there was \$3,525.55. In 1932 there were 20 new members and two old ones returned. During the first quarter of 1933 there were 11 new members enrolled.

26. Branch 4.

S. Fedorovsky reported that the branch has 14 members and there is \$50 in the treasury. Everything is well in the Branch.

27. Branch 5.

N. Krupko reported that there are 60 members in the branch and \$655.00 in the treasury. All is quiet in the branch. Due to unemployment it is difficult to attract new members. Difficulties are encountered in collecting payment of dues from old members.

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I. Skoliuk reported that the branch has 40 adult and 7 minor members. Because of the depression, the membership has decreased by 13 members this year. Last year there were 53 members. The treasury is also diminishing. In the bank there is \$153.04. \$859 has been loaned to needy members. We have no school. The branch arranges two functions annually, one Jubilee and one picnic, but these result usually with deficits. Our committee works for almost nothing that is \$20 annually. The place cost \$25 annually. Our branch favors maintaining the sick benefit at the branch and no payments for the administrative fund, but keeping the \$40 in the treasury of the branch. We have no sick members.

29. Branch 9.

Julia Zavada reported that the branch has 30 members. There is no sick benefit in the branch. The branch favors a central sick benefit fund not to be forced on the branches. The branches desirous of having a central sick benefit may have it, but we wish to remain as at present, that is to have it as formerly.

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A. Gorbachuk. Our branch is advancing forward, although slowly. Recently there were 5 new members added. Now there are 37 members. There is \$766.99 in the treasury. Our members do not wish to receive sick benefit and do not wish to pay for it. Our meetings are peaceful. For the treasury there remains 25¢ from each member. We have no depression. All the members are employed.

31. Branch 12

L. Dulko. There are in the branch 17 adult and 5 minor members. There is \$63.00 in the treasury. Because of the depression activity in the branch is slow. The branch needs lecturers in order to settle the school problem.

32. Branch 14, of Detroit, Mich.

S. Korin. Our branch has 19 members who pay dues regularly. On April 1st there was \$86.93 in the treasury, and \$63.45 due from members. Two lecturers were arranged during the year. Our branch finds no need in arranging frequent lecturers

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as relative (sic) organizations often arrange them. Our branch has a school with fifteen pupils receiving instruction. There was a string orchestra at the Branch, but it ceased to exist because of the lack of funds. The Branch favors more varied forms of insurance for adults, and for children, in such are possible; the branch has no affiliation with groups, societies or private individuals who strive to bring politics into the activities of the Society. Branch 14 is in favor of consolidation with Roova. It is indifferent as to the name and place of headquarters of the consolidated society. A sick benefit treasury at the headquarters of the Society with payment of 40% a month and payment of a \$6.00 weekly sick benefit is also favored.

33. Branch 15.

N. Sidorovick. There are 36 adult and 12 minor members in the branch. There is \$90 in the treasury and the branch has paid \$50 for the unemployed; making the total \$140. Although Mr. Asher has taken \$73.73 from the treasury, our branch is progressing. With the branch rid of the detrimental elements, it is going ahead.

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K. Krupka. In the branch there are 20 adult and 10 minor members. The number of members fully covers the small Russian colony of Harvey. Three new members have joined the branch. We are not conducting any cultural--education work. Because of the small number of children, members we have not organized a school. There is \$26.00 in the treasury.

35. Branch 17, of Baltimore, Md., there were no delegates, but a letter was received from there, in which they recommend the establishing of a central sick benefit treasury. The question of consolidation of Rimas and Noova is left to the decision of the Assembly.

36. Branch 18.

F. Tureiko. Our branch is new, only three months since it has been organized. In the branch there are 12 members, and \$84 in the treasury. Branch 18 recommends that the sick benefit treasury be at the headquarters. It also recommends that attention be paid to our youth which is matured, but we do not give them attention and they are leaving us gradually. We must closely watch them, create

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groups for the youth at the Branches and not let them go, because they are our pride and fortress on which we will depend in the future.

Our branch also favors supporting the schools which enhance himms and also favors consolidation not only with Noova, but also with all the Russian societies on the basis of mutual aid.

37. Branch 19. Benton Harbor, Mich.

A. Rak. Our branch No. 19 of himms named "Hope, Faith and Love" has been in existence only 14 weeks. In the membership of the branch there are 22 members, half men and half women who pay dues regularly. There is no sick benefit, also no treasury in the branch. We have assessed each member 5% for expenses. Our branch jointly with Branch 12 has a school named after Logoi which is attended by 20 to 25 children. This is dissatisfaction with the teacher and the pupils do not wish to attend classes. The pupils ask for another teacher. If there would be another teacher the class would be attended by many pupils. Delegate from Branch 12 reported that the school does not exist. "I do not agree with him," said Rak. "The school existed and will continue to exist, but in the

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children are dismissed for summer vacation, then this does not signify that the school does not exist. It is necessary to have more energy and action, not live in a hut on the edge. It is unforgivable to the parents of those children who observe the school business from under the sleeve; by such action they will leave their children without any knowledge of the Russian language and history which are dear to us.

38. Branch 20. Baltimore, Md. No delegate was sent to attend the Assembly.

39. The Report Of The School Branch.

T. Marchuk reported for the school branch. He indicated that for the nine month period, from August 1932 to April 1933, of his work there was collected \$401.00. From these funds, 7% commission amounting to \$25.49 was deducted, leaving in the treasury \$375.51 as income for the 9 months. In all there is in the treasury of the Juvenile branch \$3205.15. During the 9 months, fifty (50) new children were enrolled. In all, in the 1st Juvenile Branch there are 210 children members.

40. Delegate From Branch 5 requested explanation of enrolling new members.

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N. Krupka of Branch 5 requested an explanation. In their branch several new members were enrolled in January, but since it was a privilege, they paid nothing into the Branch, and according to the distribution of dues, an assessment is required for them.

F.S. of the Society, N. Kozak, explained that he acted in accordance with the by-laws, as an initiation fee was not necessary, but the membership dues for January must be paid, because the Society is responsible for such from the first day of their being admitting into the Society. Delegates to the Assembly approved the explanation of N. Kozak.

41. L. Stanko, Delegate Of Branch 2, Motion To Consider The Following Three Matters:

1. Non-members of the Society shall not be in the Society Committee.
2. In case a member desires to decrease or increase his death benefit can he do so without a doctor's examination?

3. Social insurance.

To the first question a reply was made that there is no such person in the Society. The second was rejected because in accordance with the by-laws, a member cannot increase his death benefit without a doctor's examination.

The Third question was approved and placed in the order of the day.

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Delegate of Branch 2, S. Parieevetz, stated that if a member is paralyzed and is unable to pay his dues, can the Society help him, and in what manner can such a member be helped. E. Horoschenia explained that as long as there is no fund in the Society for such purposes, it is recommended that branches should take care of such members, and this question was put in the order of the day for deliberation.

42. J. Dziako's Motion.

J. Dziako, delegate of Branch 1, moved that the assembly pass a decision on the question, that if a member pays his dues regularly to the Society with the exception of some special assessments (which the branch levies) may he transfer from one branch to another, not having paid the special assessments in the old branch? The question was approved and placed in the order of the business of the meeting .

43. F. Tureiko's Motion:

F. Tureiko delegate of Branch 18 made a motion that more privileges be given to newly enrolled members at any time during the year, if the same shall wish, in order that there be no waiting until July or January when privileges are usually extended to new members, that is, without payment of initiation fees. The motion was approved and placed in the order of the business of the day.

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44. Motion to Adjourn The Session.

A motion was made, duly seconded, and unanimously carried, that the meeting be adjourned. The meeting was adjourned promptly at 10:15 p.m. Saturday, April 29 and the second session was set for 10:00 A.M. Sunday, April 30.

45. The Opening of The Session of The 22nd Supreme Assembly of Aimas.

The second session of the 22nd Supreme Assembly of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society was declared open at 11:00 A.M. Sunday April 30.

Roll Call.

All the delegates present at the first session were also present at the second, in addition John Oleksiuk, delegate from branch 2, who was absent at the first and was replaced by alternate S. Parfeevetz, was also present. Natalia Omelyaniuk, delegate from branch 3 who was substituted for by alternate Maria Davidchik of the same branch, was present at this session although absent yesterday.

46. Address To The Assembly by Olga Baturevich, Pupil Of The Pushkin School.

Olga Baturevich, a pupil in the senior class at the A.S. Pushkin School in Pullman, Ill. addressed the Assembly.

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She thanked Rimas for the support to the children's school in Pullman and wished the Assembly fullest success in productive work for the good of the entire Russian colony. The pupil was rewarded for her welcome to the Assembly by loud applause from the delegates.

47. Motion Made that the Editing Colleague (sic) Give its Report.

A motion was made and duly seconded that the editing colleague of the "news" of Rimas give a report on its work which is published each Saturday in the newspaper Rassviet.

Horoschenia: The work was executed with practically no pay. Only some persons were paid for their participation in the work, and this was a minimum expense, but lately the work was conducted with insignificant expense.

G. Wallace indicated several deficiencies arising from those workers who had connections with the page of Rimas, but this matter shall be brought to light later. Erin recommended that all the work of the editing colleague be conducted by the directors.

Horozanko: He recommended that in the future the president of the Society make no changes in the editorial colleague, or his own accord, without the knowledge of the whole Board of Directors.

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Farfeevetz: He favored fully that the president direct all the business of the Society.

M. Kiersch: "We must first of all hear the explanation of the President of the Society, Horoschenia, in regard to the negative and positive sides of the page "News,"

Sidorovich: In my opinion our directors are elected and they must direct this work.

Horoschenia: "I will not go into detail about former misunderstandings and put them before the Assembly. But the matter was of such a nature: I made various corrections in the page. The editing colleague were slighted because I had done this, and therefore, turned in their resignation.

Dziako. As is evident, our president did not consider the editing colleague, but acted only by his own discretion, and he is not right in this,. I read all the copies of the newspaper and see that lately the material printed in the page of times does not fully justify the interests of the Society, but only touched and justified the interests of Horoschenia for his greedy purposes.

Horoschenia: We have utilized only half a page. The rest of the page was occupied by various material. But, it seems to me that, in our page, material was not printed which is contrary to our Society as some of our delegates have remarked to me, and especially Dziako.

Korin: In order to avoid all misunderstandings in the future, my opinion is that the Supreme Board be charge of all the work of the page of times. And now, let us

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approach the other business in the order of the day; and the question of the page shall be placed in the order of the day.

48. Delegates Of Branch 35 of Rnov Appear With Credentials.

The delegates of Branch 35 of Rnov appeared at this second session as at the first, this time with new credentials. P. Saran and K. Gedkov with a written notification appeal to the delegates of the Assembly of Rimas that they give the right to the representative of the Pittsburgh Society, Rnov, S. Nikolayuk, to expound the position of Rnov in regard to consolidation.

The question was voted upon with the result that 18 voted against granting him the floor and 16 in favor. Several delegates expressed their dissatisfaction with the Assembly, motivating (sic) themselves on the fact that at the Assembly everything should be accessible to all.

It was necessary to take a second vote and the result was that 15 voted against permitting Nikolayiuk to speak and 16 were in favor of permitting him to speak, while 3 withheld their votes. After this, the question regarding granting Nikolayiuk the floor was placed in the order of the day.

49. Consolidation Of Rimas with Roova, And Other Russian Societies Of Mutual Aid.

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E. Horoschenia took the first word in regard to the question of consolidation with Roova and indicated to the Assembly that this matter is already decided in principle, it remains only to make a final formal conclusion of consolidation in agreement with the state laws. Whereupon the chairman of the Assembly, W. Savinsky, asked the delegates to express themselves in regard to consolidation, if they desire. The following delegates asked for the floor: M. Olesiuk, P. Marchuk, L. Stanko, J. Dziako, A. Bernoff, Grigochuk, Maria Kiersch, Korpin, Konashevsky, Pasiuk, Michalchik, Rak, Erin, Syman, Sidorovich, Korin, Oleksiuk, Dedovich, Jureiks, Wallace and P. Nagorny. After these requests, a motion was made that the time for speaking be limited to five minutes or three minutes. The question was voted upon and the result was that 9 voted for 5 minutes limit for each speaker and 15 voted for 3 minutes. It was decided by a majority that each speaker limit himself to three minutes.

Olesiuk--I have never held anything against consolidation, but it must be seriously discussed how to bring about consolidation. Roova is ruled by whites, in Anov the red leaders dictate. We must consolidate with all workers such as we are, but we must rid ourselves of leaders forever.

Marchuk--My opinion was practically expressed by Olesiuk. I find no need to say much, but consolidation is necessary to us.

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Stanko--The Society, Knov, has more money in the treasury than Roova and Rimas, and I think therefore we should consolidate with them.

Dliako--branch 1 of Rimas at its meeting decided in principle to consolidate with Roova. But, I think that this will not be sufficient for consolidation, because at that time there were only 57 votes cast whereas we have 600 members in the branch. My opinion is to convene all members of the branch and act as they shall decide, for I know what occurred last year at the meeting, 9 were for and 88 against consolidation.

Bernoff--The Assembly must lay the foundation for consolidation, and our future assemblies must be united. A technical plan for consolidation should be drafted. We must unite with everyone.

Grigorchuk--In order to prove our desire to unite, we must actually consolidate. Rnov has intention to gain possession of our Society and subjugate us to its dictatorship. Bolsheviks continually abuse and spread rumors about us, calling us white-guards.

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Maria Kiersch--We speak too much about consolidation. Now, especially, the moment has arrived which requires consolidation in the interests of our Russian Youth. Such consolidation we need that will be harmless to all.

Karpin--Consolidation is urgent for us. Our ranks are thinning. We can not yet attract the youth in satisfactory numbers to our ranks. We must by all means consolidate. For this, we must lay aside egotism if it is an obstacle in consolidation. A plan for consolidation must be worked out and promoted on an equal basis.

Konashevsky--Consolidation is profitable to us, as it will increase our strength. Now the travelling expenses of times, Roova and Knov are high. I am wholly for consolidation.

Fasiuk--There arises some sort of fear and danger in that the one, it seizes the others and subordinates them to its will. No separate Society can develop on a large scale and increase its ranks, that is why consolidation is necessary. But it must first take place with Roova on a nationalistic basis.

Michalchik--Today we cannot finally decide the matter of consolidation with Roova. To this end we shall have to work much more in order to make a final plan for consolidation. For the present we must guide ourselves by the decision of Branch 1 of

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Rimas. I am in favor of consolidation because it will bring benefits.

Rak--I see that all have expressed themselves in favor of consolidation. I wish to remark that strength does not lie only in consolidation, as many think, but strength also lies in the quality of mental inclinations and moral attitudes. Anov members spill dirt upon us, yet we speak of consolidation with them.

Erin--A wise Russian saying goes--"In unity there is strength." By the course of the general matter, we see the striving toward consolidation of Rimas and Roova. Concerning Anov, you, yourselves, see what work is practiced by them in regard to us. They summon us to trials, cast verdicts undeserving of us, etc. I appeal to you with the call to bring about consolidation based on our great Russian culture.

Syman--We must consolidate, but we know how the leaders of Anov have slandered us. I propose that we delay and observe in the future the activity of Anov and their attitude toward us.

Sidorovich--A most favorable moment for consolidation with a relative organization, Roova, has arrived. Anov's insults at us and disgrace of our society's name and

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foremost workers, we have met. Consolidation of Aimas and Roova is fully possible on a nationalistic basis. However, consolidation on an international scale is inadmissible, which Anov is aiming at.

Korin--Our Branch 14 in Detroit favors consolidation with an organization relative to us, Roova, but we oppose consolidation with Anov because they are always against us and sling dirt at us.

Olesiuk--Consolidation is needed by all three organizations.

Deaovich--Today we must decide the matter of consolidation with Roova and express our opinion positively in regard to this question. The conditions for consolidation must be carefully examined by the delegates to the Assembly. Concerning consolidation with Anov, first it is necessary to find out on what terms they wish to unite with us.

Tureiko--All hostile nations conclude treaties of alliance one with the other, and the idea of consolidation should not be terrifying to us. But all this must be done wisely, with certainty and on an equal basis, so that one would not deceive the other and not allow the one to rule the other.

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Wallace --- The matter of consolidation is being discussed from a political viewpoint, but not with the idea of mutual aid. On the basis of mutual aid, consolidation could be promoted without adding politics. Our Society has been directed by regular members for many years. Consolidation must be made only on the basis of mutual aid. Our Society is not in need of political adventurers. It is necessary only to feature the idea of mutual aid, give it more general character and draw up concrete terms. We must inform all our branches about the question of consolidation and sooner or later promote consolidation of a Russian fraternal family.

Nagorny --- Branch 1 does not oppose consolidation as Dziako indicated, but consolidation is possible only under the circumstances when the blackening of our characters is stopped. Should this continue, then consequently consolidation with them is not admissible.

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Sabinsky --- Consolidation may be made with Rnov, according to Branch 1, only in case when all malicious activity will be discontinued, now practiced by Rnov against Rimas.

Dziako --- In that case, I agree with Wallace and the matter of consolidation should be handed for a referendum to the branches.

Jakimovich --- The Assembly must decide in principle the question of consolidation together with this prove the benefits of this idea to all the branches.

Horoschenia --- In regard to consolidation the Assembly must work out a plan and distribute it to all the branches, then the matter will be cleared. First, it is necessary to draft the project in the form of a resolution and send it to Roova. After these speeches, the question of consolidation was put to a vote of the delegates of the Assembly.

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36 favored consolidation, none were opposed. For better clarity it is necessary to point out that the question of consolidation with Roova is solved, with the agreement that the new Society shall be named the Russian Independent Consolidated Society for Mutual Aid with headquarters in Chicago.

The Assembly entrusted the old administration of Rimas to draft the resolution of consolidation with Roova.

50. Establishing a Central Sick Benefit Treasury. Moroschenia explained to the assembly that the by-laws for the sick benefit treasury are already worked out in a general form by the old administration. It remains for the Assembly to examine it and correct it if necessary.

The following persons asked for the floor to express themselves on the matter. Jakimovich, Tureiko, Dziako, Pasiuk, Grigorchuk, Olesiuk,

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Karpin, Erin, Sidorovich, Marie Kiersch, Wallace, Morozanko and Dedovich.

Jakimovich --- My opinion is that the administrative fund (should) be protected. The question of a sick benefit treasury must be carefully investigated and acted upon, as should be.

Tureiko --- In small branches the treasuries are not large and not very dependable to secure its members. It will be better if we create a central sick benefit treasury which will be more dependable and secure for all the members.

Dziako --- Our Branch 1 resolved to create a central sick benefit treasury at headquarters in Chicago. This will help to add new members to Rimas and increase the membership.

Pasiuk --- Let the matter of a central sick benefit treasury be referred

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to the branches for decision. Now the branches will find it more practical to create a central sick benefit treasury and pass it by 3/4 votes then it shall be established, but it will be impractical to force the central sick benefit on the branches without their consent.

Crigorchuk --- I fully support and insist on the establishment of a central sick benefit treasury.

Olesiuk --- I am against establishing a central sick benefit treasury and our branch will remain as before.

Karpin --- Small branches cannot establish a sick benefit fund. The fact proves that a large sick benefit treasury can be created only on the condition that there is a central sick benefit treasury. Those branches which will not desire to join the central sick benefit treasury, may remain as before.

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Erin --- Small branches have nothing to fear of a central sick benefit treasury. It must be proved to all the branches as to the benefits and advantages of such a treasury.

Marie Kiersch --- Our 3rd Branch of Rimas does not pay sick benefits and therefore it will protect its existence as formerly.

Wallace --- Probably the creation of a central sick benefit treasury will not be advantageous to our Branch 1 with its large membership and its quite strong treasury. It will not be advantageous because less money will be left in our Branch; the entire sick benefit dues will be sent to the Society. Up to the present time, there has been excellent control over the sick members in our branch, and because of this our branch did not pay out all the money which it collected. From the remaining funds, the branch paid salaries to the committee of the branch, clerical expenses, aided the unemployed members to meet their membership dues to the Society and other small expenses. If a central sick benefit

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treasury is established, the branch will have to obtain funds by other means. Notwithstanding this, the Branch will lose much, yet it considers those circumstances in which the small branches are found without a sick benefit treasury and has entrusted its delegates to recommend to the Assembly to establish a central sick benefit treasury in the Society.

Horozanko --- Some branches do not agree to the establishment of a central sick benefit treasury. Such branches may remain as before, if they do not wish to join the central sick benefit fund.

Dedovich --- My opinion may point to that the central sick benefit treasury will bring great benefit to our Society.

Karpin --- A sick benefit fund is not obligatory by the by-laws as (is) the death benefit. And the question of a central sick benefit treasury depends upon the desire of the branches.

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Horoschenia --- It is most important if a branch voluntarily joins the central sick benefit fund, but it should not be forced action. Life itself indicates this to us.

Whereupon it was put to a vote: should a central sick benefit treasury be established? There were 34 votes for the establishment of a central sick benefit treasury and 4 for the old system. Therefore, it was also resolved by the Assembly that \$7 a week be paid to a member as sick benefit, and 40 cents shall be collected by the Society each month from each member, and 10 cents shall be retained by the Branch treasury each month. The remaining by-laws for the sick benefit treasury were accepted unanimously as drafted by the administration with the correction of several paragraphs.

51. Audit Report. V. Konashevsky gave the audit report. He stated that

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the budget for 1933-34 was \$1,700. Out of this amount \$445 was spent for salaries to the Supreme Administration: president, treasurer, financial and recording secretaries. For other expenses there were expended: for transportation of delegates to assemblies, of directors to meetings, telephone, and clerical expenses, \$668.00. For organization, educational work \$60 was spent. The total expenses were \$1,173. In reserve of the Society there remains \$527, which may be used for organization and educational purposes, for conducting (the) "News" page and to aid the schools of the Society.

Delegate of Branch 13, Tureiko, moved that the report of the Audit Committee be accepted. Dziako seconded the motion. The motion was then voted upon and it was accepted by 25 to 0.

52. Increase of Budget. In view of the proposed large expense for the next year, it was indicated that \$1 as assessed annually would be insufficient. For the next year the budget must be increased.

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The delegate expressed (sic) that 10 cents monthly be assessed for the administrative fund, which will amount to \$1.20 from each member instead of the present \$1. Some delegates cited the depression and proposed that it remain the same, i. e., \$1.00 annually. The question was voted upon and it resulted that 16 voters were for the \$1.00 annual assessment, and 26 votes for 10 cents monthly.

Intermission. A motion was made to make a one-half hour intermission. The motion was duly seconded and carried, that there be a one-half hour intermission.

After the dinner intermission, the roll of the delegates was called and all the delegates were present. At 4:40 P. M. the Assembly again resumed its work.

53. Surety Bonds of the Executive Committee. Elarion Horoschenia explained that the insurance department of the State of Illinois finds

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that such a system which existed until the present is not practical and not secure. He proposed that a surety bond be procured. Horoschenia recommended to the delegates to insure the officers of the Society in the amount of \$15,000 for protection in case of embezzlement of society funds. The suggestion of Horoschenia was unanimously approved by the delegates.

54. Juvenile Department Report. V. Konashevsky reported on the Juvenile Department and suggested to the Assembly that every branch should be interested in the organization of youth and should attract youth into the branches.

Horoschenia moved that every branch be obligated to organize youth and conduct the most extensive campaign in this trend.

Pasiuk recommended that 50 cents be given to any member for each newly

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enrolled minor member into the branch and who will remain in the Society not less than six months, and for all other under-aged members admitted previously into the branch the agent will receive 7% commission. Likewise it is necessary for all members to take an active part in order to attract our youth into our ranks, then only will we achieve our desired aim.

Kichkailo --- First of all, it is necessary that all the Independents, (member of Rimas), register their children in the Society and thus prove their active work.

Sabinsky --- He recommended that every branch elect special persons to enroll new members of youth.

55. Appointment of Agents for Juvenile Division. The Assembly unanimously recommended to continue this work as formerly.

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56. Uniting the Russian Schools of Rimas. E. Moroschenia gave his opinion first in regard to the uniting of the children's schools of Rimas. He stated that in order to attract and organize the youth, it is necessary for every man to understand the Russian language. Our schools exist for the purpose of teaching the youth the Russian language. We have made all efforts to hold the existing schools for this purpose.

Dziako -- Schools are our pride and we must support the opinion regarding schools as expressed by Moroschenia.

Dedovich -- It will be better to turn the question of schools over to the school committee for investigation.

Bernoff -- In order to create a firm foundation for existence of the schools it is necessary to establish a special strong fund.

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Pasiuk -- Schools must be supported, but to keep the schools up at the expense of the Society it is impossible to further do so.

Kupchik -- Schools must be reorganized on a new basis, if there are difficulties to hold them in the state in which they have existed until the present. Unimportant subjects may be removed from the school program. The study of the Russian language does not require much time.

Marie Kiersch -- Schools must exist, but for their upkeep large expense must be avoided. The parents themselves must be interested in this matter and support schools at their expense, but not at the expense of Rimas.

According to the expressions of many delegates, it was indicated that it is necessary to support the schools as much as possible. Thereupon

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the matter was turned over to the School Council of Rinas for consideration.

57. Introduction of New Forms of Insurance. E. Horoschenia informed the delegates that we did not hurry to introduce new forms of insurance inasmuch as there was in view the consolidation with Roova. Roova has already worked out plans of insurance and if consolidation will materialize, then our new forms of insurance will prove unnecessary. We have tables of new forms of insurance and it depends on the decision of Roov's Convention whether or not to promote them, but my personal opinion is to wait until May 6th at which time the Convention of Roova will have been concluded and then we shall know what to do. The suggestion of Horoschenia was upheld unanimously.

58. Expense of Delegates to the Assembly. Up to the present the transportation expense and loss of time of delegates to the Assembly have

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been paid from funds of the Society's treasury. The Board of Directors recommended to the delegates of the Assembly to decrease some expenses: those connected with payment for loss of working time of delegates. The Assembly resolved that in the future payment for loss of working time would not be made, only transportation would be covered.

59. Salaries to Officers of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. Chairman of the Assembly, W. Sabinsky, announced the question of salaries to the officers of the Society. He asked the delegates for expressions of the matter. Delegates informed that they wish to hear from the office-holders of the Society what they have to say in regard to this question and how they value in general the work.

First, Horoschenia stated that the salary of the president of the Society is determined by the person; for one \$50 may be designated and it will not be too small; for another \$100, and it will not be too large.

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N. Kozak, Financial Secretary, announced in order that the Society develop, a permanent secretary is necessary. At present the sick benefit is paid to the Society, then consequently the work of the Financial Secretary is doubly increased, and no one will therefore consent to work for such remuneration which the secretary receives at the present time.

After some discussion, J. Michalchik moved that (a) the financial secretary's salary be increased \$100 yearly. V. Konashevsky seconded the motion. V. Olesiuk moved (b) that the salary of the Supreme Secretary be increased \$150 yearly. Joseph Sleznik seconded this motion.

The motions (a) and (b) were voted upon with 31 votes for \$100 increase and 11 votes for \$150 increase. Therefore the salary of the financial Secretary was designated as \$350 per year with transportation and telephone expenses paid.

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The salary of the president and the treasurer remained the same, that is, \$80 per year; the salary of the recording secretary was designated at \$35 per year; the remaining members of the Board of the Directors of the Society work without pay, only their transportation is paid for.

There was a five minute intermission called after the above motion.

60. Election of Officers for 1933-1934. After the intermission, chairman of the Assembly, W. Sabinsky, called the meeting to order and proposed the election of the officers for 1933-1934.

Nomination and Election of the Supreme President of the Society. The following were nominated: Horoschenia, Wallace, Dziako, Pasiuk, Jakimovich, Michalchik, Konashevsky, Dedovich and Sabinsky.

The nominations were accepted only by Wallace and Pasiuk.

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In a closed ballot, 30 votes were cast for Wallace and 14 for Pasiuk. Therefore Wallace was elected by majority vote as president for the coming year. Loud applause hailed the new president of the Society. The Supreme president of the Society serves at a salary of \$80 a year. Wallace expressed his thanks to the Assembly for the trust and requested the delegates to the Assembly to try to work for the good of the Society and elect active workers as his co-workers.

J. Michalchik was unanimously elected vice-president of the Society.

Nomination and Election of Treasurer of the Society. The following accepted the nomination: J. Sleznik, S. Jakimovich and A. Pasiuk.

In a closed ballot, Jakimovich and Sleznik received 13 votes each, and Pasiuk 6. A second ballot was cast for Jakimovich and Sleznik;

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Jakimovich received 24 and Sleznik 21. Chairman Sabinsky announced that S. Jakimovich is elected by majority votes for the office of Supreme treasurer of the Society. The treasurer serves at a salary of \$80 a year. A. Pasiuk was elected Assistant Treasurer by a majority of votes.

Nomination and Election of Supreme Secretary of the Society. Only one person accepted the nomination, M. Kozak, who was unanimously re-elected as Supreme Secretary of the Society at a salary of \$350 a year.

Marie Kiersch was unanimously elected assistant secretary.

Nomination and Election of Supreme Recording Secretary of the Society. Only A. Hoponovich accepted the nomination for recording secretary of the Society, and since there were no other candidates for the post Hoponovich was unanimously elected recording secretary of the Society, at a salary of \$35 a year.

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The Nomination and Election of the Members of the Board of Directors.

The following were elected to the Board of Directors of Rimas: J. Olesiuk, V. Menashevsky, W. Sabinsky, D. Vorobey, J. Karpin, Jos. Sleznik, N. Sidorovich, T. Morchuck, W. Olesiuk, M. Horozanko, I. Pyalnitza, H. Davidchik, M. Dedovich, and A. Krupko; A. Shustitsky was chosen as alternate.

Five minutes recess.

61. Discrepancies Presented by the F. S. for the Decision of the Assembly.
Supreme Secretary of the Society, L. Kozak, announced that after the death of two members in 1932 and one in 1933 there are some discrepancies which the Supreme Directors could not decide alone, only the Supreme Assembly may.

One member, F. Kisko, Branch 1, died in July of last year. His death

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benefit was made in favor of his sister, residing in Europe. Before his death, it was changed in favor of a friend and only a cross was made, while it was a fact that the deceased was literate and could sign his own name. In view of the fact that in accordance with our by-laws the death benefit is payable only to the nearest relatives, and no friends are mentioned, the Board of Directors stopped payment of the death benefit and now the matter is in court. His friends who were made beneficiaries demand that the Society pay out the benefit to cover the funeral expenses of the deceased which amount to approximately 700 dollars. Several delegates opined that the expenses be paid for the hospital and funeral, others suggested that action be taken in accordance with the by-laws. For the motion that the expenses for the funeral be paid there were 10 votes cast; for the motion that action be taken in accordance with the by-laws 31 votes were cast. Therefore, it was resolved that action be taken in accordance with the by-laws of the Society.

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Another member, Ivan Kozakevich, reduced his age by 8 years when admitted into the Branch. Delegates expressed various opinions. Wallace intimated that, if it will not be contradictory to the by-laws of the Society, the death benefit be paid to the widow of the deceased, with deductions for the falsified 8 years plus interest. If it be denied altogether, then it will be poor publicity for the Society. The motion made by Wallace was seconded and carried by majority votes.

In agreement to the by-laws of the Society and laws of the Insurance Department, this decision cannot be legal. The by-laws clearly state: paragraph 70: The Society does not assume and shall be exempted from payment of any death benefits on account of persons who (a) obtained admission into the Society through fraud, misrepresentation in their applications or false statements. And for the decision by the Assembly of this question, it will have been necessary to amend paragraph 70 of the by-laws, and for an amendment of this paragraph 60 days prior

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to the convening of the Assembly are necessary to inform all the branches of the Society, and since this was not done, such a decision is not valid.

Executive Committee.

A third member made his nephew beneficiary at the time of being admitted into the Branch, afterwards he changed it in favor of a half-sister, but the form was not received by the Board of Directors and the Society was not aware of this. The question of this case has been decided by majority votes to be given to the Board of Directors for consideration.

In agreement to the by-laws, Paragraph 60, corresponding rules were not made on the prescribed form and an oral notification of the change of a beneficiary is not examined.

Executive Committee.

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After some discussion and explanation by Horoschenia in regard to the dying members of the Society who have no rightful heirs in the United States (or heirs are still minors) to take charge of the funeral of a deceased member, he suggested to the Assembly to allow the Board of Directors to pay out \$200 for the funeral of a member, and leave the remaining sum for the rightful recipients. Such a suggestion was accepted and was carried without objection.

This resolution also concerns the previous deceased members, whose claims are in full order.

62. Question of Fund for Needy Sick Members. Member of Branch 1: L. Stanko had raised the question of the creation of a special fund to help the sick members who are not in the position to pay their membership dues.

E. Horoschenia announced that the sick benefit fund can be established

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only on the condition that the members pay 10 cents a month. Such a decision will not be binding to all members of the Society, but only those individuals who are interested in this and wish to establish it.

63. Re: Transfer of Members from one branch to another. The question raised by J. Dziako, delegate of Branch 1, for the consideration of the Assembly was that of the transfer of members to other branches if their dues are paid in full with the exception of some extraordinary assessments which are practiced in Branch 1. The question was: may such members transfer to other branches even if they have not paid the extraordinary assessments in the old branch?

The delegates to the Assembly resolved: That members may transfer from one branch to another if they will have transfer certificates to the effect that they have no indebtedness in the branches where they were formerly members.

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The Assembly resolved that a point be added to the by-laws, reading:

That the secretary of the Society will not accept such members into another branch without the consent of the old branch.

64. Extension of Privileges to New Enrolled Members. Delegate of Branch 13, F. Turolke, moved that if possible the privileges to newly enrolled members in the new branches be extended. P. Noroschenia explained that the motion is declined because, in the future, admissions for membership into branches will be made on a new plan.

65. Loan Made to Douglas Park School in 1930. Delegate of Branch 1, G. Kichkaile, made a written notification which was placed in the order of the day. It was the question of \$200 which was loaned by the Society

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in 1930 for the opening of the children's school in Douglas Park, the guarantors of which loan were Ameljanuk, Chopko, Michkailo. (a) Marchuk moved that this money be brought into the treasury of the Society before the next Assembly convenes. The motion was seconded by Stanko. (b) J. Michalchik announced that it should be considered a debt until the next Assembly, and at the same time there should be an investigation to determine what the money was used for. The motion was duly seconded.

The matter was put to a vote and there were 10 in favor of the (a) motion and 20 for (b).

66. W. Sabinsky's Request for Funds due him and Expended by Him During his Period in Office. W. Sabinsky made a request to the 22nd Supreme Assembly to give its attention to that fact that he, W. Sabinsky, former Supreme President of the Society, 1930-1931, in giving up his

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office to the new president of the Society claimed that his expenses for the societies work in the amount of \$45, including transportation, telephone and miscellaneous (expenses) be paid, but since it was not shown in detail where and how much he expended, the committee of the Society refused to pay him the entire amount, \$45, having considered this amount as exaggerated and agreed to pay him only \$25. Sabinsky, considering himself offended at the time, refused to accept the \$25, and now appeals to the Assembly to give the matter attention and judge it rightfully, offending neither the Society nor Sabinsky.

Inasmuch as two years have already elapsed since that time and now (not) only the delegates to the Assembly but also Sabinsky himself do not remember all the expenses, the Assembly resolved to uphold the resolution of the directors, that is, pay Sabinsky the amount of \$25 for his expenses.

67. "News" of the Society. The delegates expressed various opinions

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regarding the news.

Syman: The page "News" either should be abolished or published once a month. The material in the "News" of the Society has lately brought dissatisfaction and created hostility.

Clesiuk: criticized the newspapers Kassviet and Kovy Mir for publishing material of a political nature. In his opinion political material should not be printed in the newspapers for that is one of the reasons that dissatisfaction arises amongst readers.

Sidorovich: "Friends, you reason wrongly. The material printed in the page "News" of Rimas gives us the opportunity to elucidate our social work. Due to the page we can express in the press all that which is happening everywhere and in our society. Together with this

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we refute in the page "News" the attacks which are practiced by our enemies who try to bring disorder and dissolution to our Society. By the aid of the page we strengthen the development of our social work and we have the opportunity to promote cultural, educational work. I am in favor of keeping and prolonging our page "News" of Rimas in the newspaper Rassviet.

Pasiuk: The page is necessary to our Society. In our page we can write that which we wish about the doings and happenings in our ranks. Rassviet is the most suitable newspaper for us, and besides it is published daily.

Erin: The page "News" is necessary to our Society. In the page we can inform about the activities of Rimas. I am in favor of retaining the page.

Dedovich: We have need of the page "News." When we need to enlighten

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questions (sic) pertinent to our social work, we can better express and inform through the page "News."

After these various expressions of the delegates, the question of the page "News" was referred to the Supreme Administration of the Society. The motion to keep the page was voted upon and there were 35 votes in favor of it and none against.

68. Re: Convening the Assembly Once Every Two Years. J. Sleznik recommended that in the future assemblies be called once every two years. Pasiuk asked for the floor to prove the advantages of calling the Assembly annually. His request was granted. Pasiuk stated that little money is expended for Assemblies. For the last Assembly only \$42.14 was spent, and to convene once a year the representatives of the branches to discuss matters for improving the Society is indeed a very fine thing. The Assembly approved this expression by Pasiuk.

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Whereupon the chairman of the Assembly, Sabinsky, announced that all the business in the order of the business of the Assembly is finished.

Chairman Sabinsky thanked the delegates and guests for the fine attention to the Assembly and asked the delegates to rise and in silence pay tribute to the memory of the deceased members of the Society, the names of the thirteen deceased were read to the delegates of the Assembly.

After a minute's pause the chairman requested the delegates to designate the date for the next, the 25rd Supreme Assembly of the Society. The question was referred to the Board of Directors for consideration.

Thereupon the Assembly was declared closed on Sunday, the 30th day of

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April, 1933 at promptly 9:30 P. M.

Chairman of the Supreme Assembly,

W. Sabinsky

Secretary of the Assembly,

A. Hoponovich.

Rassviet, (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1933.

THE CONVENTION OF THE "RIMAS"

Today in the Morrison Hotel will be opened the annual convention of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. The convention will sum up the results of the activities for the last fiscal year of the largest and most influential Russian mutual aid organization in Chicago and the Middle West.

This convention therefore is an exceedingly important event, not only for the Russians living in Chicago but for all American Russians. The independents in Chicago constitute the backbone and the focal point of the entire Russian colony in America.

The distinguishing characteristics of the Independent Society are nationalism and independence. The composition of the membership of the Society is overwhelmingly of peasant stock, the sons of the soil, now factory workers, who have passed through a severe American school of hardship and toil. And no one has the moral right to reproach the Independents or to lay at their door

Rassviet, (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1933.

the charge of demagoguery or playing politics or of trying to exploit or to oppress others.

The Independents are really populist, believing with deep conviction that nobody but the people themselves should govern and supervise their affairs. No matter how good or how bad their self-government may be, the people themselves should be the masters in their own houses, in their society in their schools, and in their churches.

The basic foundation of our Society is co-operation in the broadest sense of the word; death benefits, hospitalization, loan service, school aid, in short, aid of a financial, material, or spiritual nature. The Independents take care not only of the needs of the body but also of the needs of the soul. This aid is being offered by the Society to all members and it is also extended, as far as means permit to nonmembers.

The recreational programs, picnics, and parties which are being organized by

Rassviet, (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1933.

the Society enjoy great popularity among the Russians in Chicago. And the Russian independent schools for children are the pride and the adornment of our colony; they successfully fill their cultural duty of preparing the younger generation for taking over the posts left vacant by their elders.

The depression that has prevailed in America necessarily affects the activities of the Society and it has hindered the realization of many, excellent plans, such as the construction of the Russian National Home, the opening of the Russian High School, and the extension and the renovation of educational and cultural activities and other functions.

Sectarianism is foreign to the Independents, who are always patient and accessible to everybody; they are the true gatherers of the Russian immigrants not only in Chicago but in the whole United States. The best proof of it is the fact that branches of the Society can be found not only in the Chicago area but also in such faraway cities as Detroit and Baltimore.

Rassviet, (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1933.

The Independents of Chicago are probably the only ones who ardently desire above all the brotherly union of all Russian mutual aid societies in Chicago and nearby towns.

The Independents have done much work and applied many efforts to bringing closer the realization of such union, and if the initial conferences have not brought satisfactory results, it was not the fault of the Independents. Against the union are those little people who are always afraid and have been accustomed to toil in their own little back yards.

The Independents recognize the importance and the benefits of the union of all Russian colonies in America, and they sincerely desire it.

Every man of sound reason understands that in this age of great organizations, companies, and industrial mergers, small, widely spread workingmen's organizations are doomed to a vegetative existence and slow death.

Rassviet, (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1933.

The unification of all native organizations in Chicago, to be followed by the unification on a national scale of all Russian colonies in America, presents itself as a real and urgent need of the Russian people in this country. The union should be organized on a nonpolitical basis, on the principle of co-operation and of the promotion of cultural and educational activity among the Russian people.

The eyes of all the Russians in America at present are directed toward Chicago. The Russian people in America are waiting expectantly to hear of the Independents, the all-important name which will change their long-cherished dreams of union into actual reality.

To we wish all success to the convention of the Independents. May their decisions bring further good to all Russians in Chicago and to all Russian colonies in America!

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CONCERNING UNITY WITH RNZOV AND UNITY IN GENERAL

In a letter from a comrade in Flint, Michigan, addressed to the editorial office of the Roov, the question was raised as to what developments have occurred in relation to the consolidation of the Roov, Russkoe Ob'edinennoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society) with Rnzov, Russkoe Nezavisimoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society). The answer is brief: no one knows. But such an answer does not explain anything and does not satisfy anyone. And because of this, it is necessary to recall to our minds some of the facts concerning the matter and then to draw certain conclusions.

The question of the merger of the said organizations into one arose after **the** fifth convention of the Roov. Between the fifth and sixth conventions of the Roov, there was an exchange of letters between the administrations of both organizations. The administration of the Independent Mutual Aid Society proposed certain changes in the name, structure and the central office



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I C [of the consolidated organization]. They declared that if, after the merger, the organization should select the name of the Roov, then the main office would be transferred from New York to Chicago, but if the Roov agreed to change its name and adopt that of the Rnzov, then the headquarters would remain in New York. The Chicagoans did not reject these proposals and the sixth convention of the Roov actually accepted them. The convention of the Independent Mutual Aid Society also approved them. Both conventions in principle expressed themselves in favor of consolidation. The conventions of both organizations instructed the Central Committee to complete the merger. The conventions even outlined the following general plan: the **next** conventions of both organizations should be held at the same time and place; and, after **ratification** of the plan for consolidation, steps should be taken to elect a new executive body and to create a new Central Committee. A little later the Central Committee of the Roov submitted a draft of the proposed agreement to the Central Committee of the Rnzov for the purpose of forwarding it to the State Insurance Department of the State of Illinois for the preliminary examination. The agreement accepted by the



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convention held in Philadelphia in 1926, establishing Roov, was taken as the basis for the merger.

Since that time, or, in other words, since the agreement was sent to Chicago, nothing has been heard of it. The administration of the Rnzov did not trouble itself even to advise the Roov of the receipt of the document. And there the whole matter of the merger rests officially and factually.

There are two types of facts: one of official character and one of unofficial character. In the case of the potential failure of the merger of the two great mutual aid organizations into an even greater and stronger one, the unofficial facts and other "rumors" are playing the roles of most importance. Of what nature ~~are these~~ unofficial facts and "rumors"? Of what do they consist and what is their significance?

There are several such "facts". First, the general ignorance, inertness, and cultural tardiness of the Russian colonist, results of which are the



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I C fear of any kind of innovation, and consequently of any new unity whose character and principles are hard for him to understand.

Second, the position of the political and semi-political groups and parties, which are selfishly interested in breaking the colony into small pieces. Every party or semi-political group is interested in controlling the workers' organizations and societies because they will then direct their force and activity into certain channels, and will also have a source of revenue. Because it would be impossible to control nonpartisan masses if they were united into a big organization, the position and tactics of political parties and groups is to split the colony into small organizations, insignificant units.

Third, the newspapers. Their existence depends upon the reader. For this reason, their desire to exist at whatever cost becomes a disorganizing influence in the colony; and their tactic of whitewashing everything in the world becomes a necessity. But, because it is impossible to do this



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with impunity, controversies and quarrels among the Russian workers arise, and their purpose is attained.

Fourth, the ambition of small, insignificant persons. Every organization in America, every unit, every branch of the Roov, Rnzov, and Rpov, Russkoe Pravoslavnoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society) possesses its own small generals. Their knowledge, their mental faculties, their experience in cultural work are very small. But their ambitions are large. They want to be generals. And they know that they can be generals only in the small organizations. They need small armies. In an organization of ninety or one hundred members, they may be presidents, secretaries, members of committees, etc., but in an organization of five or seven hundred, or one thousand people, they are insignificant. To save their own posts as "generals", "managers", or "leaders" they will sacrifice any good cause, any unification of the working groups within the colony. They will never say a word to you about such sacrifices. They will offer you explanations of various types, they will discuss scientific things, but



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behind their words is masked the fact that they want to be generals.

These four facts appear to be the causes of the failure in the consolidation of Rnzov and Roov.



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EDUCATION OUTSIDE THE SCHOOL

Editorial of Russkoe Nezavisimoe
Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi
(The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society)

Today no one doubts that the brotherhood mutual aid organization is not only useful, but absolutely indispensable in order to gratify the most essential need of humanity. It is evident to anyone who more or less considers social life, and not at all surprising, that new and small societies for mutual aid have been organized and established, and that the older ones are growing, broadening, and expanding constantly, embracing all aspects of human life, so wide and so deep is the extent of its activities. These societies are beginning to satisfy almost all the essential needs, all the necessities of the people. The mutual aid societies have been in existence for a long time, but not in the same form to which they have recently been converted.



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Previously they were organizations which aided people only in the most tragic situation of life, namely in the moment of death. For the purpose of supporting the family, to help it financially, the organizations resolved to give the poor people every opportunity to save a penny for chorniy den (black day) and concerned themselves mainly with people of limited incomes. But the death benefit is only one principle of the brotherhood mutual aid organizations; true, it is very important and valuable to the hundreds of thousand of widows and orphans, which it aids.

But there are other needs, other matters also of importance. We wish to talk about one of them today; it is the question concerning the social education of the youth. Any organization can be solid and stable if its management realizes their duties and responsibilities to the organization as a person remembers his duties to society.

A new man, who becomes a member of the mutual aid society, receives not



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only his rights, but immediately begins to feel his responsibilities and obligations. Because the youth are kinder and more sensitive to the suffering and misery of others, they involuntarily are more quickly imbued with the feeling of duty, with brotherly sympathy, and mutual aid ideals which predominate in such organizations. The mind of youth is occupied with different thoughts and hopes--to take care of the others--that is the goal towards which the sensitive soul of youth is compelled to aspire.

Besides, participation in social welfare develops the intellect of the young person, teaching him to express his thoughts clearly, correctly, and logically. Respect of the opinion of others is what is especially necessary for the Russians. If a young man belongs to a committee within an organization, then he must be aware of his obligations, and how to do this or that. He should not only be able to express himself before an audience, but should be able to express his thoughts, his plans, in writing--in literary Russian, and he should not feel embarrassed before the people who elected him.



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Then if the Mutual Aid Society, imposes even small membership dues on the youth, it will only teach them to be thrifty; it will make them save for the rainy days. Their character involuntarily will be improved by the habit of abstinence. A young man remembers that he must pay say even twenty-five cents in dues tomorrow, therefore he cannot squander it today. He refrains from spending, which means that he is working to improve his habit of abstinence, to control his emotions, desires, and to improve his will power. And will power in life is practically the most important thing.

The great service of the Independent Society consists in the fact that it was the first among the Russian organizations which realized the supreme importance of welfare education for our youth, and endeavored by every possible means, to attract the youth--these future founders of society--to social welfare work.

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Therefore, dear compatriots, resolve to get to work! If your children are



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not members of the branches of the RMzOV, The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, then do not delay, and enroll them. It will be of great benefit to your children, and will bring great happiness to you.



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THE ORGANIZATION, ITS BRANCHES, AND MEMBERS

(Editorial of the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society)

Russkoe Obedinennoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society) is the mass organization of the working elements within the colony, because members who do not work and live on incomes derived from hired labor, number no more than two or three per cent of the membership. For this reason this organization is called rational. In regard to its financial stability, ROOV stands 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent level (sic), in other words, fifteen per cent higher than any private insurance company that possesses millions. In regard to the payment of sick benefits to its members, ROOV stands deservedly high. All of these facts prove that the foundation of the Mutual Aid and its insurance obligations are based on solid principles.

Any large Mutual Aid Society, ROOV included, has many problems. And no matter whether they are large or small, difficult or easy to solve--still they can be solved. But there is one thing that ROOV desires more of, although it exists at present in sufficient quantity.



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What is it?

Unity.

Why, are we not united?

Yes, and no.

We are united because we are one organization, and not united because all the active elements within the organization are broken into individual and small groups--the branches. The financial stability and the mutual aid activities are the assets of the ROOV. The numerous branches in the same districts are the liabilities of the organization. As long as the liabilities are not converted into assets, in other words, until the small groups, branches, do not merge into large units--district branches--the urgent problems cannot be solved in the measure that is required.

It is understood, we know, that a majority, particularly the branches of the organization in New York, have existed for years as independent, individual units. They have their own history and "traditions". In general they lived independently, as individual branches. We also know that they sometimes fought against each other. That is true, but from another point of



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view, we know that neither in program, politics, social work nor principles did they have any dissension.

At present, all of them are individual units of a large integral group with one program, one aim, and one thought. Why should they be divided? What and who would force them to live separately from each other, and break their power into pieces? There are three things, three reasons: a misunderstanding of the advantages of unity; the apathy of some persons and the vile intrigues of other individuals. In almost every branch of the ROOV, as well as in any Russian organization, there are always such vile persons, whose social "activities" interfere with unity.

If any consolidation of the labor elements of the colony, any merging of the small groups into a large unit are positive factors, then any destruction of our social power into small, weak groups would be negative. In our branches there are many persons who in their social life are detrimental to society.

The three above-mentioned elements caused dissension in one of the New York branches. Because of this the proposed unification with the other branches

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failed. Because of the vileness of these malicious persons many of the branches are exerting their efforts in order to have weak clubs, when it is possible to have strong ones.

The problems standing before the ROOV are the everyday interests of all the members of the society; life itself urgently dictates that we should come to a decision, instead of ignoring the situation. Otherwise we will not succeed, we will not be able, as we should, to solve the problems standing before us.

The ROOV should stand on heights beyond reach of its enemies.



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A WARNING

Dear brothers, I warn you to be careful and not sign any forms which will be offered to you in regard to the unification of our brotherhood, of our organization with the United Russian Orthodox Brotherhood of America located in Pennsylvania.

It is known that they have changed their bylaws concerning the death benefit and when the inquiry, "Why were the bylaws changed without a convention being held?" was made, they answered, "We have the authority to change the bylaws without holding a convention." In the records of our Holy Trinity Brotherhood, it is stated that we have decided not to go to Pennsylvania for any money. This resolution conforms with the records of the St. Wladimir organization.

I beg every member of the Holy Trinity Brotherhood to hold to this resolution which is in their own records of the Brotherhood. In addition, at the annual meeting of the above-mentioned Brotherhood, held on January 8, it was unanimously resolved, "not one step from Chicago." Therefore, once more, I

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appeal to you not to sign any forms.

Member of the Holy Trinity Brotherhood.

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RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID AND RUSSIAN CONSOLIDATED
MUTUAL AID SOCIETIES

by

Ivan Okuntsov

The two largest Russian economic organizations, Russkoe Nezavisimoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) and Russkoe Ob'edinennoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society) in the Russian colony have been trying for a long time to unite into **one** great moral and mutually beneficial organization, but they cannot find a common tongue and a set of principles upon which there can be brotherhood.

In regard to this matter, I will take extracts from the speech of Mr. Winslow, chairman of the Roov in New York. He spoke about this unification at the conference of the branches of Roov in New York and the vicinity. At this conference, forty-five delegates, chiefly chairmen and secretaries of the branches, were present.

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The conference was held at the headquarters of the first branch of Roov, "Nauka" (Science) in New York City.

On the subject of unification of Rnzov and Roov, Mr. Winslow said the following:

"For a long time we have continued our fraternal negotiations concerning unification, but we cannot see the end of them. We (Roov) sent two of our representatives to Chicago. They (Rnzov) sent their delegates to us. We met each other in a friendly manner, talked amicably about unification, but up to the present day, there has been no consolidation.

"Much water has escaped since that time.

"About three weeks ago, we sent to Chicago a plan for our proposed union. By this plan we have already united with other mutual aid organizations, and therefore, I think this plan is just as good in this case.

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"A copy of this plan was forwarded to the Department of Insurance of the State of New York to be examined and the possibilities of unification of Roov and Rnzov considered. Up to now there had been no answer from Chicago. Evidently they are discussing it, or preparing their own plan for us.

"In my opinion such an exchange of papers is only a delay of time. Besides we understand that our friends in Chicago have many difficulties. Various persons from the "left" who are trying to win them over to their side have influence over them. But the "left barkers" will hardly succeed, because we and Rnzov have many things in common and are suitable to each other.

"The best thing for both organizations would be, instead of exchanging letters, to meet somehow in a centrally located city, and through each other's representatives talk this matter over, face to face.

"In this way all of our common desires and terms would be disclosed more quickly and justly.

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"It is our wish that our next annual convention should be held together with the convention of Rnzov; we are thinking or proposing this plan to our Chicago friends.

"With good intentions, the unification will unquestionably be crowned with success, and both Rnzov and Roov have good intentions.

"If we unite, our power will increase twofold."

This speech of Mr. Winslow, the chairman of the Roov, received great sympathy and applause.

Let us see what Rnzov is going to say.

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THE PROBLEMS OF THE RUSSIAN CONSOLIDATED MUTUAL AID SOCIETY



Any living organism--be it a solitary human being, a group, or a large organization--must progress, and should aspire towards some goal. Otherwise there is no active life; there is no interest, and sometimes there is only a very injurious vegetation. Roov, Russkoe Ob'edinennoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society) is a great social organization composed of several branches. As a large organization it must lead an active life, aspire toward some goal in life which is sought by the majority of its members. Without such a goal, without a common ambition, the organization cannot progress. What, then, are its problems--or to speak correctly, requirements--at the present time?

There are several. Three of them are foremost: to establish a loan and savings bank, to organize the youth and to encourage their activity in the Roov, and to develop a better Roov page in Rassviet.

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Let us begin with the last. It is necessary to discuss openly and clearly from all points of view the mediocrity of our page. Its main shortcoming is that the articles are of a political or polemical character, and such articles are not acceptable in the page of Roov. In general, they are weak on all points; in ideas, in the experience and authority of the writers, and in the manner of exposition, that is, in simple elementary grammar. Besides, all these articles are against some members of our organization. After reading such illiterate trash, some amount of filth settles and always remains on the soul, and one does not care to read further.

The page of the Roov must serve as a bond which ties together the branches and the central organization, as well as each branch with the other. For this purpose, it should have the character of a news page. Yet, how will we receive the necessary information about the social work of the branches at present? We must have a permanent correspondent whose duty will not be

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to write political articles, but to inform us by absolutely correct and authentic reports of the social activities of his particular branch.

Incidentally, as I understand it, the central organization has repeatedly directed the branches to send statements of their social activities, but there have been no results. And this is understandable **because** the center should appeal not to the branches, but to the individual members of the branches who are more or less educated. There should be a correspondent in every branch of the organization for the page of Roov.

The last problem, to establish a loan and savings bank, was approved by the branches and the majority of the committee, but as difficult as it is to organize [such a bank] in the branches, it is just as essential to organize it in the center and to do this as soon as possible. It is necessary for the main committee to pass on this question very speedily. I do not doubt that the loan and savings department will be established and that it will bring the desired and successful results.

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To organize the youth is the vital problem of the society. The center is doing everything possible to accomplish this promptly. But the center has neither the sufficient resources nor sufficient members among its organizers. It is urgent that the branches shall not only indicate their desire to organize the youth but shall work toward the realization of that desire. Instead many branches make a laughing matter of this problem. More action is required.

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NEITHER CHICAGO NOR WILKES-BARRE, BUT GENERAL CONSOLIDATION

by

N. Komiakov

Last Saturday in "Novosti" [The News--page in Rassviet devoted to the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society], an editorial was printed under the title "Chicago or Wilkes-Barre" in which a grievance was stated because Levitskoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi" (Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society at Holy Trinity Cathedral, 1121 North Leavitt Street, Chicago, Illinois) is again making overtures toward the Vilkes-Barskomu Obshchestvu (Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society) at Wilkes-Barre, from which organization they withdrew sometime ago; the article also states in conclusion that "Chicago is better than Wilkes-Barre". In the article the statement is made that "Levitsi" [Russian Mutual Aid Society on Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill.] Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) of Chicago, because "we Chicagoans must take care of ourselves."

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"To take care of one's self"--that is an old problem. Who today does not think of taking care of himself?

The capitalist cutting the wages of the workers is taking care of himself because he wants to receive more profit. The same capitalist is taking care of himself when he closes the shop and throws the workers on the streets because he is afraid that the workers may eat up the capital which he has accumulated. The speculator on the stock exchange, gambling on the rise and fall of the stocks, is taking care of himself because the fluctuation of prices goes into his pocket. The bandit robbing the safe takes care of himself because the contents pass into his hands. The banker, his bank insolvent, pays out to his clients [a few] cents on the dollar; he is taking care of himself because the remaining part of the dollar goes to his benefit. Capone, serving at present a term in prison, took care of himself when he was engaged in the bootlegging business by removing his competitors from his path.

Examples of "taking care of one's self" can be given by the thousands, but

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each one of them reveals only genuine selfishness and has no relation with the brotherhood ideal even if such illustrations are covered with the best intentions. The brotherhood organization should take an opposite attitude--to take care not of one's self but of others, of everyone. The goal of the brotherhood should be to fight against egoism, not to put it forward as a slogan to be fulfilled.

With the reproach addressed to the Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society we might agree, if the writer of the editorial had definitely confirmed the fact that the Wilkes-Barre organization has, for a long time been frozen to the point of death, that the membership decreases, and that generally the organization actually lags behind, and that the Chicago organization, to the contrary, strives to develop and to keep in step with the requirements of modern life; it works and develops the idea of general unification, it wishes to gather all the Russians into one united family, and to prove this fact, RNzOV states that the organization is on the eve of merging with ROOV Russkoe Ob'edinennoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (Russian Consolidated Mutual

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Aid Society), etc. Unfortunately the author did not say a word about this matter.

And therefore not only did the author of the said editorial not prove the preferability of "Chicago" over "Wilkes-Barre", but on the contrary suggested to the reader that "Chicago" itself was not on the right path, since it was not seeking general consolidation, but showed it up as taking care of one's self."

As long as the leaders of Russian organizations praise only their own home cities, be it Chicago, New York, or Wilkes-Barre--it makes no difference which --there will be no general solidarity in the Russian colony, not to mention the small individual organizations, which sooner or later become bankrupt if they do not unite. Therefore the salvation rests not in Chicago or Wilkes-Barre, but in a general consolidation of Chicago, New York, Wilkes-Barre, "Levitsi" and others.

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CHICAGO OR WILKES-BARRE

The Russian people of Chicago know very well that on Leavitt Street, at the Cathedral, there is a Mutual Aid Society, Russko-Amerikanskoe Pravoslavnoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi Sviatogo Kniazia Wladimira, Rapovs, (Russian-American Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society of St. Vladimir). Up to 1918, the above-mentioned society was a branch of the Russian-American Greek Catholic Mutual Aid Society (Rpgkov), but later on, in spite of the large membership and other good qualities of this Society, the "Levitsi" decided not to obey the decree of the assembly of the Rpgkov, which had voted to increase the monthly dues, and they withdrew from the Rpgkov. ["Levitets," singular--"Levitsi," plural; these names are given to the members of the Russian Mutual Aid Society of the Holy Trinity Cathedral Parish at 1121 North Leavitt Street, Chicago, Illinois.]

There was nothing remaining for the Levitsi to do but to organize their own



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mutual aid society and this was done. Everything went along smoothly but then "Prosperity" arrived (unemployment and insolvency of banks). The Black Angel began to visit the members of Rapovs frequently, and the society was forced to do something. It was necessary to unite with someone. Inquiries and investigations were made of all similar societies and finally, after receiving all the required information, it was found that the most suitable organizations for the purpose of merging, were Rnzov (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) and Rpgkov (Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society). But here there appears an interesting situation.

In every organization, there are people with different opinions and our neighbors, the Levitsi are no exception. Those members who were in favor of uniting with Rpgkov strove to convince the rest of the members that there would be more security in joining the above-mentioned society because the organization had seven thousand members (adults), but they purposely suppressed the fact that besides the seven thousand, there were only one thousand two hundred

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young members. They forgot to mention that at the time when they left the said organization, it was because of its instability. They also concealed the fact that in 1926, Rpgkov of Wilkes-Barre established higher rates for the older members. They tried to prove that the aggregate membership must be considered an important factor.

But to tell the truth, it is necessary to state that this was done chiefly for revenge (against whom? and for what?). Some persons, in order to discredit Rnzov and to press their own point of view, even made such insinuations as the following. They spread a rumor that they had in their hands official records of the instability of the Rnzov. We were told that the chairman of the administration of the Rnzov, upon hearing the rumor, visited the persons supposedly having this information. It appears that they failed to produce any of the official documents that they had bragged about. But these persons knew very well that some of the members were gullible; they openly said of such members: "Show them a piece of paper stating that herein is written so and so and they will believe it." But it appears that even the



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Levitsi, in spite of their piety, are not to be cheated and slandered.

Let's consider the real facts. The Rnzov as well as the Rpgkov increased the dues to conform with the rates adopted by the Fraternal Congress and, therefore, the financial soundness of each society became about equal. And if you recall that the Rnzov had, for its 1,500 adult members, over five hundred children, in comparison with Rpgkov where for seven thousand adult members there were only 1,200 children, or, in other words, in Rnzov the ratio is three adults to one child, and in Rpgkov it is seven to one, you have the answer, a simple test of the stability of the organization. Every Levitets knows that if there are more older members, more money is required for benefit payments, and, therefore, there will be less stability in the organization.

And principally, one fact remains certain that those persons who worked so energetically in favor of transferring the membership of the St. Vladimir Society to Wilkes-Barre, are not at all interested in the stability of the



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Society, but are simply trying to cut off the branch on which they are sitting/[Editor's note: idiom implying disruptive tactic].

We Chicagoans, should take care of ourselves. This industrial age ruins a human being's life, and after forty-five years of age the Russian immigrant laborer is left without a bit of bread. Who will take care of him? Chicago or Wilkes-Barre? If we consolidated the Chicago group, we would be able to give bread to our aged. For instance; we could build farms for the aged. Let's say that the Rnzov spent part of their capital to buy land, dividing it into sections and offering the sections to any aged person who wished to work on a farm. The land belonging to the organization would be free from taxes. The organization would co-operate in helping to sell the products of the farm in the city. Many other forms of aid to our members could be organized, but first of all it is necessary that the societies trust one another.

Our misfortune lies in the fact that within our colony there are people who play the role of pharisees. They pray to God, repeatedly bow in reverence,

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go to confession, donate money and time for the support of the orthodox Catholic faith, but, in reality, they do not believe in the idea that they so loudly proclaim. Christ commands: "Love thy neighbor," but our Chicago Pharisees state: "How can we unite with our brothers? They left us; why should we give them a hand? No, no, never!"

Therein lies our misfortune. For centuries the doctrine of Christ has been preached, and yet it has not helped to do away with our primitive arrogance. At present we are as far from brotherhood and Christian love as our pagan ancestors were. How can any unbeliever be converted to the Christian faith when he observes such deeds of people calling themselves "Orthodox Catholic"?

The "red locust" [Translator's note: Bolsheviks], with the purpose of destroying us, attacks Rnzov as well as St. Vladimir, and our Russian "Orthodox Catholics" from Leavitt Street think that they will save themselves if they unite with Rpgkov. They refuse to understand that if Rnzov, St. George's



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Brotherhood and St. George's Parish become victims of the red locust, then there is nothing left for the Levitsi; it would be useless to fight; the only thing to do would be to surrender without struggle.

It seems that those persons who work so energetically against the consolidation of the Chicago societies, forget the historical precedent of Minin. Hey, you Levitsi! Do you really have the Russian soul and Russian blood in your veins? Are you willing to unite with your brothers Rnzov or will you, as traitors to the Russian cause, silently scamper to Wilkes-Barre?

Editorial colleagues of Novosti

/Editor's note: The News, page of Rassviet./



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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 17, 1932.

AN APPEAL TO THE SECRETARIES AND THE MEMBERS
OF THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

(Editorial)

Our page "Novosti" (The News) in Rassviet is already two years old.

Everyone realizes the importance of the press. Everyone admits that by means of the press it is much easier to win greater sympathy for an individual and for all society. By means of the press any organization or society can become widely known for their activities among the non-organized masses. Everybody knows that by means of the press we can discuss the chief problems of our society.

Our enemy has spent large sums of money for the press, because they know that the existence of big organizations without the press is impossible; they would be as helpless as the blind man without his stick.

Through the use of "Novosti" it is easier to explain to colonists, who for



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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 17, 1932.

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III A some reason have not yet joined our Society, what benefits they can receive for themselves and their families in case of illness or death, which may come to anyone of us. In case of any kind of an accident to one of our members, it would not be necessary for the wife or relatives to beg for charity for the funeral expenses, or for a morsel of bread. Our Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society takes care of this matter and is responsible for everything.

Rnzov-Russkoye Nezavisimoye Obschestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) for the past twenty-two years has not cheated any of its members, because the Society exists not for profit, but for the benefit of the Russian people in a foreign country.

To our deep sorrow, the secretaries of our branches, not excluding the secretary of the first branch, somehow do not realize that by means of the page "Novosti", they could gain a great deal if they would picture the activities of their own branches and the lives of their members.

It is very important that every branch should take this matter into consideration

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and appoint its own correspondent who would take the necessary steps to tell us of the activities within the branch.

Thus we would be able to win the sympathy of the workers in the Russian colony.

From the reports of our various branches, in spite of critical conditions, we are very glad to hear that we are progressing.

It is essential that we write about these things in "Novosti." The editorial colleagues urge us to consider the importance of this matter.

Write about the lives of the Russians in your city. Write about the activity in your school for the children. Reveal the enemy of our Society; try to get new members into one great Russian family under the flag of Rnzov.

Toward this end we all have to work, earnestly--for the general welfare of the public and of society.

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II B 2 f For the past twenty-two years of the existence of Rnzov, the
Society has had a great field on which to develop this type of
benefit for ourselves and for our young and future generation.

It is up to you. What do you say?

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 8/76

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Novoe Russko Slovo (New Russian Word), June 25, 1932. *WPA (ILL) PROJ 3027*

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. X, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

THE RUSSIAN COLONY OF THE PAST; MEMOIRS OF AN OLD
COLONIST; THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT SOCIETY

Long I have lived in Chicago. And I have worked much in the social field. Naturally, a considerable quantity of various materials has accumulated - observations, facts, bound up with life, with the customs and temper of the Russian colony in Chicago.

Before my very eyes, so to say, and in my very presence, the process of shaping Russian social organizations went on. Some kept growing and developing; others fell to pieces and disappeared in a gulf of intrigue induced by ignorance, inadequacy, and lack of culture. I do not intend

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to do my sketches at this time in a systematic or chronological way. Eventually, I contemplate, I shall set up from the material I have on the history of the Russian colony in Chicago, an account of our part of the emigration.

Meanwhile I shall limit myself to isolated characteristic episodes descriptive of the environment in which was formed the social life of Russian emigrants.

In connection with the 20th anniversary of the St. George Brotherhood in Chicago, recently celebrated here, together with the congress of the Independent Society, which had decided to fuse with another powerful Russian organization, R. O. O. V., I recall an incident which actually brought about the founding of the Independent Society.

The history of this organization, the so-called Independents, is interesting chiefly by making us familiar with the first manifestation

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of protest against tsarist church tyranny of the Russian autocratic government in America.

It began twenty years ago, after our Orthodox Church in our city had been managed by "Father" V. Alexandrov over a period of five years, and it had seemed to him that the 300 or 400 dollars per month which he made was not enough. He resorted to all sorts of "schemes," and one nice Sunday morning he started to exhort his parishioners: "Why do you take your money to all kinds of banks, where it is often in danger. Better give it to me for safekeeping!"

Some time later, for some reason, it came to light that the church was in debt. Everybody appeared perplexed, but this soon grew into a persistent demand by the parishioners for an account from their priest, who did not relish it at all, and therefore instead of a reply presumptuously threw himself on the parishioners, called them "revolutionists, infidels, and Socialists."

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Yet, the parishioners still persisted: "Give an account!"

This went on for about a month. On one of the Sundays that followed, "service" was assisted by several police officers in whose presence the little father in a bold voice began his sermon thus:

"Beloved brothers and sisters: Appointed by the Bishop Platon, I, as your spiritual shepherd, although under no obligation to account to you, nevertheless, from spiritual goodness shall do it for you. I fully followed the teaching of the Gospel, and accordingly my right hand did not know what the left did; with one hand I took your money, and with the other I used the money as needed. What was left I put in the bank."

The priest immediately assigned a committee to examine the case. This did not find favor with the parishioners; loud protests were uttered,

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and the ugliest, most shameful row imaginable ensued.

The "scandal-mongers," one by one, were arrested by the police, to whom the priest pointed them out with his cross. Those who resisted arrest the priest drove from the church with the same cross, and thus wounded one woman. All those arrested were in a few days let out on bail.

Similar scandals had occurred in this church on previous occasions. Yet this time something "extraordinary" happened, inasmuch as it was found necessary to call out from New York "His Eminence, the Prelate proper" to "restrain the unruly."

The prelate, upon arriving here, at once called in lawyers, to whom he paid out about \$2,000. This money he ordered recovered from the community after the trial.

The trial took place, the arrested ones were released after a fine of

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ten or fifteen dollars. They were also enjoined from further attendance to their church. And the property of the church was signed away to "His Eminence," who after this went back to his own. Sure enough, the priest lost his popularity. He soon gathered up his belongings and disappeared. His location has not been discovered to this date.

Soon afterwards (about three years later) the absconding priest was replaced by another, Kukulevski, who on the very first Sunday promised to serve devotedly.

"Elect your own committee and be your own masters."

Yet, when the committee met, the priest advised that he was unable to present documents which, kept as they were by Father Vladimir in a fire-proof safe, were nevertheless chewed up by mice. "Other documents,

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however," continued the 'Parent,' "those relating to debts are intact. The debts reach into the thousands." The committee was unable to comprehend how it could be that only debt documents were on hand.

More scandals and protests.....

And here commences a genuine period of "revolutionary insurrection" by church-goers: "We want our Independent Church. We no longer need tsarist consuls, nor government-appointed eminences in whose name our church property would be written. We ourselves shall manage our church; we ourselves shall manage the priest; also we shall order him about, not he us.

And so the committee gets together a group of about four hundred revolutionists, who are determined to have a priest for the parish and not a parish for the priest; petitions and telegrams went to "His Eminence" in New York, begging that a priest be sent out. There came a reply that

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one would be sent, but on the condition that the entire property of the new church be signed away to "His Eminence."

But the "revolutionaries," who had time to become well organized, did not relish this reply. They found it more advantageous to find a location for a church of their own on their collected funds; also, to engage a priest independently. This they did. The result was the Russian Orthodox Independent St. George Church, and next door is the Russian-English School; also, the Russian Independent Society, whose lot it was later to be transformed into the immense, powerful, influential organization of mutual aid and mutual enlightenment.

An Old Colonist.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Minutes of the Twenty-First Supreme Assembly of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, Held May 28, 29, 1932, in Mirror Hall, 1140 N. Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (In Manuscript.) Property of RIMAS.

The first session of the twenty-first convention of RIMAS was held Saturday, May 28, 1932, in Mirror Hall, at 1140 N. Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

(1) Supreme President's Address.

Supreme president of the society, Elarion Horoschenia, opened the first session with a brief welcome address at 5 o'clock in the evening and suggested that two sentries be selected to supervise order in the hall. W. Sabinsky and F. Syman accepted the duties.

(2) Roll Call.

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Recording Secretary of the society called the roll of the delegates from the branches.

Brotherhood of St. George the Conqueror, Branch 1. Present were: D. Vorobey, A. Haponovich, M. Horozanko, A. Grigorchuk, F. Davidchik, V. Dedovich, J. Dziako, V. Zamkovetz, G. Kichkailo, V. Konashewsky, I. Marchuck, D. Mikhalchik, P. Nagorny, I. Pyatnitsa, V. Sabinsky, J. Sleznik, Z. Stolarana, F. Syman, Dr. P. Chadovich, S. Yakimovich, and K. Yarmolik.

The following were absent: R. Polischuk, A. Pasiuk, G. Chepelevich, and I. Kuriga.

Branch 2. Brotherhood of St. Vladimir. Sylvester Gutz, and S. Zavada.

Branch 3. Maria Davidchik, Xenia Zhogalsky, Maria Kiersch, Katherine Parada, Anna Polischuk, Natalia Omelianuk, Vera Sergenia, and Julia Yakimovich.

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Absent: Teodora Syman and Alexandra Sushkova.

Branch 4. No delegates.

Branch 5. Z. Dreichan and A. Rudenko

Branch 6. J. Erin was absent

Branch 7. A. Petruchik and P. Sorogovetz

Branch 8. Julia Zavada

Branch 10. Anastasia Gorbachuk

Branch 12. Ivan Guk

Branch 14. Anton Tichanovich.

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Branch 16. P. Wasilkov.

Besides the delegates there were present representatives of ROOVA: J. Vasilieff and I. Palchewsky; from Branch 18 ROOVA in Gary, Ind.; from the Pittsburg society RNOV and others.

There were also present representatives of the Pushkin, Kryloff and Douglas Park schools, and I. Zholnerczik from St. George's Parish.

(3) Election of Tellers and Committee on Credentials.

Ivan Pyatnitza and Teodor Davidchik were unanimously elected to act as tellers.

The committee on credentials was elected of the following: J. Mikhalchik, Z. Stolarana, and W. Dedovich.

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After a ten minute intermission, during which time the committee on credentials verified the mandates of the delegates, the meeting was resumed.

(4) Verdict of the Committee on Credentials.

The committee on credentials declared all the credentials in order. The delegates of branches 2 and 3 have no mandates. The question was raised: why have the delegates no mandates? The delegates replied that the credentials were sent by mail in the name of the secretary of the society. A motion was made to consider the delegates with full rights. There was no opposition to this.

(5) Nomination and Election of Chairman to Conduct the Convention.

Supreme president E. Horoschenia made a motion that a presidium be elected to conduct the convention and requested nominations for the

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chairmanship.

The following accepted the nomination: Anton Tichanovich and Dr. Peter Chadovich. By a closed ballot vote, A. Tichanovich received 39 votes and Dr. Chadovich 6. Therefore, A. Tichanovich was elected chairman, and V. Dedovich was unanimously elected vice-chairman.

(6) Nomination and Election of Secretary of the Convention.

The following were nominated: D. Worobey, J. Dziako and J. Sleznik; the first two declined the nomination, and J. Sleznik was unanimously elected. Nikon Sidorovich was unanimously elected assistant to the secretary.

(7) Installation of the Presidium to Conduct the Assembly.

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After the election of the presidium, president of the society, Horoschenia, announced the election closed and called the presidium to take their posts.

Anton Tichanovich thanked the delegates for their trust and requested the delegates to conduct themselves peacefully and listen attentively to the issues up for deliberation and decision.

(a) Reading of messages to the assembly:

The following messages were received from individuals and organizations:

Branch 17 of RIMAS, Baltimore, Md.

Branch 7 of RIMAS, named after L. N. Tolstoi, in East Chicago, Ind.

Administration of RCOVA.

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Branch 18 of ROCVA; A. Kalishuk of Ambridge, Pa.; S. Gretskey, Detroit, Mich.

After reading each message, the delegates of the convention applauded. The assembly entrusted the administration to reply to all the messages through the press.

(8) Reading of the Order of the Business of the Assembly.

The order of the business of the assembly was read and the delegates were asked to make any additions or changes to the same.

(a) Delegate from Branch 1, G. Kichkailo moved that the question of extending the privilege to new members be added to the order of the business.

(b) Natalia Omelyaniuk seconded the motion made by Kichkailo.

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(c) The question was placed in the order of the business of the assembly by a unanimously voiced assent.

Thereupon the order of the day was unanimously approved.

(9) Reading of the Minutes of the Previous Assembly.

The secretary of the assembly read the minutes of the previous, the 20th Supreme Assembly, after which the chairman asked the delegates for additions, changes, or corrections.

Delegate from Branch 5, Argo, Illinois, remarked that at the previous assembly he had raised the question of the removal from their branch of their share of the debt from newspaper Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), but this is not in the minutes.

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Therefore, delegate of Branch 1, Z. Stolarana, requested that this question be placed in the order of the business of the assembly and give serious attention to the decision of this matter.

The motion was seconded and the question of absolving the branch 5 of the debt was placed in the order of the business of the assembly and in conclusion the order of the business of the assembly was then unanimously approved.

Reports from Committees:

(10) Report of the Executive Committee.

On behalf of the executive committee E. Horoschenia reported that due to the lack of cultural workers in the society, the membership composition demands consolidation. A lengthy speech was heard and approved without remarks.

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(11) Financial Report

The chairman of the assembly, Anton Tichanovich, asked the delegates how the report should be read: should the income and disbursements of the society be read in detail or only the monthly totals be given. After some discussion and disagreement, it was decided by a majority vote that the monthly totals of income and disbursements be read.

From the report it was seen that for 1931 the income of the society was \$19,866.79, disbursements, \$8,556.14. A net profit for the year was \$11,310.65. For the first four months of 1932, the income was \$6,659.28; disbursements, \$3,855.39; a net profit of \$2,803.89 was shown. The grand total of the treasury of the society as of April 30, 1932, was \$58,058.51.

After this report was read, Chairman Tichanovich inquired of the delegates whether there is anyone opposed to the secretary's report, or

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whether there is anything not clear in the report. There were no remarks, therefore it was moved that the report be approved after a report by the auditing committee.

Then secretary N. Kozak gave a report on the condition of the members of the society. At present there are in the society 1,478 adult members regularly paying their dues and 573 minors. After the report of the secretary-treasurer of the society, Joseph Sleznik, was given, in which he explained to the delegates the condition of the treasury and where the funds are kept for safety, the following account was made: \$40,665.30 is invested in first mortgages, \$2,500 in stock in the Russian Publishing Corporation; \$8,893.59 in banks and in a checking account. Upon hearing the report of the treasurer, a question was raised about future loans on first mortgages.

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In accordance with the demand of the delegates the question of loans was placed in the order of the business of the meeting.

The members of the Audit Committee were asked to make their report. On behalf of the committee, Sebastian Kondrasiuk and Moisei Syman supported the accuracy of the report on the condition of the books of income and disbursements of the society. He also expressed the appreciation and thanks to the executive committee for the exact and accurate keeping of books and financial reports.

A motion was made to approve the report, and it was upheld.

(12) Report of the Recording Secretary of the Society.

In his report recording secretary A. Haponovich informed the delegates of the assembly as to the number of regular and extraordinary

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meetings held during the year, who attended regularly and who was absent a certain number of times, and in conclusion asked that persons, having no opportunity to accurately (sic) attend sessions of the Board of Directors, refuse office in the directorship, but those who accept such obligation exert all means to see to it that the society does not suffer as a result. The report was approved by applause of the delegates.

(13) The Report of the Organization Committee of the Society.

V. Konoshevsky gave his report on behalf of the organization Committee, stating in his report that because of the depression and unemployment it was difficult to carry on their activity. For the lapsed year two branches were organized, one in Baltimore, Md., and the other in Harvey, Ill. Also two schools were organized. Friendly relations have been established with the Leavitt Fraternity, ROOVA, and other organizations. During the course of the year there were eight lectures and

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four speeches made in the branches. In conclusion, Konashevsky stated that it is necessary to increase the cultural-educational work in the branches, and at all cost to materialize the question of speakers.

The speech by Konashevsky was met with sympathizing applause of the delegates.

(14) Report of the School Committee.

In behalf of the school committee, P. Chopko spoke, after which G. Kichakailo made a motion seconded by V. Sabinsky that the school question be placed in the order of the business of the assembly.

(15) D. Vorobey spoke in behalf of the editorial colleague of the News of Rimas. His report was listened to attentively and without remarks. After which it was declared that the question of the News was placed in the order of the business of the assembly, when it

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would be decided one way or another in its turn.

(16) Consolidation with ROOVA

In the order of the business of the assembly the question of consolidation with ROOVA was next, but J. Dziako gave a message to the chairman of the assembly to postpone the speech of the committee and the delegates present at the 6th Convention of ROOVA in New York due to the absence of A. Pasiuk; both reports will be made at the next session at which time A. Pasiuk will be present.

This notice was announced by the chairman and it was unanimously approved.

(17) A motion was made that a fifteen minute recess be called. Promptly at 9:00 P. M., Saturday, May 28, a 15-minute recess was called.

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(18) After a 15-minute recess chairman A. Tichanovich called the delegates to resume their places and announced that, in accordance with the order of the business of the assembly, oral requests, notifications, and speeches of the delegates from their places will proceed.

(19) Speakers from Their Places

The president of ROOVA, Vasilieff, greeted the assembly and expressed hope that RILAS and ROOVA will consolidate into one family and will set the work of mutual aid and education in the Russian colony on such a firm foundation that (it) will not be destroyed by any hostile forces. This announcement was met with tremendous applause from the delegates. They announce that the question of consolidation stands in the order of the business of the meeting.

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(20) Representative of the Gary society 'Lyubov' greeted the delegates and announced that if consolidation materializes, other organizations will also join the Independents and RNOVA. This speech was applauded.

(21) Representative A. Karakov from branch 18 of RNOVA, Gary, Ind., expressed the wish that the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society strive to consolidate with other Russian societies. He also announced that members of Branch 18 have always been friendly towards RIMAS.

(22) President of RNOV, D. Kazushchik, in his welcome address announced that the deficiency of RIMAS lies in the fact that it wishes to consolidate with Russian colonists only. Kazushchik recommends to the assembly the question of consolidation not only with Russian colonists but also with all workers, not discriminating in creed or race be considered. To this announcement there were heard contradictory remarks from the floor to the effect that it is not our aim to create an

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Internationale.

(23) Chairman of the assembly, A. Tichanovich, announced that all welcome addresses are ended, therefore speeches of delegates from their places will begin.

From Branches:

St. George the Conqueror, No. 1, A. Haponovich stated that there are about 600 adult members and about 200 children; besides there is also a group of youth. The branch has organized three schools, two of which are supported by parents and one at the expense of the branch. The branch allows about \$50 monthly for this school. The branch has in its treasury \$11,370.

(24) Branch No. 2. St. Vladimir Brotherhood.

Semen Zavada announced that there are 59 members in the branch, each

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paying 25 cents monthly to the sick benefit fund. There is \$1,500 in the treasury. Everything is in order in the branch.

(25) Branch No. 3. Sorority of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin.

Julia Jakimovich announced that there are 223 members. Every member pays her dues accurately (sic). There is \$2,294 in the treasury. No sick benefits are paid, but help to the sick is extended (in a sisterly manner).

(26) Branch No. 4. Delegate was absent.

Branch No. 5. Zachary Dreichan announced that there are 57 members. It is very difficult to gain new members due to the depression. Many members are unemployed and are not able to pay membership dues. There is \$520 in the treasury.

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(27) Branch No. 6. Alternate for the delegate spoke. A. Bernoff announced that the branch is very young; there are 15 good-paying members. The treasury has about \$100.

(28) Branch No. 7. Alexander Terruchik announced that there are 53 adult members and 9 children members. There is about \$1,000 in the treasury, and more than \$600 loaned to members.

(29) Branch No. 8. J. Zavada announced that the sorority is doing quite well under existing conditions. Unemployment interferes with the progress and activity because new members cannot be enrolled.

(30) From Branch 10. Nicholas Krupko announced that there are 32 members in the branch and \$1,205 in the treasury. It is very difficult to attract new members as on one side unemployment is a barrier, and on the other members of the Pittsburg society cause interference.

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(31) Branch 12. Ivan Guk announced that the membership numbers 18 and the treasury has \$280. Members owe the branch \$140. In the course of five years the branch has paid out more than \$200 in sick benefits. Due to the present depression activity in the branch is low. But the directors of the branch are exerting all forces so that in the future the branch may progress.

(32) Branch 18. A. Tichanovich, chairman of the 21st Supreme Assembly, announced that the branch has carried out the resolution regarding consolidation with relative organizations, and with ROOVA first of all. There are twenty members in the branch. All members pay dues promptly. There are no sick members at the present time. The treasury has \$76. The former secretary, having left the branch, retained \$68. There is a school in the branch, to which the branch loaned \$45. There are forty children and three women enrolled in the school. During the

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past year ten lectures and seven concerts were arranged, the proceeds from which were turned over to the school. Also there is a musical group of young people in the branch and a school for English which is attended by twenty-two women. Last year there was organized a Russian American Citizens' Club which has forty-five members.

(33) Branch 15. Pullman, Ill. Nikon Sidorovich stated that there are 32 adult and 12 children members of the branch. \$170 was paid out during the year in sick benefits. \$9 was set aside for the school. Formerly work in the branch did not progress because of harmful persons of the Bolshevik ranks. These persons have left our branch in order to conduct disorganizing work. One of the harmful persons, having held a position of responsibility in the branch, took with him \$53. Now every-

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thing is adjusted in the branch and the work is progressing. The branch has expressed its approval for consolidation with ROOVA.

(34) Branch 16. Peter Wasilkov stated that the branch is in existence only four months. There are twenty adult and five child members. There is only \$23 in the treasury. It is impossible to open a school due to the depression. All members have expressed their approval for consolidation with ROOVA.

(35) Branch 17. Fedor Fedoroff announced that the branch has been organized only recently. It is composed mostly of former members of RNOV and ROOVA. All members are in favor of the creation of a central sick benefit fund without which new members cannot be attracted. At present there are more than twenty members in the branch.

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(36) The following speakers were next in the order of the program: P. Chopko for the Douglas Park School, representative of the Kryloff School, St. George's School which is the location of the headquarters of the society.

(37) Salaries of the Officers of the Society

Chairman of the assembly, A. Tichanovich, announced to the delegates the question of salaries of the officers of the society, and asked for their opinions and statements in regard to this question.

Supreme president of the society, E. Horoschenia, suggested that the salary of the financial secretary be raised to \$300 a year and that of the other officials remain the same. Many delegates opposed the increase of salaries.

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James Mikhalchik raised the question of extraordinary expenses paid by the treasury of the society. He recommended to the assembly that the delegates decide once and for always that the Board of Directors should not have the right to pay for extraordinary work other than the fixed salaries, but should cases arise, they must be left to the next assembly for approval. After some debating, the question was put to a vote and a majority of the delegates were in favor of not increasing salaries to any officer. Should any extraordinary work arise, the administration may meet the additional expense.

(38) Election of Board of Directors for the Coming Year.

A motion was made to adjourn for today and tomorrow with fresh vitality the elections will begin. Here there was some opposition, as there were yet many matters to be settled, therefore it was recommended to continue with the election. The question was voted upon and the result was

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that the majority, 23 to 19, decided to continue the session.

(39) Nomination and Election of Supreme President of the Society.

The following were nominated: Horoschenia, Sabinsky and Dedovich. Sabinsky and Dedovich declined to accept the nomination and Elarion Horoschenia was unanimously elected Supreme President of the society at a salary of \$80 a year and under bond of \$500 in cash or \$1,000 in real estate.

(40) Nomination and Election of Supreme Vice-President of the Society.

The nomination for vice-president was met with some difficulty, as it was made clear that no one wanted to accept the vice-presidency because a bond is necessary while the position carries no responsibilities and no salary. A proposal was made to remove the bond from all assistants

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having no responsibilities. This was approved unanimously. After this Nikon Sidorovich was unanimously elected vice-president.

(40a) Nomination and Election of Treasurer of the Society.

Joseph Sleznik was unanimously re-elected treasurer of the society at a salary of \$80 a year and under a \$2,000 cash bond or \$4,000 in real estate. A. Bernoff, alternate for delegate of Branch 6, I. Erin, was elected assistant treasurer, but the next day I. Erin appeared desirous of being elected to the Board of Directors, and consequently it was made clear that there could not be two persons elected to the Board of Directors from a branch sending one delegate to the assembly. In view of this Bernoff requested that he be absolved of the responsibilities of assistant treasurer and in his stead Semen Jakimovich was elected.

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(41) Nicholas Kozak was unanimously re-elected Supreme Secretary of the society. Secretary serves at a salary of \$250 a year and is under a \$4,000 real estate bond and all his expenses pertaining to society business, such as telephone and transportation are to be paid, as well as those of the other directors of the society.

(42) Nomination and Election of Recording Secretary of the Society.

A. Haponovich announced that he is overburdened with other work in the branch and therefore requests that a new recording secretary of the society be elected.

James Sleznik was unanimously elected as Recording Secretary of the society with a salary of \$35 a year and is under bond of \$100 in cash or \$200 in real estate.

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(43) Adjournment of the Session.

A motion was made to adjourn this session. It was unanimously voted to adjourn at 11 P. M., Saturday, May 28, and the next session to begin at 10 A. M., Sunday, May 29, 1932.

(44) The Second Session of the Assembly Opened Sunday, May 29, at 10:45 A. M.

The roll was called; all delegates were present with the exception of V. Konashewsky; J. Erin replaced by alternate from Branch 6, Bernoff, was also present at this session, as was A. Pasiuk who represented the RIMAS Society at ROOVA's 6th convention in New York.

A. Tichanovich, chairman of the assembly, read the greeting received

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from the Gogol school. Next, a representative of the city authorities greeted the assembly. In his speech he appealed to the Russian people to consolidate and have solidarity and advised to highly prize the great Russian culture and the beautiful Russian language.

J. Erin on behalf of the Russian-American Citizens' Club in Chicago addressed the assembly. He briefly reminded the delegates of the activity of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and expressed the hope that at the assembly the foundation will be laid for consolidation of the Russian colony into one family. Each of the delegate speakers were greeted with hearty applause.

Especially wild was the applause accorded to V. F. Panka, representative of the city authorities who gave an ardent speech in the Polish language.

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(45) Nomination and Election of Fourteen Directors of the Society.

There were twenty-four delegates nominated, but the following declined to accept the nomination: G. Kichkailo, S. Gutz, S. Zavada, J. Dziako, J. Mikhalchik, A. Grigorchuk, S. Jakimovich, A. Haponovich, and Dr. P. Chadovich. The following were nominees for candidacy: Z. Stolarana, I. Pyatnitza, J. Erin, F. Davidchik, I. Marchuk, P. Sorogovetz, P. Vasilkov, V. Sabinsky, P. Nagorny, K. Jarmolik and Katherine Parada. In view of the fact that fourteen delegates accepted nominations, therefore they were simultaneously unanimously elected and there were no objections raised.

(46) Question Raised at the Assembly in Order.

First, that of extending privileges to new members, voiced by Kichkailo. After some disputing, a conclusion was reached unanimously that

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initiation dues were not to be exacted during four months of the year, i. e., June, July, December and January. The new members must pay the first month's dues in accordance with his age and amount of insurance.

(47) Second, that raised by (a) delegate from Branch 5, Argo, Ill., regarding the removal from their branch of the debt for newspaper Svobodnaya Rossiya, made at the time when the society published a daily newspaper. Delegates, having heard the complaint of delegate of Branch 5, decided by a majority vote to absolve the branch of this debt; there were only two delegates opposed. (The branch had been paying \$1 monthly, but there was still \$71 owing.)

(48) Third, that raised by V. Dedovich during the reading of the

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treasurer's report, about loans. The financial secretary had reported that money of the society was not invested in "perishable places," as enemies of the society claim. Interest on the mortgages is being paid punctually. Delegate from Branch 5 reports that money under first mortgages is loaned only to members of Branch 1, but to members of other branches they are not given any loans. Horoschenia denied this statement and requested the financial secretary to disclose the names of any who received money under mortgages. The secretary read the list of mortgages and stated that loans are made to members of all branches. If, however, some members were refused loans, it was because there was no cash on hand. At present there is \$46,000 loaned out for first mortgages. Delegate of Branch 14 moved that no loans be made for an indefinite period. After some discussion it was resolved by a majority vote of the assembly, 23 to 7, that if there shall be more than \$15,000 in the treasury of the society, it shall loan money only on first mortgages in the future, but no greater amount than one-fourth

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of the value of the property.

(49) Consolidation with RCOVA and other friendly organizations of mutual aid.

Chairman of the assembly, Tichanovich, announced that now the speeches of the delegates present at the 5th Convention of RCOVA in New York, omitted yesterday due to A. Pasiuk's absence, will be made. To explain this complicated question, Supreme President of the society, E. Horoschenia, took the floor and on behalf of the committee stated that correspondence with RCOVA has been conducted since November of last year with the knowledge of the Board of Directors. The committee has worked out the following plan:

The consolidated society must be divided into two districts: New York and Chicago. Branches must send dues to the center closest to them. The main office may be in New York, but in this case the society must

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be called the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. Besides, two representatives of RIMAS, A. Pasiuk and J. Dziako, were sent to the 6th Convention of ROCVA to clear everything on the spot. In conclusion, Horoschenia asked the delegates whether or not the correspondence with ROCVA regarding consolidation should be read. Several delegates stated that it is not necessary to read the correspondence as they have full faith in the members of the committee. President of ROCVA, Vasilieff, proposed that all the correspondence be read on the grounds that adherents of Novi Mir do not cease to shout about various secret agreements existing between the administrations of RIMAS and ROCVA. His proposal was accepted and the secretary with the chairman began reading the lengthy correspondence concerning the matter in which there proved to be no secret agreements.

Whereupon A. Pasiuk asked for the floor and announced that the

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Bolsheviki were scaring the independents with "white guards." However, when we came to the 6th Convention of ROOVA, he continued, we saw workers there like ourselves. In ROOVA, as in our society, members are our countrymen, from provinces of Grodno, Minsk and Volhyn. There are no white guards there. The society is governed by the same workers like ourselves. Some branches are older than our society. The society does not occupy itself with politics. There are people there of all convictions, but they all live peacefully and friendly and are devoted to the work of mutual aid. We acquainted ourselves with all the work and examined the financial books. We should not heed what the Bolsheviks say about ROOVA, inasmuch as they call us white guards. There is no need to fear ROOVA. We should consolidate with this society for the welfare and progress of the Russian colony. After Pasiuk, J. Dziako asked for the floor and was surprised that A. Pasiuk said so little, and in consequence asked the chairman of the assembly "what kind of speech should be made."

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The chairman replied that the question up for consideration now is that of consolidation and that he should relate exclusively what he saw and heard while in New York. Then J. Dziako, in addition to Pasiuk's speech, stated that at the 6th Convention of ROOVA for consolidation, 39 delegates voted in favor of consolidation disregarding what the name of the society (may) be, or the place of headquarters; 15 members voted that the society exists under the name of ROOVA, but the center must be in New York. Eight delegates were opposed.

The delegates from the provinces chiefly voted for consolidation. Subsequently, the following decision was made: if the center be in New York then the society must bear the name of Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society; but, if the center be in Chicago, then the Society must bear the name Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society. Therefore the chairman asked the delegates whether anyone else will say anything in regard to this matter. The following delegates requested the floor:

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E. Horoschenia, Z. Stolarana, J. Erin, F. Fedoroff, Z. Dreichan, N. Sidorovich, V. Zamkovetz, M. Horozanko, P. Chopko, J. Mikhalehik, A. Petruchik, S. Jakimovich, W. Sabinsky, I. Marchuk, and P. Nagorny.

Thereupon a motion was made to limit the time of each speaker to five minutes. The motion was seconded and carried. All speakers were in favor of the principle of consolidation. For instance: Nagorny expressed himself in favor of consolidation of ROOVA and RIMAS. He said that regular members of the society should not pay any attention to the slander of Bolsheviks, as they slander alike ROOVA and RIMAS. Marchuk spoke for consolidation not only with ROOVA but also with RNOV.

Chopko thanked ROOVA because it first set the question of consolidation and suggested to the assembly to decide this question with seriousness. Dreichman said that it is not necessary to hurry with consolidation, but it is better to wait until the next assembly.

(Petruchik spoke for consolidation not only of the two organizations mentioned, but of all Russian Mutual Aid Societies.)

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Fedoroff (Baltimore) announced that in ROOVA workers are members, but they are governed not by workers. "We," he said, "cannot oppose consolidation, but we must see to it that enemies do not govern us." In conclusion he advised that the question be left open and (that) at the same time correspondence with other organizations begin.

Horozanko proposed to leave the question open. Sidorovich said that before the Independents there stand two important problems at the present time: consolidation and schools. These questions must be solved by the assembly. Some of the delegates are presumably afraid of something. Formerly the tsar's consul scared them, and now, Devyatkin frightens them with non-admittance into Russia. "The Bolsheviki," he said "blame us for wanting to create some kind of an army. But this is only Bolshevik provocation. We are uniting people on the

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basis of mutual aid and education, not for war. If we unite, then we shall also unite the whole Russian colony in (America) United States and Canada. Then we shall have our own people's homes and schools. We must expel from our branches such persons as spread enmity and disorganization among our ranks. We have no need in such people, we must deal with them as bees with drones."

Erin announced that the assembly acted well in hearing the correspondence concerning consolidation. "Now," he said, "the whole Russian colony will know the value of those 'comrades' who do not cease saying that the leaders of RIMAS sealed certain secret agreements with ROOVA without the knowledge of the ranking members of the society. Certain members of Branch 1 perhaps did not express themselves in favor of consolidation

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only because they did not know the contents of this correspondence, but trusted the 'comrades' who ardently provide them with their provocative proclamations. These 'comrades' become our friends only when our treasury is sound, but when there is no treasury, they are not interested in us. There is no need to fear consolidation, just as there should be no postponement of this question. When we shall consolidate then we will be strong, not only financially but also culturally." Stolarana said that there will be no advantage derived from hurrying consolidation. He said, "in my opinion, first it is necessary to unite the Russian colony in Chicago, then negotiate for consolidation with other organizations."

Jakimovich announced that some of the delegates obviously are afraid of something , and therefore, we should wait a while.

Mikhalchik said that earlier the Board of Directors of the Russian

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Independent Mutual Aid Society communicated with the Pittsburgh Internationale" and suggested that it politics (sic). But the Pittsburghers rejected such a suggestion and began slandering the Independents. The slandering has continued both in conversation and in the press for two years. ROOVA is a fraternal organization, therefore, it need not be feared. The Board of Directors of REAS has not conducted any underground work but has always worked in the interests of the society. The Bolsheviks go from house to house and say that there are one hundred persons who have left our society. This is a bold lie. One hundred members did not leave our society, only eleven, and we regret their leaving us. In conclusion, Mikhalchik announced that the new administration will not confer with the Pittsburgh society as they are not interested in the Russian colony and are uniting with various strange organizations. Therefore, the Independents must stop thinking about uniting with the Pittsburgh Society while it is ruled by enemies of

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the Russian colony and make a decision for consolidation with ROOVA.

V. Sabinsky: The Bolsheviks call me a white guard, but you all know that I am a worker and have never had anything in common with the whiteguards. I have worked and will work in the interest of the Russian working colony. There is no need to fear consolidation. We were frightened at first, but we exist and are strengthening our organization. We are in favor of uniting with RNOV, too, but this society must abandon politics and its "Internationalism." Leaders of RNOV have betrayed the Russian colony as they unite with various strange organizations not for mutual aid but for political activity. As far as we are concerned, we are striving for consolidation with all slavic organizations. Consolidation with ROOVA we must not postpone, but we must make it an actuality now.

Elarion Horoschenia said that the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has only 1,500 members. ROOVA in existence only six years has done much

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more. If we will not fear consolidation, then our ranks will be increased. In conclusion he moved that the question of consolidation be decided in principle and entrust the new administration to work out the terms of agreement and present it at the next assembly for ratification. Besides, he advised that negotiations with other Russian organizations be conducted for consolidation.

Zamkowetz did not oppose the principle of consolidation but suggested to leave the matter open for the time being.

Tichanovich announced that Branch 14 is in favor of consolidation with all relative organizations not engaged in political or religious work, and first of all with ROOVA.

Wasiliev (president of ROOVA): "Bolsheviks call me a white guard, yet I came to America as a 16-year-old boy and never carried weapons in my hands. I represent "white" heads, but soon you shall behold a

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"red" head. Then you will realize who is the real worker." Whereupon Vasiliev related how ROOVA was organized and how the Bolsheviki tried to seize or disintegrate it. "At present," he said "our society has 3,730 members (more than 70 branches). In our treasury there is \$164,000. The election of our administration is conducted the same as yours, and therefore, you should not heed the provocative remarks of the Bolsheviks that ROOVA, our society, is ruled by whiteguards. At the present time two questions face our administration: the expansion of schools, and aid to those members who because of the depression cannot pay their dues. If we unite, then we will have schools and farms. Then we shall also solve the problem of the unemployed members. We have corresponded with RNOVA in regard to consolidation, but it does not wish to give up politics. Leaders of RNOV are concerned not with mutual aid, but with dragging people under policemen's clubs. Our consolidation will bring disaster to all our enemies."

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Kazushchik next asked for the floor. Before granting him the floor, the chairman of the assembly showed the delegates a handbill printed by RNOV against the foremost members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. The chairman said that in the handbill, printed as the result of the initiative of Kazushchik, dirt was thrown upon the very persons whom the Independents elect at their assemblies for responsible positions. "By insulting these persons," said the chairman, "they insult all of us present in this assembly."

Kazushchik announced that RNOV is non-partisan and not an international organization. (Laughter rang throughout the auditorium.) Thereupon he accused the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society ROCVA of creating a political organization, RUSTO. Representatives of ROCVA deny this accusation and announce that ROCVA had no connection in any way with RUSTO. There were some members of ROCVA in that organization, but no

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society of mutual aid can prohibit its members from belonging to political organizations and engaging in political work outside the society.

In conclusion Kazushchik stated that RNOV united not the Russian colony, but workers of all nationalities. He also accused the administration of RIMAS of concealing from the delegates some letters and resolutions.

Palchewsky (treasurer of ROOVA) stated how the first Russian organizations were organized in New York, how they united into one family and called themselves the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society, and how the Bolsheviks tried to destroy this society. Palchewsky also stated that ROOVA in a year had \$26,000 profit, and in all there is over \$160,000 in the treasury. In RNOV, according to rumors, there are more members, but scarcely more than half the money in the treasury, because

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the leaders of this society do not spare the people's money and travel all over the country, although no one invites them. In conclusion, Palchewsky said that RIMAS and ROOVA must unite over all barriers on an equal basis.

M. Kutzko (guest from Gary) greeted the delegates and announced that members of Branch 18 of ROOVA have always defended the Independents against the Bolshevik hoodlums and hooligans. We always have supported the Independents, but with Branch 35 of RNOV we have never been able to come to terms. These people cannot prove their right, and therefore, have often let fists fly instead. "These 'comrades' are your worst enemies," he said. In Chicago they call us white guards, but in New York, anarchists-rassvetovtzy. This they do for the purpose of disrupting the Russian colony and want to seize it into their nets.

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If we unite, then our enemies soon will meet their end.

Thereupon another representative of RHOV, a Chicagoan, Klimko asked for the floor. The chairman of the assembly put the matter to a vote of the assembly. The overwhelming majority of delegates voted against permitting Klimko to speak and considered the matter settled.

The chairman of the assembly announced that the discussion of the matter is closed and proposed that motions be made in regard to consolidation.

Then the chairman of the assembly demanded motions be made in regard to consolidation. J. Erin moved that the matter of consolidation be approved in principle and (this motion was seconded by A. Pasiuk) that the Board of Directors work out the terms on which consolidation would take place.

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The second motion made by Horozanko and seconded by Stolarana that the question remain open: The chairman requested that a vote be taken on these two motions. The following resulted: 36 votes in favor of motion one, that is, that the matter of consolidation be approved in principle and that the Board of Directors work out the terms on which consolidation would take place.

There were six votes in favor of the second motion, that is, that the question remain open.

Moisei Syman appeared on the floor and asked why the presidium of the assembly does not read the resolutions of the Board of Directors in connection with consolidation. Horoschenia replied that this resolution was not read because copies were sent to all branches and the contents are known to all members of the society. Some delegates proposed that

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the resolution be read, motivating their proposal on the fact that if the resolution were not read at this time, the "Novomirtzy" (adherents of Novi Mir) would make an issue of this and write in their pages that the Board of Directors concealed from the delegates certain "secret" pacts with ROOVA. The proposal of this delegates was approved and the chairman read the following resolution of the Board of Directors of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society:

"We, the Board of Directors of RIMAS, at our meeting held April 23, 1932, at 2411 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, having heard the report and recommendations of the members J. Dziako and Alexander Pasiuk, whom we delegated to the 6th Delegate Convention of the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society for the purpose of familiarizing and settling the possibilities and admissibilities of consolidation with

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the aforementioned society, have found that:

(1) The interests of the membership ranks of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society demand a common Russian colonial consolidation;

(2) Every branch of RIMAS is free to accept independently the resolution for consolidation of RIMAS with ROOVA and instruct its delegates to vote for such a consolidation at the 21st Supreme Assembly.

The Board of Directors of RIMAS recommends that the consolidation of RIMAS, ROOVA and other organizations desiring to unite into one Russian fraternal non-political family for mutual aid proceed in the following manner:

1. The united society must bear the name Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

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2. After consolidation two districts must be appointed: the New York and the Chicago districts.
3. All branches of RIMAS, ROOVA and other societies entering this consolidation will pertain to the Chicago district, if they are closely situated to Chicago, and branches closely situated to New York will pertain to the New York district. Besides, every branch will send its dues to the headquarters of its district and receive benefits from there, also loans for first mortgages, etc.;
4. Each district will be governed by the district committee elected at the regular district assembly.
5. Each district will elect several representatives to the Supreme

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Assembly where the executive officers for the administration will be elected for the entire consolidated society.

The Board of Directors of RIAS considers that the expenses of the consolidated societies will be far less than the present expenses of the administrations of the separate societies, at the same time the consolidation will improve the stability of the societies and will arouse the desire of small organizations to join the consolidation. Only on a large scale can various forms of insurance, existing in American organizations, be arranged.

At the same time, with a large number of members the basis of aid to needy members can be worked out not in the form of kindness but in the

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form of work whereby they can earn a livelihood. The consolidation of ROOVA and RIAS into one fraternal family will broaden the sphere of activity of the societies: the care of orphans will become the care also of all our members in general. The resolution was placed to a vote and was accepted unanimously with the exception of seven who withheld their votes.

Whereupon the chairman of the assembly announced an intermission for dinner promptly at 4:20 P. M.

(50) Report of the School Business.

After the dinner intermission Chairman of the Assembly, A. Tichanovich, began with the school report. He moved that the assembly give more attention to the school business. The assembly listened to the instructions pertaining to the organization of schools drawn up by the

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Minutes of the 21st Assembly

school committee. The assembly approved the instructions of the school committee, unanimously without remarks. Only four withheld their votes and these expressed their opinion that the society take the school work upon itself.

Legal Counsellor's Speech.

• A. Pikiel, legal counsellor of RIMAS, asked for permission to speak. Addressing the assembly, he announced that when RIMAS will unite with ROCVA, then other Russian societies will join the consolidation. He also proposed that the members of RIMAS work to expand and strengthen their organization, create athletic circles for youth, pay no attention to the agitation of the enemies of RIMAS, the Bolsheviki.

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He also announced that the Bolsheviks are canvassing the Independents from house to house and suggest that they transfer to RNOV, promising them various privileges. In reality they are striving to deceive naive and trustful people.

(51) Central Sick Benefit.

In discussing the question of a central sick benefit fund of the society, the opinions of delegates divided: some were in favor of a central sick benefit fund, others opposed and expressed (the opinion) that the fund be safe kept as before, that is, in the branches. M. Horozanko moved that this question be passed to the Board of Directors and the Board should inquire of each branch of the society and then settle the matter definitely, before the next assembly. This proposal was approved by

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a majority of the delegates without objection.

(52) The Payments for Injury and Insurance for Death by Accident.

The matter of payments for injury and insurance for death caused by accident was little discussed by the delegates, and it was left open and entrusted to the Board of Directors that it may work out the questions in detail in accordance with the state laws.

(53) Twenty-Year Life Endowment Insurance Policies.

The question of 20-year Life Endowment Insurance interested many, especially the women delegates. Many opined that the younger generation does not wish to join the society because the society does not offer

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them more desirable insurance and they do not want to pay all their lifetime. It is more acceptable to them to pay only twenty years and remain insured thereafter and not paying any more premiums. Thereupon W. Sabinsky moved that this question be referred to the Board of Directors. The motion was seconded by Xenia Zhogalsky and approved by the sign of raised hands of all delegates.

(54) Expansion of the News of the Society.

The next matter in the order of the business of the assembly was that of expanding the column of the News of the society published in the newspaper Rassviet. The editing committee proposed that a full page in Rassviet be rented. Some members disapproved of the rental of a full page, claiming that the committee will not be able to fill it with

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material weekly. The matter was voted upon with the result that by a majority vote of 30 to 2 it was decided: the matter of expanding the column in Rassviet is referred to the discretion of the Board of Directors of the society. It is advised that a full page be rented only in the event that there will be sufficient material to occupy the space, but when material runs short only half page be rented.

(55) Administrative Board.

The Supreme Secretary of the society, N. Kozak, recommended that instead of \$1 each year, 10 cents monthly be paid by each members for the administrative fund. Others favored to let the matter stand as of old. After some discussion it was unanimously resolved that:

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those who wish can pay 11 at once during the first month; those who are unable may pay 10 cents each month for the first 10 months.

(56) Permanent Office and Library.

The matter of a permanent office and library in the office was removed from the order of the business of the assembly until conditions in the country generally improve.

(57) Collection of Children's Monthly Dues.

Secretary of the society Kozak explained to the delegates that it is not obligatory to have agents at the children's branches, that dues may be collected by the secretary of each branch, thereby it will be easier to develop the children's branches and collect monthly dues

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regularly together with the collection for adults.

Secretary of Branch 1, A. Haponovich, objected and demanded that the agents be left in power as before, as the work will be too heavy for the secretaries of the branches.

After these discussions, the assembly resolved unanimously to leave the matter to the discretion of the branches.

(58) Appeal of the Parish for Exemption on Interest Payment.

Delegate from St. George's Brotherhood, J. Zholnerchik appealed to the delegates on behalf of the parish that the assembly grant the Board of Directors of the society permission to not collect from the parish

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interest due on a \$3,500 first mortgage on the parish property, and the parish will not collect rent for the office of the society and the use of the home for administration meetings. The delegates, having heard this appeal, by a majority vote resolved that the Board of Directors handle the matter with its discretion and also the whole administration.

(59) Chairman of the assembly, A. Tichanovich, inquired of the delegates whether or not there was any other business, inasmuch as the business in the order of the assembly was all transacted. V. Zamkovetz moved that the report of the treasury of the society be printed and distributed to all participants to the assembly before the next assembly. The motion was carried unanimously.

There being no further business to transact, chairman Tichanovich

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thanked the delegates for their fine attention and proposed to the delegates to rise and in silence honor the memory of the nine deceased members of the society, the names of whom were read by the chairman. After a minute's pause the chairman requested that the delegates designate the time and place of the next, the 22nd Supreme Assembly.

Dr. P. Chadovich made a motion that the question be referred to the Board of Directors of the society. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

At the last moment, J. Dziako addressed the chairman of the assembly, A. Tichanovich, and requested whether or not the assembly would object

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if he publishes his complete report of the 6th Convention of ROOVA in the newspaper, inasmuch as he was unable to do this before the delegates. Such an announcement was a complete surprise to not only the chairman but all the delegates. All the delegates were confused and perplexed. Chairman Tichanovich appealed to the delegates as to what any might wish to say on the matter. However, the delegates almost unanimously announced that the matter was Dziako's personal affair and the assembly holds nothing against such a move, on the contrary, it believes that it will be desirable if he publishes his report in the newspaper.

Whereupon the assembly declared the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M., Sunday, May 29, 1932.

A. Tichanovich, Chairman of the Assembly
James Sleznik, Secretary of the Assembly.

Rassviet, Feb. 6, 1932.

WPA 62-10001-10275

ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD BE ACTIVE

(Editorial - by R. I. M. A. S.)

Any organization, and especially the one whose foundation is based upon mutual aid, i. e., upon a certain kind of financial transaction, should not limit itself merely to routine formalities, such as collecting membership dues and paying its bills when its regular meeting is called.

The organization by all means must try to arouse in its members a keen interest in the sphere of their activities, and not limit itself to attracting their interest solely to the official meetings.

In order that an organization be of value and interest to its members, as well as to all those who are occupied with or interested in social activities, it should present to them something more than that which **is** formulated in the dry articles of the by-laws of that organization.

Rassviet, Feb. 6, 1932.

Experience shows, that organizations that are not interested in anything but merely in the insurance policies of the members, sooner or later fade out.

In order that an organization should continue its existence and prosper, its active leaders should do their utmost not only to enlist new members, but also try to keep the old as well as the new ones interested alike in the affairs of the organization.

This should be taken into consideration by some of our branches, the progress of which apart from other reasons, is often handicapped by the fact that their leaders are not interested in anything else, but in collecting dues from its members at their regular meetings.

And yet, it would be possible, to diversify the activities in our branches, this making them more interesting.

Rassviet, Feb. 6, 1932.

The committee of a branch should not wait until the last minute when the regular meeting is called, but could take the initiative and arrange a lecture, (educational, scientific, etc.,) also all kinds of gatherings for amusement, such as family parties, evening parties, movie pictures, etc.

As is known to us, the general management of the R. I. M. A. S. has at its command many talents, who could help any branch of the R. I. M. A. S., to diversify its activities by arranging various entertainments.

Our branches should assume the responsibility of taking care of such activities and see to it that their members do not feel lonesome, that their families are in permanent contact with each other, and that their individual members do not go astray from their homes. The branches should come to their assistance in case of misfortune and that not only financially, but also by satisfying the spiritual and moral needs of the members.

1945, 1946, 1947.

The organization must not dull itself, it must stimulate its activities by fruitful and often pleasant projects.

The branches of A. I. L. U. are not, in comparison with any other organizations in the Russian colony, to give to their members the maximum of satisfaction.

This possibility must be taken into account by all means.

Rassviet, Oct. 31, 1931.

THE DECISION OF THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY
(R. I. M. A. S.) TO UNITE WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Board of Directors of R. I. M. A. S., at a special meeting called on October 29, 1931, has unanimously decided to begin negotiations of consolidating with other Russian mutual aid organizations, such as the R. C. M. A. S. (Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society), the R. P. M. A. S. (Russian People's Mutual Aid Society), and others. In order to carry out this decision a special committee has been appointed as follows: V. Dedovich, P. Chopko and I. Horoschenia.

I. Horoschenia,
President of the Rus. Ind. M. Aid Society

A. Gapanovich,
Recording Secretary

Rassviet, Oct. 31, 1931.

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ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE R. C. M. A. S. A. (RUSSIAN CONSOLIDATED
MUTUAL AID SOCIETY IN AMERICA) IN CHICAGO

Mr. Alexeyev and Mr. Kozlov, (former secretary of R. I. M. A. S. A.), representatives of the New York branch of the R. C. M. A. S. A. arrived in Chicago last week. The Independents of Chicago R. I. M. A. S. (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) held several conferences with their participation, and Mr. Alexeyev, submitted a report at the Peoples School - 317 N. Wood St., on the subject: R. I. M. A. S., R. C. M. A. S. A. and R. P. M. A. S. (Russian People's Mutual Aid Society). This report was read on Saturday, Oct. 31, 1931, to a large gathering. Several Bolsheviks, taking advantage of the kind attitude of the Independents came to hear the report, and in their customary outlandish manner created a disturbance, warning the members, of the danger caused by the "white-guards," counter-revolutionists; etc., and so on. Obstacles, in preventing the Bolsheviks in joining the ranks of the Chicago as well as of the New York Mutual Aid Societies.

Rassviet, Oct. 31, 1951.

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Mr. Alexeyev's report was heard with great interest by the Independents.

Sunday Oct. 25, 1951. Mr. Alexeyev and Mr. Komiakov were invited to the social affair given by branch No. 1 of R. I. M. A. S. (St. George Brotherhood); they had the opportunity personally to be convinced of the great influence exerted by the independents among the Chicago's Russian immigrants. S. V. O. Y. (A member)

[Note: It may seem strange to the American readers why so many articles published in the newspaper Rassviet, are not signed by the author's real names. This is done exclusively for the simple reason that the authors of these articles, in criticizing the Bolshevik regime and the activities of the Communists in general, are afraid of reprisals against their relatives in Soviet Russia. N. Korecki.]

Rassviet, Aug. 29, 1931.

WPA COPY 1931

NEW PLAN OF UNIFYING THE RUSSIAN COLONY.

Quite often in the columns of Rassviet, articles are published inviting the independants to join the colors of R. C. M. A. S. A. (Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society in America).

The authors of these articles state that there is no difference between R. C. M. A. S. A., (and R. I. M. A. S. Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society). That is well. But why had R. C. M. A. S. A. workers not thought of it five or six years ago? Instead of splitting up the Russian colony they could join and help us in promoting the R.I.M.A.S.A.

Surely, the authors of these articles and the R. C. M. A. S. A. had active workers justify themselves by the fact that the R.I. M. A. S. had a religious name and, therefore, as a progressive group, they could not see the way to join such an organization.

Rassviet, Aug. 29, 1931.

WPA (ILL) 30275

In 1918 the R. I. M. A. S. had proposed to be amalgamated with the Pittsburgh Mutual Aid Society.

Thanks to the vanity of certain individuals, who wanted to have the main office in Pittsburgh, this offer failed.

During twenty years of our existence such incidents have happened often and, therefore, the invitations of the R. C. M. A. S. A. as well as the R. P. M. A. S. (of Pittsburgh) should be considered very carefully. My personal advice to our friends of New York and Pittsburgh in regard to the amalgamation is as follows: to accept fully the by-laws of the R. I. M. A. S., and to authorize the executive board of each organization to become incorporated with the Chicago R. I. M. A. S. Such a plan would not be mere words, but would bring about the long-awaited consolidation.

We call on the R. C. M. A. S. A. and R. P. M. A. S. to be amalgamated with the R. I. M. A. S. of Chicago.

Ivan Coroshchenia

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Rassviet, Aug. 29, 1931.

SPECIAL MEETING OF ST. GEORGE BROTHERHOOD

On Saturday, August 22, a special meeting of St. George Brotherhood (first branch of RIMAS, i. e., Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) was held at the Parochial school hall, 917 N. Wood St. D. Mikhalchik was chairman. The main subject of discussion at this meeting was the reorganization of the Parochial school. Chairman D. Mikhalchik reported to the meeting about previous decisions and intentions of the Brotherhood to take under its control the parochial school, to reorganize it and make it a pattern for other Russian schools in the city of Chicago.

V. Dedovich spoke in favor of reorganizing the school and called upon all present as old members to take part in the reorganization work. G. Dedovich (sic) emphasized that the parents themselves, who still send their children to the school on Wood street, were not satisfied with the previous state of affairs in this school. Therefore, it is not necessary to discuss this question - until the work of reorganization is begun. P. Kulks wished the Brotherhood success in such an important undertaking which had been long expected by the parents. It was necessary long ago to reorganize this school in the interests of all independents. A. Pasuk remarked that the parish had this school under its management for fifteen years, and during all this time

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Rassviet, Aug. 29, 1931

could not improve the school, and eventually the school took a downward course. The brotherhood should take the school over and improve it in accord with the high principles implied by the very name of the organization that sponsors it.

Our, as it were, central school must serve as a pattern for others. K. Lees protested against the reorganization. He declared that in spite of the decision of the parochial majority to put the school under the brotherhood's supervision, the committee decided against such a step and that the brotherhood should not interfere with the school problem at all. V. Sabinsky objected to such a protest, remarking that if the brotherhood abandons the idea of reorganizing the school it may have to open its own school elsewhere.

V. Dedovich for the second time maintained that the brotherhood should not be deterred by the obstinacy of the parochial committee, for it has enough authority and influence in order to take the school under its control. By taking a vote the meeting decided to take control of the school and immediately reorganize it and engage a teacher in order that the school may be opened in the near future and serve as a pattern for other schools. After that the

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Rassviet, Aug. 29, 1931.

meeting elected a school committee composed of the following persons:
A. Pasuk, P. Nagorny, K. Ryabchuk and G. Vanasky. Concerning school books it was decided: as text books printed in Moscow are unobtainable in the near future, to permit use of books now on hand. In the future we should try to furnish all schools with the same books.

The brotherhood so far could not appoint an agent to insure children because it was unable to pay such an agent any salary. The board of directors elected V. Konashevsky as their agent for Branch 1, on the condition that he would receive seven percent of the money collected.

In conclusion, the president of RIMAS, Elarion Horoschenia, made a speech calling upon the Independents to resist the hostile agitation of agents from the Pittsburgh society. This society, under the mask of uniting all, does harm to the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society in Chicago. It sends its adherents into all branches of RIMAS, and these persons slander our elected officers and carry on an agitation with the purpose of inducing our members to join the Pittsburgh society. The Independents should not pay attention to

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Rassviet, Aug. 29, 1931.

to Bolshevik agents and, wherever it is possible they should unmask these uncalled for "traitors." At present the worth of their promises of a "heaven on earth" is known, and the "independents" should remember their duty to the people's organization and give these enemies a stern rebuff so that they would keep their hands off the Independent Society.

D. Vorobey.

Rassviet, Aug. 15, 1931.

AT THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE R. I. M. A. S.

The following questions, among others, were discussed at the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (R. I. M. A.), on August 6th, 1931:

- (1) The invitation of all the members of the editing committee to participate in the work of the organizing committee.

Resolved that all the members of the organizing committee - to wit: Vladimir Sabinsky, Jacob Dziaka, and Vasiliy Konashevsky - participate in the work of the editing committee and by all means contribute to the "Novosti" (Note: The page of Rassviet devoted to the R. I. M. A. S. and entitled "News of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society" is meant. D. S.) appropriate material for publishing.

- (2) The creation of a network of people's schools connected with the R. I. M. A. S.

An elaborate report was read by P. Chopko, chairman of the school committee. This report shows that the activity of the school committee

Rassviet, Aug. 15, 1931.

was very successful. For example, in the district of the Douglas Park School, the school committee has already registered twenty-five pupils for the new school that is being organized in that district, and twenty pupils for the school of music, singing and dancing.

A movement in favor of the organization of a local "independent school" can be observed in the district of Fullerton Avenue and Clybourn Avenue.

One of the schools of the so-called Federation also intends to join the Union of Russian People's Schools connected with the R. I. M. A. S. It is reported that in Pullman also the agents of the "Federation" are losing ground.

The board of directors, having heard P. Chopko's report, resolved to contribute \$50 to the committee entrusted with the task of organizing a school in the Douglas Park district.

Financial support will be given to other schools immediately after their school committees will have informed the school committee of the R. I. M. A. S. of their decision to join the Union of R. I. M. A. S. schools.

Rassviet, 1911, 1912.

AMERICAN

THE AMERICAN R. I. N. S. SOCIETY

(Editorial by R. I. N. S.)

Note: In view of the fact that the initials of the Chicago R. I. N. S. (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) are identical with those of the Pittsburgh organization, the author of the following article recommends a slight alteration of the former initials of the Society, in order to avoid any confusion.

The Editors of Novosti (News), a paper devoted to the affairs of R. I. N. S. in the newspaper Rassviet, are in full agreement with the author in this respect.

"The future of R. I. N. S. depends on the young generation;" this slogan has for many years stirred this society and the idea expressed in this short phrase is discussed in all its details in the leading circles of this organization.

IV

Rassviet, Aug. 8, 1931.

[Illegible text]

No matter how strongly the older members of the colony are attached to the organization, one cannot build plans for the future on the support of the old generation. The standard Industrial Mortality Table, shows that the death rate of the elderly members of the Society exceeds that of other ages and threatens to reduce the funds of the insurance organization. These funds no matter how large in comparison to the number of its members, are always subject to the risk of a downward plunge by unforeseen circumstances.

According to the new by-laws of R. I. M. A. S. the insurance of the young people who are expected to become members of the R. I. M. A. S. Juvenile Department, is put on a sound basis. In comparison with the by-laws of other organizations the so called R. I. M. A. S. "Juvenile Department" (See chapter XII of the by-laws) assigns to the juvenile members, the most favorable terms, when they transfer them to the adult class. Certainly, the merely perfunctory recruiting of members to the Juvenile Department cannot give any favorable results. The juvenile members should be drawn to that kind of activity which is more or less

Rassviet, Aug. 8, 1931.

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to their liking. This problem should be discussed by the leader of R. I. M. A. S. It is necessary to organize for the juveniles literary and dramatic circles, sporting clubs and teams, circles of lovers of nature, circles of amateurs of music and ballet dances, schools for children, courses for adults, circles for chess-players, circles for domestic craft industry, singing circles and choirs, etc.

A network of such organizations, established around the main centre of R. I. M. A. S. as well as their branches, and also independently, will certainly attract the young generation to the ranks of R. I. M. A. S.; and at the same time will enable them to be prepared for social activities, and will teach the youth to handle the rudder of which they sooner or later will assume the management. The future of R. I. M. A. S. depends only on the young generation. The parents, workers of R. I. M. A. S., must take all possible measures to have all the independent youths organized by R. I. M. A. S. From the success of the aforesaid work depends entirely the existence of this benevolent social organization, which the elderly-colonists for the last twenty years guard and set going.

Enlist the youth; prepare for yourself worthy heirs. Anton Bernov.

Rassviet, July 25, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PPOL 30275

OUR NEWS

Beginning with today there will be a special section under the headline, News of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, published on Saturday in Rassviet.

The active members of the organization have dreamed about this section a long time ago. In the last years the interest of our Society demanded that our peoples' foremost organization should have if not its own press organ, at least, a special section in one of the local newspapers.

To-day such a section is put at the disposal of the readers.

What is the aim of its initiators?

Why do the interests of the organization demand the use of the local press for its needs?

The financial report of the Board of Directors of the Russian Independent Aid Society and of the Brotherhood of St. George (the largest branch of

Rassviet, July 25, 1931.

WPA 611 . . .

the R. I. M. A. S.) contains an eloquent answer to the above.

The organization, the capital of which reached the sum of \$50,000, with 2000 members respectively cannot use in the future absolute methods of informing its members about the activities of the organization.

Numerous branches, with its members scattered in various states, have to be advised in due time of what is going on in the mother organization, and in all its branches.

The exact and timely information concerning the organization's activities is the necessary condition of a normal development of the organization.

On the other hand, the same exact and timely information is the only natural way to come into direct touch with the unorganized members of our colony, and to advise them about the problems and aims of our organization.

The organization, by publishing full particulars of its activities, not only binds closer the actual members, but induces the new immigrant to join the organized family of R. I. M. A. S.

Rassviet, July 25, 1931.

WPA (IL), 100-36278

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society in Chicago, extends the benefit of mutual aid over several thousand people. But, as is known, the R. I. M. A. S. is far from serving all the Russian immigrants in the Middle West; the number of these immigrants, according to the last census, exceeds several scores of thousands.

To organize as many Russian immigrants as possible for the purpose of making them join the mutual aid organization in those cities and states, which gravitate toward the city of Chicago, this is an object which is put before the organization by life itself, by its situation, and by the progress it has made in the last years. And certainly, in order to solve all the problems that stand before the R. I. M. A. S., we need the present section, we need our "News." The near future will prove to our readers and members how important is the regular publishing of the "News."

The editing committee of the "News" begs in the meantime the secretaries of the R. I. M. A. S. branches and its local co-workers not to be embarrassed by the style of their literary contributions and to send reports, accounts, and minutes, correspondence, and all kind of information about the life of the R. I. M. A. S. branch offices.

Rassviet, June 13, 1931.

ATTENTION ALL RUSSIANS

Are you a member of the St. George Brotherhood, branch No. 1 of the R. I. M. A. S. (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society), which was established in the year 1912, and organized by the people for the people; is located at 917 North Wood St., Chicago, Ill., and is the oldest and the most important Russian mutual aid organization in the Eastern States of America?

The St. George Brotherhood during its nineteen years of existence proved that it has taken a brotherly care in helping out its members and also non-members, who had applied to the organization for help on rainy days of their every day life.

St. George Brotherhood, branch No. 1 of the R. I. M. A. S. of Chicago, during its existence has issued sick benefits to its members to the amount of over \$185.000, not to mention other charities.

You learn as you become a member, the aims of the organization and what it does for the future of the Russian Colony in America. At the present

Rassviet, June 13, 1931.

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time, branch No. 1 of the R. I. M. A. S. has in its ranks over 700 members and these seven hundred brothers request you to join them. They invite, likewise, the whole Russian colony of the city of Chicago.

For full particulars you are requested to apply to Mr. J. Vorobey, Secretary of the Brotherhood, to the following address:

Mr. Dimitri J. Vorobey,
Secretary of No. 1 Branch of R. I. M. A. S.
1252 N. Damen Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Telephone: Armitage 0219

Rassviet, June 6, 1931.

REF ID: A66775

JOIN THE RANKS OF A GENUINE RUSSIAN ORGANIZATION.

Citizen!

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has guarded for the past twenty years the interests of the Russian immigrants in the Central States of the United States of America. The relief given to the widows and orphans, and the work carried on in order to unite all the immigrants abroad is the main object of our organization, the good name of which is well known far beyond the limits of the city of Chicago.

It is not a secret to anybody that the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is the most powerful Russian organization among the Russian immigrants in the Central States - an organization which, though it does not stand for the whole colony, yet reflects its true character.

At the present time the capital of our organization has reached the sum of \$50,500. The branches of R. I. M. A. S. are scattered over three states of: Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. The following figures can serve as a graphic illustration of the productive activity of our organization: During its existence

Rassviet, June 6, 1931.

WPA 411.1 PROJ 30275

the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society paid to the widows, widowers and orphans death benefits to the amount of \$151,800; in addition the branches of our organization have paid at various times to its sick members over \$200,000.

Is it necessary to go into details of the usefulness to our immigrants of such an organization as the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. This is well known among hundreds of orphans who in the year of their misfortune have intimately felt the kind care of this organization.

Thousands of immigrants bear witness to the relief given on many occasions by the branches of our organization to those who were afflicted by sickness.

What is the worth of the utterances of irresponsible demagogues, who without considering the very essence of the problems and activities of our organization, slander us and sling mud at our civic work? What local Russian organization among those which exist at present or has been in existence before now was more useful to our people residing in the central states than our society? Can anybody accuse us of doing unprofitable work, or of betraying the confidence of our members? In what cases did we act contrary to the interests

Rassviet, June 6, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PP 31.31276

of our colony?

The R. I. M. A. S. can proudly declare that the only guiding star in all its activities was the unification of the Russian colony in the field of mutual aid. Yet, notwithstanding twenty years of activity, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society has not yet succeeded to unite all the Russian immigrants, who reside in the city of Chicago and its vicinity. There are thousands of our immigrants, who not only do not belong to our organization, but in general are unorganized.

Meanwhile time marches on, people become old. Many have reached the age at which it is not easy to be accepted by any mutual aid organization. Moreover, the majority of our young men have no connection at all with parents' organizations, and naturally each year they lose contact not only with their own set, but with the land of their fathers.

Lastly, there exist in Chicago and its vicinity small organizations of immigrants, which are not connected with such large centers of the Russian colony, as the R. I. M. A. S. (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) and as a result lead a miserable existence.

Rassviet, June 6, 1931.

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Taking all this into consideration, the board of directors of the R. I. M. A. S. calls all the unorganized immigrants, all community organizations of Chicago and its vicinity to unite with the R. I. M. A. S. in order to protect themselves against sickness and to make provision for their families and relatives in case of death. Let every immigrant find in our community organization a real aid and a consolation. Let us put an end to the appeal to charity for burying our dead - those who were closely connected with; and let our orphans be comforted and taken care of in the future.

The R. I. M. A. S. for a small monthly payment insures its members \$200 to \$2,000, which sum is given to the beneficiary in case of death of a Chicago member of R. I. M. A. S. The branches of our organization pay weekly in case of sickness, \$5.00 to \$7.00. During June, July and August, 1931, those registering for membership in the Chicago R. I. M. A. S. are freed from initiation fees, and have to pay only \$1.00 to the administration fund, which privilege is offered to the new members only for the aforesaid short period.

Full particulars can be obtained from Nickolas Kozak, secretary, 4129 North Mobile Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Let all Russian immigrants join the ranks of their social organization, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

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Rassviet, June 6, 1931.

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In union is strength.

Principal office of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, Chicago.



Rassviet, May 16, 1931.

CONCERNING THE FORTHCOMING CONVENTION OF R. I. M. A. S.
(RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.)

The eyes of the Russian colony of Chicago, and the so-called "Middle West" of the United States are fixed on the convention of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. At this time it is late to discuss the question as to what kind of delegates should be elected to this convention. The only thing that we can say at present is: Will all the delegates understand the seriousness of their task? Man always learns from his past experience. We must carefully look into the achievements of the R. I. M. A. S. committee.

It is necessary to ask oneself a series of questions: Had the committee accomplished that what the society expected from it? Did said committee conduct its work in such a way as one expects from a normally developing organization? How does the society stand financially? Is the growth of its membership considerable and finally what is the activity of this organization in relation to the rest of the Russian colony?

One may answer that the R. I. M. A. S. committee has earned esteem for itself as well as for the society, by fulfilling successfully all the tasks entrusted



Rassviet, May 16, 1931.

to it. The committee has taken energetic steps to foster the further development of the society. The increase of the number of men members is above normal, and if we take into consideration, that in the whole country as well as all over the world there exists the worst unemployment for the last twenty years, we must admit that the result in the increase of the number of new members is really very large.

The treasury of the society is in a brilliant order, the capital of the society is also increasing. The reputation of the society stands higher than before. With the help of the society the unification of the Russian colony was successfully achieved. Some evening enterprises sponsored by the society met with a great success, and their popularity continuously increases.

At the present time the committee put forward the idea of uniting all the brotherhoods and societies, and this not by mere talk, but by action. The R. I. M. A. S. committee has worked out a new "charter," such as is not possessed by any other Russian organization. This would place them under the control of the state. Only under the regime of unity and state control, one can now be assured that after his death his relatives will receive the money, or that after his death his burial expenses will be paid.

Rassviet, May 16, 1931.

The committee of the society already met with a success on this path by affiliating with the R. I. M. A. S. fifty branches of R. M. A. S. (Russian Mutual Aid Society) and gave the impetus to other organizations to affiliate.

A. T. Pikiel,
Attorney-at-Law.

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WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly of the Russian Independent Mutual
Aid Society (RIIAS), held in Chicago, Illinois, May 13, 1931, at
Walsh's Hall, 1014 Noble Street, Corner of Emma and Milwaukee

First session of the 20th Supreme Assembly was held Saturday, May 13, 1931.

(1). The Supreme President of the society, Vladimir Sabirsky, opened the meeting of the Supreme Assembly of RIIAS with a brief address at 8:30 P. M., and moved that two sentries be elected to keep order in the hall. Nicholas Kulishenko and Stefan Antonchik accepted the responsibility to keep order in the hall.

Roll Call of Delegates

From Branch 1, the Brotherhood of St. George the Victorious, in Chicago, the following delegates were present: Stefan Antonchik, Ivan Vdovich, Dmitry Vorobey, Paul Vorobey, Kiril Volnisty, Andrew Haponowich, Michail Horozanko, Daniel Grib, Alexander rigorchuk, Nestor Gumeniuk, Alexander

Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

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Dedoshko, Jacob Dziako, Vladi ir Dedovich, Vasily Zamkovetz, Paul Kozak, Vasily Konoshevsky, Gregory Michkailo, Nicholas Kulishenko, Alexander Mirisiuk, Luzna Lis, Vikenty Luksha, James Likhalechik, Ivan Maximuk, Ilya Omelianuk, Semen Onishchuk, Vladimir Olesiuk, Anton Palachuk, Luka Rotzyk, Kiril Sabchuk, Foma Syman, Moisei Syman, Joseph Slezniuk, Zachary Stolarana, Paul Chopko, Gregory Shepelevich, Jr. Peter Chadovich, Mikiyor Shliapo, Vladimir Yakubovich, Semen Yakimovich, and Alexander Metelski. Absentee, John Dzidz.

From Branch 2, the Brotherhood of St. Vladimir the Great: Ivan Chanas, Ivan Olesiuk, Ivan Stanko, Ivan Stanko Jr., Sebastian Mondrasiuk, Sergei Movik, and Semen Zavada.

From Branch 3, Sisterhood of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin: Vera Sergenya, Marie Kiersch, Katherine Goncharevich, Julia Yakimovich, Pelageia Vorobey, Paraskevya Truban, Alexandra Medrik, Maria Alexeuk, Anna Polischuk, Sofia Prakevich, Peklo Culko, Fedora Syman, Elena Levri-
nenko, Magdalena Tripoza. Absentees: Kaehtine Lopatko, Alexandra Sushkova.

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Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

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From Branch 4, brotherhood of St. John the Baptist: Marion Moroschenia, and Semen Fedorovsky.

From Branch 5, brotherhood of the Holy Trinity, in Argo, Ill.: Nicholas Krupko, Lakhary Breichan and Livisenty Rozel. Absentees: Lazar Muzava, Jacob Savulchik.

From Branch 6, Society Enanie, in Ohio: Elye Margin.

From Branch 7, Society of . . . Holstei, in East Ohio, Ind.: John Bartholomev, John Skoliuk; Absentees: Alexander Kruchik, John Oleinik and Isidor Shkroba.

Branch 8, Sisterhood of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin, in Argo, Ill.: Vera Demtzo, Eugenie Lischuk; Absentees: Fedosia Demchuk.

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Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

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From Branch 12, Brotherhood of St. Peter and Paul, in Denton Harbor, Mich.:
Paul Ostaponia, Filemon Miena.

From Branch 14, Society of F. Dostoievsky, in Detroit, Mich.: Dmitry
Shabluk.

From Branch 15, Society of A. S. Pushkin, in Kensington, Ill.: John Batu-
revich, Peter Vasilkov.

There were also present delegates of St. Nicholas Brotherhood in Kenosha,
Wis., namely, Nicholas Dovgal, Martin Maravaev, Vasily Shvaika. Eugene
Tkachuk, Myron Kuyava and Adam Dragun.

From the Old Believers (Starovertsy) Society in Chicago, delegate Peter
Vasilkov was present.

(2) Nomination and Election of Ballot Tellers.

After the roll call of delegates, Supreme President of the society, V.

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Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

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Sabinsky moved that ballot tellers be nominated and elected.

The following were elected: Mathary Stolarana, A. Lis, A. Labchuk, V. Yakubovich, and J. Baturevich.

Nomination and Election of the Committee on Credentials.

Dr. F. Chadovich, J. Mikhalechik, A. Grigorchuk, J. Olesiuk, and I. Skoliuk were elected to the committee on credentials.

Upon examining the credentials, Dr. F. Chadovich reported that all the credentials presented are in order; also there were present representatives of the 35th branch of RUCV of the Pittsburg Society, one representative of branch 18 of RUCVA, and one each from St. George parish, I. A. Kryloff School.

President V. Sabinsky raised the question: Can representatives of other

Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

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organizations, not invited to the assembly, be present at the assembly?

After some debating, the assembly voted by a majority to permit all representatives of other organizations to remain, if they do not disturb the order in the assembly.

(3) Nomination and Election of the Presidium:

Nomination and Election of the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly. The president of the society, V. Sabinsky, moved that a chairman to conduct the assembly be elected. The following were nominated: Vasily Monashevsky, and Luka Rotzyk. In a closed ballot Vasily Monashevsky received 32 votes, Luka Rotzyk 21 votes; and therefore, V. Monashevsky, having received the absolute majority of votes, was elected chairman of the Supreme Assembly.

Nomination and Election of the Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Assembly. Paul Chopko, Luka Rotzyk and James Mikhalchik. In closed ballot, Paul Chopko received 14 votes, L. Rotzyk 31, and James Mikhalchik 30. Since the

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by-laws of the society require an absolute majority of votes for the election, the two nominees receiving the largest number of votes must be voted for again. In a second ballot, Luka Kotsyk received 31 votes and James Mikhalchik 42. Therefore, James Mikhalchik was elected vice-chairman of the assembly.

Nomination and Election of Senior Clerk of the Supreme Assembly. Only Jacob Dziako accepted the nomination for senior clerk. He was unanimously elected senior clerk.

Nomination and Election of the Junior Clerk of the Supreme Assembly. Paul Chopko was unanimously elected as junior clerk of the Supreme Assembly.

After the election, the presidium thanked the delegates for the confidence placed in them, and took over their duties.

(4) Chairman of the assembly, V. Monashevsky, addressed the delegates and requested them to conduct themselves peacefully and be attentive to

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Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

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the discussions of the problems concerning the 20th Supreme Assembly.

Senior Clerk Dziako read the congratulatory messages sent to the assembly.

1st. The message from the newspaper Rassviet; 2nd, from the president of Branch 14 of AIAS, in Detroit, Mich.; 3rd, from Anton Ilchenovich, from New York; 4th, from the West Side Bank; 5th, Journal Moskva; 6th, from the Russian-American Club. Delegates to the assembly cordially applauded and recommended that replies to the messages be published in the press.

(5) Order of the Business of the Session of the Supreme Assembly.

Chairman of the Supreme Assembly, V. Konashevsky, read the order of the business of the assembly and requested that delegates make any additions, if there are any. The following business was proposed by the delegates of Branch 6:

1. Purchase of a social farm.
2. Social insurance for workers in America.

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3. Establishment of central sick benefit headquarters.

Delegates from Branch 2 proposed:

1. Not to permit into the executive committee of the society persons who hold important offices in other organizations.
2. Not to grant membership in the society to persons of the church calling.

Delegate of Branch 1, L. Stolaranu, proposed to raise the question of shares held by the newspaper Rassviet. He stated that the Supreme President of the society, V. S. binsky, had said that during the past year very little was done because the administration of the society had spent much time in preparing the new by-laws.

In the future the society will allow more attention to attract youth into its fold and teach them the Russian language.

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SECRET

Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

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Vladimir Glesnik gave a report of the organization committee, stating that the committee could not do more, but it did annex to the society the former 50th branch of KKKK, Society Ananie.

Jacob Dziako added that although no negotiations were conducted with the Pittsburg society, it is hoped that in the future the Pittsburg society as well as the New York society will be consolidated with KKKK into one family of workers on the basis of mutual aid.

V. Monashevsky on behalf of the constitutional committee reported that the new by-laws of the society are completed and approved by the Insurance Department, and he proposed to the delegates of the assembly that the new constitution be read, and if such is accepted by the assembly, the present assembly will regulate itself in accordance with these new by-laws. The proposal made by V. Monashevsky was unanimously accepted by the assembly. The senior clerk of the assembly began the reading of the by-laws, which were unanimously accepted by the assembly and approved.

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Minutes of the 30th Supreme Assembly

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1. Mlesink moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was duly seconded and approved. The meeting adjourned at 11:15 A. M. The second meeting was announced for 10:00 A. M., Sunday, May 17, 1951.

(7) The second session of the Supreme Assembly was opened at 11:00 A. M., Sunday, May 17, 1951.

Roll Call of Delegates:

All delegates present at the first session were present. Chairman of the assembly, V. Monashevsky, notified the delegates that there was yet much business to attend to in the order of the business of the meeting, and since the new by-laws have been adopted, the presidium of the Supreme Assembly will regulate itself accordingly. He also requested that more attention be given to the decisions of the matters up for discussion of the assembly.

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MAY 20, 1934

(8) In the order of the business of the Supreme Assembly was the report of the School Committee.

A. Haponovich, member of this committee, reported that the best school is the Kryloff School, because the school is active, and he also recommended that the society not discontinue the work of opening new schools which will bring great benefits to the growing generation as well as to the society.

(9) Next in the order of the business was the reports from the branches. It was disclosed from the speeches that due to unemployment, many members are unable to pay their membership dues on time which must be covered by funds of the branches. Cultural-educational work is lagging. Delegate of Branch 12, of Lenton Harbor, Mich., insisted that the society give especial attention to cultural-educational work. He also requested that the society send lecturers more often for the purpose of better informing the colony of the purposes of mutual aid. Delegate of Branch 14, of Detroit, Mich., D. Shabliu, informed the assembly that despite unemployment, it is

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Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

progressing in cultural-educational work and pointed out that although the Branch 14 is very young, it has a children's school, a dramatic club, and that the members of Branch 14 are conducting strenuous educational campaigns. It also recommended that all the branches try to establish children's schools, so that the children will be able to replace us after we leave this world for eternity.

(10) Next a representative of St. Nicholas' Brotherhood of Kenosha, Wis., spoke, stating that he is attending the assembly to become better acquainted with the purposes and work of the society. They also pointed out that they have been convinced that the Independent Society is truly a fraternal workers' organization which conducts activities with its workers' powers and declared that upon returning to Kenosha will report to their members. They also expressed their hope that in the very near future they will merge into one fraternal working family with the Independent Society.

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On behalf of the I. A. Kryloff School, representative A. Kruban congratulated the assembly. He reported that the school was opened with funds of the Independent Society, and stands on a firm foundation and he extended his thanks to the society for the assistance on behalf of the school members.

(11) The next matter in the order of the business of the assembly was that of a permanent office of the society. From reports of the administration it was evident that headquarters for the society are a necessity. According to the chairman of the assembly, V. Monashevsky, headquarters will help the expansion as well as economy and cultural-educational growth of the society. He also stated that our society is economically strong, but cultural-educationally weak. We have no permanent quarters, where meetings could be held and problems solved; no books, no newspapers, journals; no such spiritual food which the modern man needs. There is great need of an office and a library. (That) the question of headquarters should be left as before was the motion made by M. Olesiuk and seconded by V. Dedovich. Karpin moved that the matter of office be referred to the administration of the society. The motion was seconded by A. Kotelsky and approved by a majority of votes of the delegates to the assembly. Therefore, the

Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

WED. 11.12.1927

question of an office was referred to the Board of Directors of the assembly.

(12) Next in the order of the business of the assembly was:

Nomination and Election of the Board of Directors of the Society; Nomination and election of the Supreme President of the Society.

Chairman of the assembly, V. Monashevsky, moved that the delegates nominate candidates for the supreme presidency of the society. The first nominee, V. Sabinsky, Supreme President of the society, declined the candidacy because of over-fatigue. Only two delegates accepted the candidacy on new terms: B. Moroschenia, asking 80 salary a year; and V. Dedovich, asking 150 a year. In a closed ballot, B. Moroschenia received 30 votes, V. Dedovich 8. Therefore, B. Moroschenia was elected Supreme President of the Society at a salary of 80 per year and under bond of 500 in cash, or 1,000 in real estate.

Nomination and Election of the Vice-President of the Society. For the

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Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

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vice-president, nominations were accepted by V. Konashevsky and Foma Syman. In a closed ballot, Konashevsky received 41 votes. F. Syman 41. Therefore, F. Syman was elected vice-president of the society without a salary and under a bond of ,500 in cash, or ,1,000 in real estate.

Nomination and election of Supreme Secretary of the Society. A. Lozak accepted the nomination of Supreme Secretary of the society on the new terms at a salary of ,250 a year, and V. Konashevsky also accepted, asking ,300 a year salary. In a closed ballot, A. Lozak received 37 votes, and V. Konashevsky, 9. A. Lozak, therefore, remained under a bond of ,2,000 in cash, or ,4,000 in real estate. Dr. P. Chodovich was re-elected as assistant secretary of the society without a salary and under a bond of ,500 in cash or ,1,000 in real estate.

Nomination and Election of the Supreme Treasurer of the Society. The following accepted nominations for the supreme treasurer of the society: Alexander Pasiuk, asking ,80 salary a year; Sumeniuk, ,70 and Joseph Sleznik, ,80.

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In a closed ballot, A. Pasiuk received 30 votes, Gureniuk 14, and J. Slezniuk 33. In accordance with the requirement of an absolute majority of votes, ballots were cast again for A. Pasiuk and J. Slezniuk, resulting with A. Pasiuk receiving 23 votes, and J. Slezniuk 44. Therefore, J. Slezniuk was re-elected Supreme Treasurer of the society at a salary of \$80 per year and under a bond of \$2,000 in cash or \$4,000 in real estate.

Nomination and Election of the Supreme Recording Secretary of the Society.

Only Andrew Haponovich accepted the nomination for recording secretary of the society, and he was unanimously elected supreme recording secretary of the society at a salary of \$35 a year, under a cash bond of \$100 or \$200 in real estate.

Nomination and Election of the Members of the Board of Directors.

Eighteen delegates accepted nominations for directors of the society, and the Board of Directors, in accordance with the by-laws must be composed

Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

WPA 12-10-37

of 14 members, therefore, those receiving the majority of votes in order were elected.

Ilia Karpin, 49 votes; S. Fedorovsky, 52; A. Gorosanko, 55; A. Kosiuk, 61; D. Vorobey, 52; V. Konasnevsky, 56; L. Syman, 46; Z. Stolarana, 48; J. Dziako, 60; C. Chepelevich, 55; D. Mikhailchik, 43; A. Sabinsky, 58; . K. Drasiuk, 53; and Paul Chopko, 40. Those not elected were: V. Lankovetz, with 41 votes; L. Volnisty, 40; Paul Vorobey, 41; and V. Glesiuk, 23.

(13) Next in the order of the business of the assembly was the question of determining the administrative fund. Supreme President of the society, V. Sabinsky, proposed that for the administrative fund each member be assessed ten cents monthly.

S. Yakimovich moved that the old ruling be enforced, that is, every member pay \$1 yearly for the administrative fund.

After some debating, the motion made by Yakimovich was approved, receiving 50 votes, while Sabinsky's motion received only 10 votes. Together with

Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

WPA (11-1-77) 10274

this, it was decided that every member of the society pay .1 yearly for the administrative fund through the branches of the society, and the branches must turn over to the society the full sum for its members, from July 1st.

(15) Next, the question of appointing an organization committee in each branch. Chairman of the assembly, Monashevsky, declared that in order that the society be acclaimed throughout the Russian colony, it is necessary for the branches of the society to have their own organization committee, which would apply its efforts locally, gaining new members and together with the central organization committee, cooperate in establishing new branches of the society. The assembly unanimously approved this proposal.

(16) The next question in the order of the business was that of appointing speakers who could prepare to give speeches in the branches and other places. The assembly found it necessary to have their own speakers and it was decided by a majority vote to refer the matter to the administration of the society.

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Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

WPA (ILL) PRO 80275

(17) Publishing a common magazine. The question of publishing a common journal by which the society would inform each month the entire colony of its activities.

After some discussion, the assembly resolved by a majority of votes not to publish a magazine, but select a friendly newspaper and use one page once a month for its activities.

(18) Marion Moroschenia moved that the next Supreme Assembly be held in another branch and locality.

The Supreme Assembly voted to transfer the question to the Board of Directors, which will select the time and place for the next Supreme Assembly.

(19) The question of a social farm, raised by I. Karpin, delegate of Branch 6, was referred to the Board of Directors by a majority of votes of the delegates of the assembly.

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Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

WPA (ILL) PROC 3077

(21) The question of a central sick benefit office of the society was next in the order of the business of the assembly.

After some discussion, the Supreme Assembly decided by a majority vote that the sick benefit treasury remain in each branch.

(22) In the order of the day, next was the question of persons who hold offices in other organizations should not be elected into the administration of the society.

After some discussion, the motion was passed by a majority of votes that in the future persons who hold offices in other organizations should not be elected to the administration of the society.

(23) In the order of the day next stood the question raised by a delegate of branch 2 that persons of the church calling be denied membership in the society.

The motion was upheld by a majority of votes of the assembly that no

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Minutes of the 20th Supreme Assembly

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persons of the church could be admitted into membership in the society.

(25) The question of the shares held by the newspaper Pravda. Delegates to the assembly requested the editor of Pravda, who was present at this session, . . . Moravsky, to explain the condition of the shares. Mr. Moravsky informed the delegates of the assembly that the value of the shares has fallen everywhere, but at the same time he suggested that they assist the newspaper as much as possible so that the value of the shares may rise.

(28) Schools.

All the delegates expressed themselves in favor of increasing the number of children's Russian schools, and chiefly in the branches of the society.

The assembly ordered that instruction in these schools should not be given in either religious or political inclinations. The delegates demanded improvement in cultural-educational activity.

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WPA (ILL.) 107

(3) A motion was made that the financial secretary of the society mail to the branches every month a financial report of income and expense.

After some discussion, it was disclosed that it would be impossible to send out a complete monthly financial report, it is required more time to prepare (it) than one secretary has at his disposal.

Delegates of the assembly unanimously voted that a report of the totals of income and expense be sent out every three months.

In conclusion the chairman of the assembly, V. Konashevsky, informed the assembly that all the business in the order of the assembly has been transacted and requested the delegates to voice any matters that they may have to bring before the meeting. There being no other business, the chairman of the assembly, V. Konashevsky, declared the assembly closed at 7:30 P. M., Sunday, May 17, 1931.

V. Konashevsky, Chairman of the Supreme Assembly
Jacob Dziako, Senior Clerk of the Supreme Assembly.

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RUSSIAN



Rassviet, Apr. 23, 1931.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE RUSSIAN COLONY
OF CHICAGO

Ardent discussions among Chicago Russian immigrants regarding unification of Russian groups, finally have led to favourable results. On Wednesday, Apr. 15, 1931, in the office of A. J. Pickiel, a Russian lawyer, an agreement was reached between two large Russian organizations: The Russian Independent Society, and the Znanie Society. Thereafter, these two organizations will act together as one in the work of mutual aid, and in cultural-educational fields. Following this, on Friday, April 17, 1931, in the Russian-American Club Hall, an official agreement was reached by representatives of two large cultural-educational organizations, to merge The Russian-American Club and the Russian-American Citizens' Society into one organization. Moreover all four above mentioned organizations will staunchly cooperate in public work. Thus at the present time they constitute a powerful organization, and in establishing solidarity among the majority of active Russian immigrants, it will further the development of economical and cultural-educational activities in our colony.

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Rassviet, Apr. 23, 1931.

The unification of kindred organizations is becoming a fact, and the trend towards such amalgamation can be observed also in other Russian Societies.

J. Erin

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Constitution and Laws of the Russian Independent Mutual
Aid Society, Chicago, 1931.

This material is in English and Russian. It contains the basic rules and regulations of every activity of this society.

The constitution was adopted at Chicago on May 16, 1931. It took effect on May 16, 1931. A copy attached.

Additional information and copies may be obtained at the office of the society, 917 N. Wood Street.

(A copy of the Constitution and Laws is filed with the notes of Project 3415 at the Chicago Public Library.)